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**A practical introduction to Greek accent**



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Clarendon Press Series

GREEK ACCENTUATION.

*CHANDLER.*

London

HENRY FROWDE



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Clarendon Press Series

A

PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK ACCENTUATION,

BY

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*SECOND EDITION, REVISED.*

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Τὸ ἐκάστη λέξει τὴν δέουσαν προσῳδίαν τιθέναι συμπέρασμα σχεδὸν  
πάσης τῆς γραμματικῆς τυγχάνει μεθόδου.

JOANNES ALEXANDRINUS.

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Oxford:

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS.

1881.

Hæc si quis tempestatis prope ritu  
Mobilia et cæca fluitantia sorte laboret  
Reddere certa sibi, nihilo plus explicet, ac si  
Insanire paret certa ratione modoque.



## PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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THE greatest scholars have sanctioned the practice of accenting Greek by their example, a few have enforced it by their precept, but it is to be regretted that none have condescended to justify it by sound and conclusive reasons. Porson, as is well known, in language more vigorous than polite, denounces those who valued such matters less highly than he did himself; but none who can distinguish between assertion and proof will attach much importance to the bare word even of a critic so illustrious as Porson, while they may possibly suspect that his vehemence, though caused in part by zeal for this curious branch of knowledge, is attributable in some degree to his contempt for Wakefield, who happened to entertain a different opinion from his own. Whether a skilful advocate could convince, I do not say a mere verbal scholar, for that would be easy, but a man of sense, that a knowledge of the subject is worth the time and trouble which must be expended to acquire it, may or may not be doubtful, but it is certain that for the present all who pretend to a critical knowledge of the Greek language must yield perforce to a tyrannous custom, or refusing to do so, must expect to be rebuked for their ignorance by those who are unable to see the absurdity of perpetuating in writing a something to which they never attend in reading, and who persist in ornamenting their Greek with three small scratches, the very meaning of which is doubtful and perhaps unknown.

It is remarkable that we accent Homer and Hesiod, Lascaris and Gaza in substantially the same way; which is tacitly to assume that no material change in pronunciation took place for the space of more than two thousand years. If true, this is an interesting fact. To affix these signs correctly is a work of no small difficulty, and for our guidance we find either principles so

vague that they cannot be applied, or rules so numerous that they cannot be remembered. We have to deal with a subject in which popular caprice has been complicated by scholastic pedantry, two elements of confusion, governed it may be by laws, but by laws mysterious as those which regulate English weather or Parisian fashions. We are environed by false theories and still falser facts, by erroneous analogies, absurd derivations, preposterous ideas of language, and by the puerile conceits of the grammarians, of whom it has been truly said, *εἰ μὴ λατροὶ ἦσαν, οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν τῶν γραμματικῶν μωρότερον*.

In treating the subject, two paths lie open to the writer. He may either construct a theory, and deduce, if he can, the practice from it, or he may confine himself to the humble employment of cataloguing facts. The former course is seductive, and appeals strongly to the imagination from the specious claims which it makes to a rational procedure; the latter is repulsive, but bears with it the consoling assurance that it is impossible to fall any lower, and that, after all, the fairest theories must ultimately rest on the lowly foundation which it and it alone furnishes. But a theory of the subject would of itself fill a volume. In the first place it would be necessary to determine the nature of the accents, a point on which authorities are by no means agreed. Kreuser is of opinion that they indicate the length or shortness of syllables, Matthiä and others think that the acute marks a raising of the voice and the grave its depression, while Götting maintains that they are in Greek, what they are in German or English, nothing more than signs of the intension or stress laid upon a syllable in pronunciation. It would be impossible to establish or refute any one of these conflicting opinions without enquiring into the nature of accent in the cognate languages, an enterprise not without its difficulties. In the next place its relations to quantity, to rhythm, and to metre must be discussed, and here again opinions are divided. Some assert that accent and quantity are frequently at variance, others direct us invariably to observe both. It seems to be the opinion of many writers that he, who finds the least difficulty in reconciling Greek accent with Greek quantity, only exposes his lamentable ignorance of both. Sharpness of sound, we are properly re-

minded, is one thing, its duration another. An Englishman can and does throw the stress of his voice on the last syllable of *volunteer*, why then should he not do so in such a word as φιλικός?

It is unfortunate that those who ask such questions invariably exemplify their theories by words in which the written accent does not interfere with the quantity. It would have been more to the purpose had they told their readers how to preserve both accent and quantity in such words as φιλητέον, νυμφίος, πεδίον, σοφία, ἀμαθία, μωρία, and the like. But this they have prudently avoided. If with Kreuser we say that the ι in σοφία is long, and make it *sophéea*, as the modern Greeks do, the quantity is unquestionably sacrificed. If, as is usual in England, we pronounce it *sóphia*, what is meant by accent? If we raise the pitch of the voice and utter the first and last syllable, say in the note C, and the penultimate in D, we obey the directions of Matthiä, but experiment will prove it to be difficult, one might say ludicrous, to read a passage of Greek upon such a principle. If the opinion of this learned scholar be correct, it would be impossible to give any effect whatever to the Greek accents, if a sentence were pronounced in a monotone. But granting that it is difficult upon any theory to give due force to the acute and grave accents, it is to be feared that a proper enunciation of the circumflex will be found to present insuperable difficulties to all whose vocal endowments are not of the first order, for according to one of the highest grammatical authorities it indicates a ‘prolonged rolling sound.’ If this be true, only oriental gravity and sonorousness could do justice to a sentence in which this accent might recur, for instance, οὐκοῦν γελοῖον δεῖ ἡγεῖσθαι τοῦτον, ᾧ τὰ τοιαῦτα δοκεῖ ἀληθῆ εἶναι; the deep rumble of such a succession of ‘prolonged rolling sounds’ must have produced an indescribable effect.

The relations of accent to rhythm, of the *versus politici* to classical metres, would inevitably lead to a discussion of Greek pronunciation in general. After forcing a way through these problems and many others of equal interest, we should at last find ourselves face to face with the most puzzling question of all—upon what principle or principles does the position of the

accent depend? Götting's attempt at an answer is the only one that I have met with. He writes as follows<sup>1</sup>: 'The accent falls either on the syllable containing the principal idea of the whole word, or on the one which is the nearest to the syllable of the principal idea that the number of syllables in the word generally will permit. To find the syllable of the principal idea, the study of the etymological part of the language is indispensable. In a simple uncompound word, that called the root, is the principal idea, as the first syllable in *γράμμα*. In compound words the added word forms for the accent the principal idea, because it gives to the whole its shade, its definiteness, its distinction. Thus in *πρόγραμμα* the principal idea is now in *πρό*, and *γράμμα*, in reference to the accent, becomes subordinate, because the preposition *πρό* gives to *γράμμα* its definite signification. In certain instances, therefore, the above second principal law is to be applied, as e.g. in *γραμματιον*. For *γραμ* is also the principal idea in this diminutive; the accentuation ought therefore to be *γράμματιον*; but this would be a violation of the first principal law: hence the accent can only fall on the syllable which is the nearest possible to that of the principal idea; consequently *γραμμάτιον* or *προγραμμάτιον*.' This law he considers sufficient to account for the accentuation of Æolic, and for that of verbs, neuters and proper names in the other dialects. But it is a law which labours under the treble defect of contradicting itself, misrepresenting the facts, and being practically useless. It contradicts itself; for it is distinctly implied that the principal idea in a word is that which gives it 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction:' if so, why are not *γράμ-μα*, *γράφ-ω*, *γράφ-ος* oxytone, like *γραμ-ματικός*, *γραμ-μικός*, *γραμ-μή*, *γραπ-τήρ*, *γραπ-τός*, *γραπ-τός*? The syllables *μα*, *ω* and *ος* ought, on this principle, to be considered the prominent idea, since they give to a common root 'its shade, its definiteness, its distinction.' In short, this law virtually denies the existence of oxytones, and professing to account for barytones, enunciates a principle which, if carried out, would place an acute accent on the last syllable of every simple word in the language. It misrepresents the facts, for, as Götting himself allows, in all words except verbs,

<sup>1</sup> Greek Accent, p. 4.



neuters and proper names, the Attic, Doric and other dialects 'exhibit a remarkable deviation from the oldest or Æolic usage, all endeavouring to place the accent on the final syllable of words, even when these contain no principal idea<sup>1</sup>.' The latter words are hardly intelligible, for upon his own showing the final syllable cannot contain the principal idea, unless indeed it be the root, but of such a case, an instance or two would have been desirable. It is practically useless, for allowing that the Greeks accented what they considered the principal idea or the syllable nearest to it, still it is only by the accent that we can discover what part of the word they chose to consider such. If the *προ* in *πρόγραμμα* is accented because it modifies the *γράμμα*, then we might reasonably have expected that the *προ* in *προγραφή* would have attracted the accent towards itself, which however is not the case. This general law then breaks down from inherent weakness. It accounts for facts the existence of which it denies; it does not account for facts the existence of which it asserts; it would smooth all difficulties if things were as they are not; and finally it is driven to the melancholy confession, that while utterly incompetent to deal with the actual accentuation of the great bulk of the Greek language, it can perhaps account for the phenomena presented by a single dialect, the whole extant remains of which would be no burden to a weak memory.

But although this law fails to accomplish its end, its learned and accomplished author deserves great praise for having tried, however unsuccessfully, to discover the principle upon which the position of the Greek accent depends. Perhaps indeed his failure may be owing to the preconceived notion that there must have been *one* principle at work, whereas a glance at the subject and a little reflection seem to show that the tangled disorder of these troublesome appendages springs, like other anomalies, not from one principle, but from the conflict of several, in which case any attempt at explaining it by reference to a single law must inevitably miscarry. Theorists also in general seem to underrate the influence of caprice and accident, and to attribute too much to reason, while they have a tendency to forget

<sup>1</sup> Greek Accent, p. 8.

that people have at all times persisted in violating as they found convenient all or any of the rules laid down for their guidance by academies and grammarians.

Seeing then that the theory of the subject might well claim a separate treatment, it was resolved to exclude it rigidly and totally from the present volume, while such a course is warranted by the further consideration, that the practice of accentuation does not flow either naturally or necessarily from any theory yet propounded; and it therefore seemed unwise to complicate still further a matter already intricate enough by mixing hypothesis and fact, and so confusing in one heterogeneous whole things which may be kept asunder with convenience if not with propriety. The total exclusion of theory of course has its inconveniences. It was, for instance, difficult to give any intelligible rules for the accentuation of enclitics without trenching upon the forbidden subject: and it was still more difficult to avoid any assumptions as to the origin of various grammatical forms; but as it appeared on the whole better to be consistent, no such assumptions have been made.

Adopting this course we necessarily restrict ourselves to the enunciation of mere empirical rules, which, objectionable as they may be in other respects, still possess this great advantage that, if properly constructed, they can be applied immediately, and without fear of error, by any one competently acquainted with the etymology and prosody of the language; for it need hardly be said that accentuation is impossible without a considerable knowledge of the forms of words. The ancient grammarians, though occasionally in their feeble fashion appealing to principles (which by the way are frequently wrong), yet for the most part prudently confine themselves to the statement of rules without reasons. And it is fortunate that they had enough self-control to do so. For when a being professing to be rational gravely tells us that there are seven vowels in Greek because there are seven planets, and explains with equal felicity how Α comes to stand at the head of the alphabet and Ω at the tail; or when another writer, deemed learned in his own generation and worthy of publication in this, informs us that Σιβά is a barbarous or un-Hellenic word, and then, without one trace of humour or

irony, derives it from the Greek verb *σίνομαι*, one is almost tempted to think that the study of words, when not corrected by some more healthful pursuit, had a tendency, at least in ancient times, to infatuate its victims, and predisposed them to embrace the wildest fancies for incontrovertible verities. Of all the old grammatical authors extant, Apollonius and Herodian alone rise above the dullest mediocrity. And Herodian, the great authority on accentuation, was generally sane enough not to venture out of the region of fact, if, that is, we are at liberty to argue from the wretched compendium of his *Καθολικὴ Προσφῶδα*, which has survived to modern times. The swarm of obscure writers who succeeded him did little more than copy his huge compilation. The rules also in the best modern treatises are in great part empirical; and should be wholly so, for the introduction of reasons which are liable to break down when used, (and all the reasons which they allege are liable to do so,) can only be defended on the weak plea of a necessity which does not exist. After burdening the memory with a number of petty directions, nothing can be more disheartening than to find either that they cannot be applied with ease, or that, if they can, no dependence is to be placed on their results. An instance will render this clear. Authorities, ancient and modern, conspire to teach that verbal nouns in *α* or *η*, especially when derived from the Second Aorist or Second Perfect, are oxytone, whilst nominal derivatives are barytone, as *δεῖρω δορά*, *φθείρω φθορά*, *φέρω φορά*, *οἰμῶζω οἰμωγή*. A rule so expressed is obnoxious to several objections. In the first place, it assumes as an etymological fact something which is neither apparent in itself nor capable of proof; it makes a mere grammatical fiction the basis of a rule which cannot be applied with certainty, unless we possess much more knowledge than we have or are ever likely to have. In the next place, it offers no criterion by which to discriminate verbal from nominal derivatives or from primitive nouns. It may possibly be convenient to say that *σιγή*, *ῥῆξη*, *ἀγορά*, *σόβη*, *μάχη*, *δορά*, *φορβή*, *πόρπη*, and the like, are verbals, but nothing can be gained, while much may be lost, by resting an accentual precept on that supposition. Thirdly, no indication is given as to the area over which the rule is supposed to be valid. Is it,

with the exceptions usually given, exhaustive, and if so, within what limits? If this question cannot be answered, the student has no assurance that his guide may not on a sudden fail him. Such a defect is the more to be regretted in a modern treatise, because classical Greek is now a fixed quantity, admitting of no further changes, unless new authors should be discovered; and a perfect induction is to us possible, whatever may have been the case when it was still a living language and capable of further development. That the usual exceptions to the rule in question are by no means all that occur, will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look over the lists in the present work. Again, it is stated that nouns in *as* (gen. *a* or *ov*) are perispomena when contracted from *éas* or *das*; and this is unquestionably true, but we are not told what nouns are so contracted; and yet without that information the rule is almost useless. Again, it is said that synthesis does, and parasyntesis does not affect the accent; which is really tantamount to saying, that when the accent of a word is known, and not before, we shall be able to judge whether a Greek grammarian regarded that word as a synthetic or parasyntetic compound: as a rule for determining the accent, it is worthless, and presupposes the possession of the very knowledge which it professes to impart.

To avoid these and similar incongruities it was determined to reserve the consideration of the theory and its cognate questions for another volume, and to give such rules here as could be applied at once by all possessed of the requisite preliminary information. And it is confidently hoped that they will enable any one possessed of that knowledge to affix the traditional accent to every word contained in the excellent lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott, and to all the proper names in Dr. Pape's Dictionary of Proper Names. While this is all that is professed, and all that the general classical scholar can possibly want, it is not all that has been done. A large number of words to be found for the most part only in the ancient grammarians, lexicographers, and other late writers have been included. Doubtless, however, many of these out-of-the-way forms have escaped detection, but it is hoped and believed that all ordinary Greek has been exhausted. If in the dreary task of hunting through



dictionaries and grammarians some words have eluded observation, I can only throw myself on the indulgence of the reader, though few who have not tried the experiment can tell how hard it is to keep the attention fixed on such dry and petty details—on words rather than on things.

In constructing the multitudinous rules, the best authorities, ancient and modern, have been consulted. The former consist of special treatises on the subject, incidental notices scattered about the pages of scholiasts and grammarians, the practice of MSS., and that of printed books. Among the works upon accentuation the *Καθολικὴ Προσῳδία* of Herodian in twenty books held the foremost place. It is no longer extant, but we possess a corrupt and mutilated epitome, perhaps made by Arcadius, in which the voluminous original has dwindled down to two hundred octavo pages. There are also a few unimportant extracts from it by Porphyry, first published by Villoison in his *Anecdota Græca*, and numberless references to it in the scholiasts. The *Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα* of Joannes Alexandrinus are also derived from the same source, while there can be little doubt that Theognostus had the work before him when writing his *Canons*. It consists of a string of empirical rules generalised from words of similar terminations, each of which is illustrated by examples, and finished off with the exceptions, for instance, Arc. p. 16, 17: *Τὰ εἰς ΩΝ δυσύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεων ὀξύνονται· εἰ δέ τι βαρυνθῇ, ἐτέρῳ χαρακτήρι, ἢ διαστολῇ σημαινόμενον· Ἡϊών Πλευρών Πυθών Σιδών. τὸ Ἰτων βαρύνεται, ὥς [έν] ἐτέρῳ χαρακτήρι ὑποπεσόν· (καθόλου γὰρ τὰ εἰς ΤΩΝ δυσύλλαβα φύσει μακρᾷ παραληγόμενα βαρύνεται μὴ ὄντα τοπικὰ, διὰ τὸ κοιών. τὰ δὲ βαρύνοντα· Πλούτων, γείτων Τρίτων) . . . Σούλμων πόλις Σικελίας, πλὴν τοῦ κροτών.* The author seems to have had before him lists of words identical in form and termination; these he reduces to the smallest number of classes that he can, generally looking at them, not with reference to their meaning or etymology, but as the schoolmen say *materialiter*. And for practical purposes there is no better method of constructing a rule. It is for this reason that the labours of Herodian have been made the foundation of the present treatise. When however it seemed possible to arrive at simpler results than his I have never hesitated to

alter his canons, or even in one or two instances to reverse them; but such a liberty has never been taken without carefully examining every word affected by the rule, that is, every word that I could discover. And here great assistance has been derived from the *Lexicon Analogicum* of Hoogeveen, and in a lesser degree from the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der griechischen Sprache* of Dr. Pape, though I never depended on either of them solely. Those who may be disposed to quarrel with any alterations that have been made are requested to test both the old rule and the new by putting them in practice; they will then be better able to judge how far the departure from ancient precedents is warranted.

The occasional passages in the grammarians and scholiasts are of some value, because they supplement the gaps in Arcadius or otherwise throw light on the corruptions of his text. Foremost in this class of authorities stand the Venetian Scholia on Homer, of which a new and more correct edition is sorely wanted, the *Dictata* and *Epimerismi* of George Chæroboscus, the *Canons* of Theognostus, the *Lexicon* of Ammonius, and the *Commentaries* of Eustathius. And here it may be as well to mention that the references to the lines of the last mentioned author may occasionally be found incorrect. The fact is that the greater part of the present work was written at hours when public libraries are closed; the Roman edition of Eustathius is not within the reach of all purses, and as I had only Stallbaum's reprint I was obliged to guess the exact lines as well as I could; the references will, however, never be found more than four or five lines out. It may also be noticed that in extracts from the grammarians and others, the accentuation of the particular edition employed has been retained even when it seemed to be erroneous.

Of the practice of manuscripts, except in so far as it is represented by printed books, few can know much, and I know nothing. But it may be safely assumed that the best modern editions, though occasionally caught tripping, do on the whole faithfully represent the peculiarities of their written originals. Yet it may be asked what the accentuation of a manuscript proves. Can it prove any more than that the scribe who wrote

it believed the accents which he affixed to be the correct ones? and if so, what would be the value of such a belief? It may be answered that the authority of a bad manuscript is next to nothing, while that of a good one may be very great. If it is found that all the accents in a manuscript, that can be verified by reference to the grammarians, accord with their precepts, there is a strong presumption that the remainder are correct also. The accentuation, for instance, of the Venetian Codex of the Iliad or of the Ambrosian scholia on the Odyssey may prove much. For it is certain that the scribes were in these cases men of more than ordinary learning, that they were fully impressed with the importance of such trifles, and that they had access to many ancient authorities which have since perished. The scrupulous care of some copyists would no doubt faithfully reproduce all the critical signs and all the peculiarities of their archetype; nor is it very uncommon to find in manuscripts a note deprecating the wrath of the reader on the plea that the scribe had honestly copied what was before him, and was not therefore responsible for barbarisms or other blunders, just as we are accustomed to call attention to our literary accuracy by the word *sic*. It is therefore by no means impossible that the accents in a good manuscript of the tenth or twelfth century may have been copied from one of a much earlier date. Frail as are its materials, a book, if properly taken care of, is almost imperishable. When we consider how large a number of really ancient manuscripts have survived the perils of the last thousand years, it is not extravagant to imagine that the book-worm of the tenth century might have possessed an Iliad revised by Aristarchus himself. There are manuscripts now existing which were certainly written long before the famous dilemma was proposed, which condemned the Alexandrian library to destruction. There appears then nothing absurd in supposing that the accentuation of manuscripts may be of considerable authority. But it may be objected that the oldest now in existence are unaccented, or if not, that the accents have been inserted some considerable time after the manuscript was first written. This may be true, but it does not follow that there were no accented books say in the first century before Christ. For it is incredible

that Aristophanes should have invented written signs for accents, and yet that they never should have been written. If he designed them for the purpose of preserving the ancient pronunciation, as is said to have been the case, they must have been used at least occasionally, but probably not in the best manuscripts, unless critical editions of the older poets. We accent school books, dictionaries of pronunciation, and works intended for foreigners, but should hardly think of disfiguring a library edition of Shakspeare with them. Just so it is probable that in ancient times books intended for barbarians or for degenerate Greeks or for the purposes of education had accents, but naturally the more sumptuous manuscripts, which would also have the best chance of being preserved, were destitute of them. The practice of accenting *every* word doubtless belongs to a late age, but as one of the avowed purposes of Aristophanes' invention was to distinguish words otherwise identical (see Arc. 186. 4), it is on every ground probable that such words were so distinguished at a very early period, at least in books intended for universities and schools. At the same time it must be admitted that the accentuation of many manuscripts is occasionally faulty, and strange to say this is sometimes the case in grammatical treatises, where we might reasonably expect the writer to be more than usually attentive to such minute details. A remarkable instance is furnished by a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, containing among other treatises a transcript of the Canons of Theognostus. In it the accents are frequently interchanged, and examples are repeatedly given which not only violate all analogy, but the very rule which they are intended to illustrate. The scribes too in many instances seem to have been ignorant or forgetful of the older mode of accenting certain words, e. g. γελοῖος is not unfrequently written γέλοιος in authors who certainly never pronounced it so. In short, they frequently modernised their transcripts both in accent, spelling, and dialectic forms. The proneness to such errors is also evident from the fact, that the fragments of Sappho, Alcæus, and other Æolic writers do not, as it is said, occur in any manuscript with the proper Æolic accentuation, though the grammarians are never weary of repeating that οἱ Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοί εἰσι; yet such a



mistake is analogous to that of representing a Scotchman as talking English, or of making a native of Cork speak the dialect of London. These and similar instances of disregard for grammatical propriety should make us cautious how far we admit the accentuation of MSS. as conclusive evidence, but they should not induce us to discredit it altogether.

Of modern authorities the best by far is Dr. Carl Götting, who, in his *Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache*, has collected from the ancient writers, with true German diligence and accuracy, very nearly all that is worth collecting. His book has been of the greatest service to me, as the frequent references to it will show; and if I have occasionally been compelled to dissent from his conclusions, I trust that the reasons given for doing so will prove that no alteration has been made from a mere love of change. Wagner's<sup>1</sup> essay possesses much less merit, and is defective both in plan and execution. In English there is nothing on the practical part of the subject except a translation of Götting's smaller treatise, published more than thirty years ago, and a few scattered rules in grammars and exercise books, which, whatever other value they may have, are necessarily incomplete. Those in Mr. Jelf's *Greek Grammar* are the best that I have seen in any English work. All these aids, however, as well as many others, have been used, and I take this opportunity of expressing my general acknowledgments for any assistance which they may have afforded. For most of the references appended to proper names I am indebted to Dr. Pape's *Lexicon*. They have all been verified, a process always necessary, but particularly so in Dr. Pape's case. Though the rules, with their exceptions, provide for all the names in his dictionary, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000, still much more remains to be done before this part of the subject is nearly complete. I discovered only too late that he omits a large number of names occurring in Ptolemy, Strabo, and other geographers. The last, though not the least, debt to be acknowledged is that to Hase and Dindorf's edition of Stephens' *Thesaurus*. The letters H. D. after a reference

<sup>1</sup> [Die Lehre von dem Accent der griechischen Sprache ausführlich entwickelt von K. F. C. Wagner. 8vo. Helmstädt. 1807.]

show that I owe the knowledge of it to this magnificent publication. The list of words distinguished by their accent has been enlarged, but is still very far from being complete. [This has been omitted in the present edition.]

To meet the wants of the general classical student the important rules and all their ordinary exceptions have been printed in a large type: the paragraphs in smaller letter contain references to the original authorities, additional but rare exceptions, and such other information as appeared either necessary or useful.

To conclude—in dealing with such a mass of petty and uninteresting details, blunders arising from weariness and inadvertence, or more often from downright ignorance, must have been committed. I find, for instance, that I have carelessly used noun and substantive as convertible terms, and also that in several passages polysyllable has been used to mean any word of more than one syllable. Notices of such other errors as may be discovered, as well as suggestions for the improvement of the work, will be thankfully received.

To the Delegates of the Oxford University Press my best thanks are due for their liberality in printing a book which is hardly likely to repay the money spent upon it.

OXFORD, MAY 23, 1862.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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AMONG the lesser evils of existence must surely be numbered the necessity of turning once again to an insipid subject long since thrown aside and forgotten. This I have been obliged to do, and to perform the dismal duty of revision under some considerable disadvantages. All my original notes and collections were consigned to the flames years ago, in the firm belief that they would never more be wanted ; and the loss of such materials it is now impossible to repair. In circumstances so embarrassing real help is hard to get. The indefatigable Lobeck is the only man who collected words of like form on a large scale, and his works were pretty freely used in the first edition. A few more references to them are now added. Beyond consulting Lobeck and the Paris Thesaurus, I could do little more than read the grammarians and scholiasts over again and glean a few fresh facts. In this way, however, considerable additions have been made to the book, though, by enlarging the page and practising the arts of typographical compression, the original number of pages has barely been exceeded. Some parts have been rewritten, and scarcely a single paragraph reappears without some change, and, it is hoped, improvement. That all defects have been made good it would be unreasonable to expect, for in the first place, he who deals with Greek accentuation independently, as I have done, has to contend with hosts of petty details which distract his attention, and not unfrequently exhaust his patience. Every alteration has to be made with the greatest circumspection, and it would be wonderful indeed, where the chances of error are so great, if I have not sometimes gone astray. In the next place, it is proverbially difficult to detect one's own mistakes, and here let it be remembered that, though I invited criticism and correction, I have received no assistance of any sort or kind.

Let those who noticed faults in the first edition know that they alone are answerable if those faults are repeated in the second. They had but to speak, and whatever was false or misleading would have been corrected. All censure now comes too late to be of any use to me.

The references to the Venetian Scholia were originally made to Villoison's edition: all of them I hope have now been adapted to the Oxford text, in which the scholia of codex A are at length accurately separated from those of codex B. Lentz's Herodian (*Herodiani Technici Reliquiæ collegit disposuit emendavit explicavit præfatus est Augustus Lentz, Tom. 2. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1867-71*) has not been quoted as an authority, and for obvious reasons. A new edition of the epitomator of Herodian, corrected from the best manuscripts, and illustrated by all the more important parallel passages of the scholiasts and grammarians, would have been a valuable addition to our knowledge. Such a scheme was far too modest and too practical to find favour in the eyes of Dr. Lentz. He thought himself able to reconstruct the *Καθολικὴ Προσφῶδια*, and the result is an astounding mosaic of bits laboriously fitted together—a paragraph from Arcadius—a line or two from Theognostus or Chæroboscus—a few words from somebody else—often with the accents violently changed, and the gaps in the text filled up by rules written by Dr. Lentz himself in Greek. A book so manufactured possesses no authority whatever beyond that which belongs to the fragments and splinters of which it is composed. I have therefore left my former references to the original sources untouched. Dr. Lentz indulges in conjectural emendation, but never once does he have recourse to manuscripts, although it is well known that a better copy of Chæroboscus exists than that from which Dr. Gaisford printed his edition.

Most of the references to Götting's treatise on Accentuation have been omitted as unnecessary. Any one who cares to compare the present work with his will discover that many hundreds of words are here noticed which he wholly neglected. The list of words distinguished by their accent has also been suppressed as useless. No one who uses this book is likely to need it.

Beyond reading Stephanus Byzantius again, and registering

the results, little has been done for the accentuation of proper names. The truth is that these words follow no rule. Even the Greeks, who could consult the complete Herodian, are obliged incessantly to refer to him, because they are unable to remember either his rules or his exceptions. Of a comparatively small number of familiar names the scribes knew the accent, but outside that little circle they perpetually make mistakes.

Lastly, let it always be remembered that the present work does not profess to be more than what its title indicates. It is not a treatise on the principles of Greek accentuation. If it were, very different rules would have been given, but they would have been rules which would have left the reader in constant doubt and perplexity. Those here given aim above all things at simplicity, and their number has been reduced as much as was possible. It has been assumed that most men find it easier to remember one rule with thirty exceptions, than five rules with an average of six exceptions each. Occasionally perhaps the desire for simplicity has been indulged in rather to excess, but to any rules there are always some objections, and I have done as well as I could. It may occur to some minute critics that the exceptions, counting in those mentioned in the notes, outnumber in many cases the examples which conform to rule. Let any one who thinks so read over the words in the note, and see how many of them he is acquainted with; let him ask himself their meanings, in what authors, and how often he has met with them, he will then find that there is much less force in his objection than there seems to be at first sight: for it will be generally allowed that if a rule embraces all the usual words, all the words that a man is likely to meet with in classical authors, it embraces quite enough for practical purposes. Other words find their proper place in a note, and it would be mere pedantry to split one rule into two or more merely to accommodate forms of very rare occurrence. If we possessed more than the mere fragments of Greek literature the case might be different. It might then be desirable to increase the number of rules, and to include many words which are now excluded. But since we have nothing but a few odd volumes, so to speak, saved from the great libraries of antiquity, since no good-natured fairy

gives us the joyful opportunity of exchanging some tons of Byzantine theology for as many pounds' weight of the lyric and dramatic poetry of Greece, common sense shows that we had better accommodate our rules to what we do possess. From a practical point of view, those rules are best which can be applied with the least possible thought and trouble. Consider, for example, the rule for the accentuation of compound adjectives in *αιος*, § 534, p. 152. A philosopher, or some one equally sapient—a modern grammarian, for instance—may protest that it is completely irrational. Let him protest. The rule will enable anybody to accent correctly, and without the least trouble, every one of these puzzling words that he is likely to meet with, even should his reading be more extensive than usual; and what reasonable being can ask for more? A rule, or rather a set of rules (for many there must be), based on theory, would leave the reader in constant bewilderment. He would have to settle all sorts of difficult and obscure questions before he could apply his rule, and even then his chances of going wrong would be considerable. With a merely empirical rule he cannot go wrong, and is under no necessity of plunging into a sea of grammatical troubles.

One serious omission there is which I much regret, and for which, in any country governed rationally, I should incur a heavy penalty. To make the present work really useful, it ought to have a complete index of all the Greek words mentioned in it, amounting on a rough estimate to some twenty thousand. I would have constructed one myself, only the fact is that it requires keener eyesight and greater patience than I possess. A hundred years ago it would have been easy enough to find in this place a score of mere schoolboys, anyone of whom would have been willing and able to execute such a task with neatness, quickness, and accuracy; but nowadays, thanks to the spread of omniscience, it is difficult to meet with a young scholar who is sufficiently acquainted with his Greek grammar to be entrusted with such a work as an index; and as to zeal, industry, and accuracy, where are they to be discovered?

In bidding a last farewell to a subject in which I never took more than a languid interest, I may be permitted to say that in

England, at all events, every man will accent his Greek properly who wishes to stand well with the world. He whose accents are irreproachable may indeed be no better than a heathen, but concerning that man who misplaces them, or, worse still, altogether omits them, damaging inferences will certainly be drawn, and in most instances with justice. Unquestionably the shortest way of learning how to affix them correctly is to pronounce according to accent, as nearly all Englishmen did till comparatively recent times. There is, to be sure, the great difficulty of preserving quantity; but perhaps, if our ears and lips were a little better trained than they are, the difficulty might not be insuperable. Whether the art of accenting Greek can be learnt from rules may indeed be doubted. Herodian is said to have investigated the accents of about sixty thousand words in his *Universal Prosody*, and nothing less than a miraculous memory could retain the results at which he arrived. Even when rules are simplified to the utmost, it requires a very strong and a very tenacious memory to remember them. How difficult the thing is may be seen from the fact that few Greek books are quite free from false accents. Scribes, editors, even scholars, all err, and err frequently. I do not recollect to have ever caught Porson tripping, but then Porson's memory was prodigious; the two Dindorfs are generally accurate, yet both have their moments of forgetfulness. Dr. Gaisford certainly knew Greek, and was a minute and laborious student, yet in one and the same line of his *Hephæstion* (p. 456), may be found *Τρώϊλον* and *Λήμνον*, both accents being wrong, and one impossible. No one knew this better than he did, but his attention sometimes flagged. Those who pronounce according to accent rarely or never make such mistakes. A modern Greek newspaper might be searched in vain for what can easily be found in Greek books edited by professed scholars. If pronouncing according to accent be thought too violent, or too difficult, a proceeding, the next best expedient is, from the very first moment of learning Greek, to regard the accent as being quite as much part and parcel of the word as its breathing or its spelling. He who never writes a Greek word without its proper accent will (provided he only writes enough) gradually associate the two together, and thus

render himself independent of all rules and all guides to a tiresome though necessary accomplishment.

OXFORD,  
August 2, 1881.

## POSTSCRIPT.

When one's attention is turned to accents, it is hardly possible to open a Greek book of any kind without seeing something to be noted. The following observations ought to have been made in the text of the work :—

§ 36. Συγκριτής, E. M. 779. 17, is contrary to all rule and analogy; it should be συγκριτής, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 55. On the distinction between φιλητής, a lover, and φιλήτης, a thief, see Eust. 781. 12; 793. 57; 1967. 35.

§ 87. Σπάθη, Eust. 1967. 33: σπάθη μὲν, ξίφος· σπαθὴ δὲ ναυτικὸν ξύλον, if he means by ναυτικὸν ξύλον, an oar, he must have found a different accent in his copy of Lycophron (v. 23) from that which our editions print.

§ 228. Κομβάβος, Lucian de dea Syria, c. 21, a strange accent, which may mean no more than the scribe's belief that the penultimate is long.

§ 275. Τύλλος (?) Dio Cass. 79. 20, a word of unknown meaning; comparing Lamprid. Heliogab. 17, it might perhaps be equivalent to *latrina*, if not altogether corrupt.

§ 279. Ἀγχίαλος, Eust. 1396. 22: δῆλον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν κύριον ὁ Ἀγχίαλος καὶ τὸ ἐπίθετον ὁ ἀγχίαλος τόπος, καὶ πόλις δὲ Θράκης Ἀγχίαλος ἢ καὶ Ἀγχιάλη, προπαροξύνονται, ἀγχιαλὸς δὲ φασὶ σχοῖνος πλοίου, ὀξύνεται.

§ 292. Γόνος, Eust. 1410. 9: γονὸς δὲ, ὁ γόνιμος τόπος καὶ κάρπιμος, ἀπὸ τοῦ γονὸς ὀξυτόνου ὀνόματος, Ἰωνικῇ ἐπενθέσει τοῦ γ. γόνος μὲν γὰρ βαρυτόνως, ὁ γεννώμενος. γονὸς δὲ πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν ὀξυτόνως, ὁ γόνιμος: cf. Eust. 1412. 27: ἔρινος = ἐρινεὸς is oxytone in the books: ἱπνός, Eust. 16. 42: καὶ ὁ ἱπνος βαρυτόνως ἢ ἱπνός ὀξυτόνως δι' οὗ δηλοῦται ἡ ἐστία ἢ ὁ κλίβανος: to Eustathius therefore, and probably to Herodian, ἱπνος was the accent which naturally presented itself.

§ 295. Ἡρκλανος, Plut. 2. 539 A, is singular; the scribe, probably regarding it as a syncopated form of Ἡρκευλάνος, threw the accent back in accordance with a general rule of the grammarians, one version of which is quoted in § 793, but Ἡρκλανός is probably the more correct accent.

§ 312. Κόπρος, Eust. 1165. 17: τινὲς δὲ γράφουσι κοπροῦ μετὰ περισπωμένης, διαστολῆς χάριν ὡς ἐν τύπῳ περιεκτικῷ.

§ 316. Θύρσος, Eust. 629. 50: οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον βακχικοὶ θύρσοι οἱ βαρυτονοῦμενοι, οἱ γὰρ τοὶ ὀξυνόμενοι θηρσοὶ, γαμικὰ δηλοῦσι στέμματα.



§ 351. Τῖδιον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1356.

§ 354. Κουρεῖον, E. M. 533. 29: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα ἰδιάζοντα, τούτῃ ἐστιν ἐν τῷ μόνον λεγόμενα, διὰ τῆς ΕΙ διφθόγγου γράφεται καὶ προπαροξύνεται· οἶον, Λάγειον, τὸ ἱπποδρόμιον Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἀπὸ Λαγοῦ τινός· χλοῦνειον, τόπος ἐν Αἰτωλίᾳ, ὅπου ἦν ὁ χλοῦνης· Λαύρειον, τόπος ἐν Ἀττικῇ ἔχων μέταλλα. Οὕτω καὶ κούρειον· οὕτω δὲ καλεῖται ἐν Ἀττικῇ τὰ ἱερεῖον τὸ θυόμενον, ἥνικα ἐγράφοντο οἱ κούροι εἰς τοὺς φράτορας.

§ 386. Ἀγανός, Eust. 200. 1: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῇ λεξικῇ γράφεται ταῦτα. ἀγανὸν τὸ καλὸν καὶ ἡδὺ καὶ προσηνές· ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κατὰ ἀντίφρασιν, τὸ χαλεπόν. ἐν ἑτέρῃ δὲ οὔτι ἐστὶ καὶ ἄγανον προπαροξυτόνως· καὶ δηλοῖ τὸ κατεαγός.

§ 443. Συνεργός, Eust. 1967. 32: συνεργὸς μὲν, ὁ συγκάμνων τεχνίτης· συνεργὸς δὲ, ὁ βοηθός.

§ 568. Although what is there said about the accentuation of the cases of Πάν fairly represents, I think, the general practice of the books, yet, on second thoughts, I am a little inclined to doubt whether it is quite correct. About the cases of the singular there is no question; the books are unvarying; in Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 36 we have Πάν, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνας, and Chæroboscus (C. 271. 15; 24) expressly says that the nominative and genitive singular are oxytone, but neither he nor any other grammarian tells us in plain words how the other cases are to be accented. The dual probably nowhere occurs; the doubtful cases therefore are the genitive and dative plural. According to the rules given by Chæroboscus they ought to be respectively perispomenon and oxytone. Πάνες is common enough, e. g. Moschus 3. 27; Πάνων, paroxytone, occurs in Heraclitus de Incred. c. 25, ed. Gale, Amst. 1688; in the Cambridge edition of 1670 it is unaccented, but Πανῶν perispomenon, Plut. 2. 356 D, in the editions of Xylander, Wytenbach, and Tauchnitz; and Strab. 813, ed. Meineke. Πᾶσι properispomenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 28, ed. Bekker; I cannot at the moment find another example, though tolerably confident that there is one. Πάνεσσι, Theocr. 4. 63, is certainly right; see § 574, and the authorities there referred to.

§ 680. Cf. Ammon. p. 148, and Valckenaer Animadv. ad Ammon. pp. 233 sqq.

§ 719. Ὀμφακοράξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 561. 5, is false for ὀμφακόραξ, and πυκνορρώξ, Anth. Pal. 6. 22. 3, should be πυκνόρρωξ, as it is in Strab. 726, ed. Meineke. Οἰνοχρῶς, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 4, is a mistake for οἰνόχρως.

§ 743. Ὅτεως and ὅτεφ are both of them proparoxytone, Chærob. C. 414. 6.

I hoped that my own vigilance and that of the printers had wholly banished those odious intruders—misprints, but I have noticed two: § 405, p. 126, Ἡρωδῶρον for Ἡροδῶρον, and § 425, p. 132, ὄντως for οὕτως.



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247	... 259	304 ... 315	361 ... 369	419 ... 425	477 ... 476				
248	... 259	305 ... 316	362 ... 370	420 } ... 426	478 ... 477				
249	... 260	306 ... 317	363 ... 371	421 } ... 426	479 ... 478				
250	... 261	307 ... 318	364 } ... 372	422 ... 428	480 ... 479				
251	... 262	308 ... 319	365 } ... 372	423 ... 429	481 ... 480				
252	... 263	309 ... 320	366 ... 373	424 ... 430	482 ... 481				
253	... 264	310 ... 321	367 ... 374	425 ... 431	483 ... 482				
254	... 265	311 ... 322	368 ... 375	426 ... 432	484 ... 483				
255	... 266	312 ... 322	369 ... 376	427 ... 433	485 ... 484				
256	... 267	313 ... 323	370 ... 377	428 ... 434	486 ... 485				
257	... 268	314 ... 324	371 ... 378	429 ... 435	487 ... 486				
258	... 269	315 ... 325	372 ... 379	430 ... 436	488 ... 487				
259	... 270	316 ... 326	373 ... 380	431 ... 437	489 ... 488				
260	... 271	317 ... 327	374 ... 381	432 ... 438	490 ... 489				
261	... 272	318 ... 327	375 ... 382	433 ... 439	491 ... 490				
262	... 273	319 ... 328	376 ... 383	434 ... 440	492 } ... 491				
263	... 274	320 ... 328	377 ... 384	435 ... 441	493 } ... 491				
264	... 275	321 ... 329	378 ... 385	436 ... 442	494 ... 492				

Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.	Ed. 1.	Ed. 2.				
495	} ... 493	552	...	547	608	...	647	666	...	640	723	...	727
496		553	...	548	609	...	648	667	...	668	} 724	...	724
497	...	554	...	549	610	...	649	668	...	620		724	...
498	...	555	...	552	611	...	650	} 669	...	621	} 725	...	726
499	...	556	...	553	612	...	651		...	622		725	...
500	...	557	...	554	613	...	652	670	...	669	726	...	729
501	...	558	...	555	614	...	653	671	...	670	727	...	730
502	...	559	...	556	615	...	656	672	...	671	728	...	731
503	} ... 500	560	...	557	616	...	657	673	...	672	729	...	732
504		561	...	558	617	...	583	674	...	673	730	...	733
505	...	562	...	559	618	...	628	675	...	674	731	...	734
506	...	563	...	560	619	...	658	676	...	675	732	...	735
507	} ... 504	564	...	561	620	...	659	677	...	676	733	...	736
508		565	...	562	621	...	660	678	...	677	734	...	737
509	...	566	...	563	622	...	661	679	...	678	735	...	738
510	...	567	...	564	623	...	662	680	...	679	736	...	739
511	...	568	...	565	624	...	663	681	...	680	737	...	740
512	...	569	...	566	625	...	664	682	...	681	738	...	741
513	...	570	...	567	626	...	584	683	...	682	739	...	742
514	...	571	...	568	627	...	585	684	...	683	740	...	743
515	...	} 572	...	569	628	...	586	685	...	684	741	...	744
516	...		...	570	629	...	587	686	...	685	742	...	745
517	...	573	...	571	630	...	588	687	...	686	743	...	746
518	...	574	...	572	631	...	589	688	...	688	744	...	747
519	...	575	...	573	632	...	590	689	...	689	} 745	...	748
520	...	576	...	574	633	...	591	690	...	690		...	749
521	...	577	} ... 575	} 575	634	...	592	691	...	691	746	} ... 750	} 751
522	...	578			635	...	593	692	...	692	747		
523	...	579	...	576	636	...	594	693	...	693	748	...	752
524	...	580	...	577	637	...	595	694	...	694	749	...	753
525	...	581	...	578	638	...	596	695	...	695	750	...	754
526	...	582	...	579	639	...	597	696	...	696	751	...	755
527	...	583	...	623	640	...	598	697	...	697	752	...	756
528	...	584	} ... 630	} 630	641	...	599	698	...	698	753	...	757
529	...	585			642	...	600	699	...	699	754	...	758
530	} ... 526	586	...	631	643	...	601	700	...	700	755	...	759
531		587	...	632	644	...	602	701	...	701	756	...	760
532	...	588	...	633	645	...	603	702	...	702	757	...	761
533	...	589	...	627	646	...	604	703	...	703	758	...	762
534	...	590	...	655	647	...	605	704	...	704	759	...	763
535	} ... 530	591	...	580	648	...	606	705	...	705	760	...	764
		592	...	581	649	...	607	706	...	706	761	...	765
536	...	593	...	624	650	...	608	707	...	707	762	...	766
537	...	594	...	625	651	...	609	708	...	708	} 763	...	769
538	...	595	...	626	652	...	610	709	...	709		...	767
539	...	596	...	634	653	...	611	710	...	710	764	...	770
540	...	} 597	...	} 635	654	...	612	711	...	711	765	...	771
541	...		...		655	...	613	712	...	712	766	...	772
542	...	598	...	637	656	...	614	713	...	713	767	...	773
543	...	599	...	638	657	...	615	714	...	716	768	...	774
544	...	600	...	639	658	...	616	715	...	717	769	...	775
545	...	601	...	654	659	...	617	716	...	718	770	...	776
546	...	602	...	641	660	...	618	717	...	719	771	...	777
547	...	603	...	642	661	...	619	718	...	720	} 772	...	} 777
548	...	604	...	643	662	...	620	719	...	721		...	
549	...	605	...	644	663	...	665	720	...	722	773	...	778
550	...	606	...	645	664	...	666	721	...	723	774	...	779
551	...	607	...	646	665	...	667	722	...	725	775	...	780

<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>	<i>Ed. 1.</i>	<i>Ed. 2.</i>
777	779	812	...	804	836	...	836	876	...	876	914	...	915
778				805	837	...	837	877	...	877	915	...	917
779				806	838	...	838	878	...	878	916	...	918
780				807	839	...	839	879	...	879	917	...	920
781	...			808	840	...	840	880	...	880	918	...	921
782	...			809	841	...	841	881	...	881	919	...	922
783	...	810	842	...	842	882	...	882	920	...	924		
784	...	813	...	811	843	...	843	883	...	883	921	...	925
785	785	814	...	813	844	...	844	884	...	884	922	...	931
		815	...	814	845	...	845	885	...	885	923	...	932
786	...	816	...	815	846	...	846	886	...	886	924	...	933
787	786	817	...	816	847	...	847	887	...	887	925	...	935
788		818	...	817	848	...	848	888	...	888	926	...	936
					849	...	849	889	...	889	927	...	937
789	787	819	...	850	...	850	890	...	890	928	...	938	
790				805	851	...	851	891	...	891	929	...	939
791				806	852	...	852	892	...	892	930	...	943
792				807	853	...	853	893	...	893	931	...	944
793	...			808	854	...	854	894	...	894	932	...	945
794	...			809	855	...	855	895	...	895	933	...	949
795	...	810	...	856	...	856	896	...	896	934	...	950	
796	...	820	...	818	857	...	857	897	...	897	935	...	953
797	...	821	...	819	858	...	858	898	...	898	936	...	955
798	...	822	...	820	859	...	859	899	...	899	937	...	956
799	...	823	...	821	860	...	860	900	...	900	938	...	957
		824	...	822	861	...	861	901	...	901	939	...	958
800	...	825	...	823	862	...	862	902	...	902	940	...	961
		826	...	824	863	...	863	903	...	903	941	...	962
801	...	827	...	825	864	...	864	904	...	904	942	...	963
802	794	828	...	865	...	865	905	...	905	943	...	964	
803				866	...	866	906	...	906	944	...	965	
	867			...	867	907	...	907	945	...	966		
804	...			829	...	828	868	...	868	908	...	908	946
805	...	830	...	829	869	...	869	909	...	909	947	...	969
806	...	831	...	830	870	...	870	910	...	910	948	...	970
807	...	832	...	831	871	...	871	911	...	911	949	...	971
808	...	833	...	832	872	...	872	912	...	912	950	...	972
809	...	834	...	833	873	...	873	913	...	913	951	...	973
810	...	835	...	834	874	...	874	914	...	914	952	...	974
811	...	835	...	835	875	...	875	915	...	915	953	...	975



## ABBREVIATIONS.

A. G. ....	Immanuelis Bekkeri <i>Anecdota Græca</i> . 3 vols. 8vo. Berolini, 1814.
A. G. Oxon. ....	<i>Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia</i> , edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1834-1837.
A. G. Paris. ....	<i>Anecdota Græca e Codd. MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis</i> , edidit J. A. Cramer, S.T.P. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1839-1841.
Ammon. ....	Ammonius de adfinium vocabulorum differentia, ed. L. C. Valckenaer. 4to. Ludg. Bat. 1739.
Apoll. de Adv. ....	Apollonii Alexandrini de Adverbiis liber, in Bekker's <i>Anecdota Græca</i> , vol. 2. pp. 527 sq.
Apoll. de Conj. ....	Apollonii Alexandrini de Conjunctionibus liber, in Bekker's <i>Anecdota Græca</i> , vol. 2. pp. 477 sq.
Apoll. de Synt. ....	Apollonii Alexandrini de Constructione Orationis libri quatuor ex rec. I. Bekkeri. 8vo. Berolini, 1817.
Apoll. de Pron. ....	Apollonii Dyscoli de Pronomine liber ed. I. Bekker. 8vo. Berolini, 1813.
Arc. ....	<i>Ἀρκαδίου περὶ τόνων</i> e cod. Paris. primum edidit E. H. Barker. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820. <i>Ἐπιτομή τῆς καθολικῆς προσφῶδιās Ἡρωδιάνου</i> , recognovit Mauricius Schmidt. 8vo. Jenæ, 1860. <i>The references are to the pages and lines in Barker's edition.</i>
Charax. ....	<i>Ἰωάννου γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Χάρακος περὶ ἐγκλινομένων</i> , in Bekker's <i>Anecdota Græca</i> , vol. 3. pp. 1149 sq.
Chærob. C. ....	Chæroboscus on the Canons of Theodosius, in Georgii Chærobosci <i>Dictata in Theodosii Canones</i> , necnon <i>Epimerismi in Psalmos</i> ed. T. Gaisford, S.T.P. 3 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1842.
Chærob. E. ....	The Epimerismi of Chæroboscus on the Psalms, in the same edition.
Draco ....	Draconis Stratonicensis liber de Metris Poeticis, ed. G. Hermannus. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1812.
E. M. ....	<i>Etymologicum Magnum</i> , ed. F. Sylburg. fol. 1594.
Eust. ....	Eustathii <i>Commentarii ad Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam</i> , ed. Stallbaum. 4 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1827.
Eust. Dion. Per. ....	Eustathii <i>Commentarii in Dionysii περιήγησιν</i> , in the second vol. of the <i>Geographi Græci minores</i> , ed. C. Müller. 8vo. Paris. 1861.
Göttling, Accent ....	<i>Allgemeine Lehre vom Accent der griechischen Sprache</i> . Von D. Carl Göttling. 8vo. Jena, 1835.

- Göttling, Greek Accent. Elements of Greek Accentuation, translated from the German of Dr. Karl Göttling, by a member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. London, 1831.
- H. D. .... Stephani Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae. Ed. C. B. Hase, G. Dindorf et L. Dindorf. fol. Paris. 1831-1865.
- Herod. *ν. μ. λ.* .... Herodianus *περὶ μονήρους λέξεως*, in G. Dindorfii Grammatici Græci. Vol. 1. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1823.
- Herod. *π. ε. μ.* .... Herodianus *περὶ ἐγκλινομένων καὶ ἐγκλιτικῶν καὶ συνεγκλιτικῶν μορίων*, in Bekker's Anecdota Græca, vol. 3. pp. 1142 sq.
- Joh. Alex. .... Ἰωάννου Ἀλεξανδρέως Τονικὰ Παραγγέλματα, ed. G. Dindorf. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1825.
- Joh. Philop. .... Collectio vocum quæ pro diversa significatione accentum diversum accipiunt, in the Oxford edition of Scapulae Lexicon.
- Kühner, G. G. .... Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache von Dr. Raphael Kühner. Zweite Auflage. 2 vols. 8vo. Hanover, 1869-72.
- L. S. .... A Greek-English Lexicon compiled by Henry George Liddell, D.D., and Robert Scott, D.D. Fifth edition. 4to. Oxford, 1861.
- Lob. Par. .... Paralipomena Grammaticæ Græcæ, scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1837.
- Lob. Phryn. .... Phrynichi Eclogæ nōminum et verborum Atticorum. Ed. C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1820.
- Lob. Ajax. .... Sophoclis Ajax. Commentario perpetuo illustravit C. A. Lobeck. Editio Tertia. 8vo. Berolini, 1866.
- Lob. Prol. .... Pathologiæ Sermonis Græci Prolegomena scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1843.
- Lob. Path. .... Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 2 vols. 8vo. Regimontii Borussia, 1853-62.
- Lob. Rhem. .... Ῥηματικὸν sive verborum Græcorum et nominum verbalium Technologia scripsit C. A. Lobeck. 8vo. Regimontii, 1846.
- Matthiæ Gr. Gr. .... A copious Greek grammar by A. Matthiæ, translated by E. V. Blomfield, M. A. Fifth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1832.
- Phav. .... Dictionarium Varini Phavorini Camertis. fol. Basileæ, 1538.
- Philem. Lex. .... Φιλήμονος Λεξικὸν τεχνολογικόν. 8vo. Londini, 1812.
- Schol. Ambros. .... Scholia in Homeri Odysseam, maximam partem e codd. Ambrosianis, ed. P. Buttmann. 8vo. Berolini, 1821.
- Schol. Ven. .... Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1875. Tom. 1 and 2, containing the scholia of codex Venetus A.
- S. V. .... Scholia Græca in Homeri Iliadem, edidit Gulielmus Dindorfius. 8vo. Oxonii. 1877. Tom. 3 and 4, containing the Scholia of Codex Venetus B.

St. Byz. ....	Stephani Byzantii <i>Ἐθνικῶν</i> quæ supersunt. Ed. A. Westermann. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1839.
Theog. Can.....	Theognosti Canones, in Cramer's <i>Anecdota Græca Oxoniensia</i> , vol. 2.
Theodos. Gramm. ....	Theodosii Alexandrini <i>Grammatica</i> . Ed. C. G. Göttling. 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1822.
Theodos. Can.....	Theodosii Canones, in Bekker's <i>Anecdota Græca</i> , vol. 3.
Zonar. ....	Joannis Zonaræ <i>Lexicon</i> , ed. J. A. H. Tittman. 2 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1808.

Unless the contrary is expressly indicated, all references to the above mentioned works are to volumes and pages, or to pages and lines.

The remaining abbreviations are those in common use.





# GREEK ACCENTUATION.

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

1. In speaking their language the Greeks of the classical period distinguished accent from quantity. How they did so, or in what the spoken accent consisted, we do not here enquire. The native grammarians by degrees devised a system of marks by which to indicate Accent, Quantity, and other affections of speech. By Accent in the present work is always meant not the accent as pronounced, but the written sign of it.

2. NOTE.—Arcadius 186. 4 expressly attributes the invention of the written accents and other like signs to Aristophanes of Byzantium. Since this testimony occurs in a book which is known to be derived from Herodian's Universal Prosody it is natural to conclude that Arcadius drew his information from that source. Yet with strange perversity several German scholars have questioned the accuracy of the statement mainly on the strength of a very interesting passage in Servius (*Analecta grammatica* edd. Eichenfeld et Endlicher, pp. 530-534). But anyone who reads that passage with common attention will see that from § 18 to § 26 inclusive there is no question at all about *written* accents, all that is there said refers simply and solely to *spoken* accent; nowhere does Servius allude to the invention of the written signs of accent. Every educated Greek must have been aware that *προσφῶδια* was matter for discussion long before the existence of what we call Grammar. Every educated Greek must have known, for instance, that there was such a thing as the *fallacia accentus*. But to discuss the nature and the various species of *προσφῶδια* is one thing; to devise written signs for them is another. No doubt Herodian knew all the facts stated by Servius, but all the evidence we possess shows that Herodian in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῶδια* was mainly if not exclusively concerned with the question how the *written* accents were to be placed; he was not there interested in the wider question which asked how many spoken accents there were or in what way they could be best expressed. Herodian was dealing with certain well-known signs which when he wrote had been in general use for centuries. There was no reason why he should relate the opinions of his countrymen as to the nature and number of the spoken accents; there was a reason why he should mention

the inventor of the written accents. See *Herodiani reliquiae*, ed. A. Lentz, i. pp. xxxvii sqq.

3. The Greek accents (*προσφῳδίαί, τόνοι*) are three in number, the Acute (*προσφῳδία ὀξεῖα*), as *ή*; the Grave (*προσφῳδία βαρεῖα*), as *η*; and the Circumflex (*προσφῳδία περισπωμένη*), as *ῆ*.

4. NOTE 1.—*Προσφῳδία* has generally a far wider meaning than *τόνος*; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 674. 1 : *προσφῳδίαί εἰσὶ δέκα, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη, μακρά, βραχεῖα, δασεῖα, ψιλή, ἀπόστροφος, ὑφὲν καὶ ὑποδιαστολή*. Cf. Arc. 191. 5; 186 sqq. Herodian (ap. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 676. 16) in his *Καθολικὴ προσφῳδία* defined *προσφῳδία* to be, *ποιὰ τάσις ἐγγραμμάτων φωνῆς ὑγιούς (or ὑγιῆς), κατὰ τὸ ἀπαγγελτικὸν τῆς λέξεως, ἐκφερομένη μετὰ τινος τῶν συνευγμένων περὶ μίαν συλλαβὴν, ἥτοι κατὰ συνθήειαν διαλέκτου ὁμολογουμένης, ἥτοι κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογικὸν ὄρον καὶ λόγον*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 678. 27 : *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι οὐ τοὺς τόνους μόνον ὥριστο, καὶ τούτους προσφῳδίας ἐκάλεσεν, ὥς τισιν ἔδοξε, πλανηθεῖσιν ἐκ τοῦ εἰπεῖν ποῦα τάσις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς χρόνους καὶ τὰ πνεύματα*.

5. NOTE 2.—That there are three accents in Greek is a statement which is true only if by accent be meant the written sign of some peculiar mode of pronunciation : even in that case some denied the fact. Arc. 191. 14 : *τόνοι μὲν τρεῖς, ὀξεῖα, βαρεῖα, περισπωμένη*. Porphyrius ap. A. G. 757. 13 : *τῶν τόνων γνήσιοι μὲν εἰσὶ δύο, ὃ τε ὀξὺς καὶ ὃ περισπώμενος· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν κατ' ἀπαθούς λέξεως τίθεται, ὃ δὲ κατὰ πεπονθίας, ὃ περισπώμενος, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετος ἐκ τῆς ὀξεῖας καὶ βαρεῖας συντεθειμένης εἰς τὸν περισπώμενον . . . ὃ δὲ ἕτερος τόνος νωθὴς καὶ βραδύς*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 663. 26 : *ἡ γὰρ βαρεῖα οὐκ ἔστι κύριος τόνος λέξεως, ἀλλὰ συλλαβῆς· ἡ δὲ ὀξεῖα κύριός ἐστι τόνος. κύριοι γὰρ τόνοι τῶν λέξεων δύο εἰσὶν, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ περισπωμένη*. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 705. 26 : *ιστέον δὲ ὅτι ἀπλοῖ μὲν τόνοι εἰσὶ δύο, ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα, σύνθετος δὲ τόνος εἷς. Καὶ λέγουσί τινες ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ περισπωμένη σύνθετος λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ κ.τ.λ.*

6. The Acute accent is restricted to the last, the penultimate, or the antepenultimate syllable of a word; the Circumflex to the last or penultimate syllable. No word has more than one written accent except under special circumstances hereafter to be described : see chap. 9. The Grave accent is of no practical importance till we come to consider words as connected together in the sentence.

7. NOTE 1.—That the acute accent can never recede beyond the antepenultimate syllable is a rule which in ordinary Greek has no exceptions though Joh. Alex. 4. 29 mentions the fact that *Μῆδεῖα* was found in Sappho for *Μήδεῖα*. Cf. Schol. Dion. Thrac. 685. 18.

8. NOTE 2.—According to the ancient grammarians every syllable except that marked with the acute or circumflex has the grave accent; thus *Θεόδωρος* was sometimes written *Θεόδωρὸς*. But this practice if it was ever general was at length abandoned as Joh. Alex. 6. 18 says 'διὰ τὸ μὴ καταστίζειν τὰ βιβλία.' Cf. A. G. 674. 31; 686. 5; Chærob. C. 18. 17. That the practice did prevail we know, for the famous fragment of Alcman is so accented; see Gardthausen, *Griechische Palaeographie*, p. 283.

9. A word with the acute on the last syllable is called *Oxytone*; on the penultimate, *Paroxytone*; on the antepenultimate, *Pro-*

paroxytone. A word with the circumflex on the last syllable is called Perispomenon; on the penultimate, Properispomenon. A Barytone word is one which has not the acute accent on its last syllable.

Every word having an independent accent is called Orthotone in contradistinction to Proclitics and Enclitics: see chap. 9.

10. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 17. 18: *δξύτονον γὰρ λέγομεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν δξείαν, οἷον καλὸς, καὶ παροξύτονον τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν δξείαν, οἷον ἀνθρώπου, καὶ πάλιν περισπώμενον φάμεν τὸ ἐπὶ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον Ἑρμῆς, προπερισπώμενον δὲ τὸ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς τοῦ τέλους ἔχον τὴν περισπωμένην, οἷον μῆλον, τούτου χάριν τὰ παροξύτονα καὶ προπαροξύτονα καὶ προπερισπώμενα καλοῦμεν βαρύτονα τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, ὡς ἔχοντα τὴν βαρεῖαν ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ, οἷον, φίλος, ἀνθρώπος, μῆλον.* Perispomena are said to be potentially barytone because the circumflex on the last syllable implies according to the theories of the grammarians, an acute followed by a grave accent; Joh. Alex. 6. 15; E. M. 684. 53; Theodos. Gram. 71. 29; Chærob. C. 98. 12; 494. 5. Joannes Charax ap. Chærob. C. 19. 20: *ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι μὲν φάμεν, ὅτε τὸν ἀνάλογον κατὰ φύσιν τόνον φυλάττει· ἐγκλίνεσθαι δὲ, ὅτε τὸν τόνον ἀναβιβάζει τῇ πρὸ αὐτῶν λέξει, ὡς ἀπὸ μεταφορᾶς τῶν ἐγκλινόντων αὐτῶν τὰ σώματα ἐπὶ τὰ ὀπίσω.*

11. No word with a final syllable long by nature can be proparoxytone or properispomenon.

12. The circumflex can only stand on a naturally long syllable, as *σῶμα, οὐρανοῦ*; and never on the antepenultimate.

13. A word with a trochaic ending and accented penultimate must be properispomenon: as *μοῦσᾶ, βαλοῦσᾶ, δξείᾱ*.

14. NOTE 1.—Jo. Alex. 4. 28 sqq. In the Boeotian dialect forms are found which are proparoxytone although the last syllable is long, as *τύπτομη = τύπτομαι*; "*Ομηρῷ = Ομηροί*, Chærob. C. 403. 10; Eust. 365. 29. Götting (Accent. p. 25) observes that Boeckh. Corp. Inscr. 1. p. 723 accents *ἱάρν* for *ἱαρν*, and *μειλίχιν* for *μειλίχιν*: he is also of opinion that in A. G. 1187 we should write *τῇ Ἑλένῃ* and *τῇ Πηνελόπῃ*. In like manner the long *α = η* in Æolic seems to have been reckoned short for the accent, Joh. Alex. 3. 17: *τὸ Ἀφρόδιτα παρὰ μὲν Αἰολεῦσι πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον.* This remark he would hardly have made unless he held the *α* to be long, yet it is asserted to be short by Chærob. C. 325. 28: *οἱ δὲ Αἰολεῖς τὸ Η εἰς Α βραχὺ τρέπουσιν, οἷον Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἀφροδίτα (sic).* Hephaestion p. 83 ed. Gaisford quotes from Sappho *ποικιλόθρον' ἄθανατ' Ἀφροδίτα* and seems beyond all doubt to consider the final *α* long, and again p. 87. 5: *Ψάφοι τί τὰν πολύλοβον Ἀφροδίταν*, where one of the scholiasts says *μακρὸν γάρ ἐστι τὸ ΤΑΝ*.

15. NOTE 2.—Joh. Alex. 5. 18: *πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ βραχείας λεηκτικῆς ἐφ' αὐτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, οἶκος, ἦθος, ἄμος*; Chærob. C. 398. 15. This rule does not apply to those cases where the length of the vowel is caused by *arsis*, as in Hom. II. 4. 155: *φίλε κασίγνητε*; cf. Eust. ad loc., nor to parathetic compounds as *τοιῶδε, Πυθῶδε, μήτις, οὔτις*, but *Οὔτις*, the fictitious name of Ulysses, follows the rule. In many editions we find Hom. II. 5. 31: *Ἄρες Ἀρες βροτολογίε*: in Draco 24. 10 it is thus printed, though in the same author, 154. 18, it stands *Ἄρες Ἀρες βροτολογίε*, one out of ten thousand proofs of the singular carelessness of scribes or editors or both.

The circumflex may stand on the penultimate though the last syllable is long by position, as Δημῶναξ. The accentuation of such words as κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ is discussed in chap. 4. The Epic τοῖσδεσι and τοῖσδεσσι is remarkable as violating the common rule.

16. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word are accounted *short* for the accent: as ἄνθρωποι, τράπεζαι, ἄμαξαι, ἄελλαι, Ὀμηροί, Ἀριστάρχαι, τύπτονται, πεποίννται, τύπτεσθαι, λέγεσθαι, ἄσπασαι; except in the Optative Mood and in Adverbs in *οι*; as ποιήσαι *he might make*, ὁμολογήσαι, οἴκοι, ἄρμου. Yet the *αι* in πάλαι and its compounds is reckoned *short*; as ἔκπαλαι, πρόπαλαι. If followed by a consonant *αι* and *οι* are accounted *long*, as ἀνθρώποις, τραπέζαις. Hence may be distinguished ποιήσαι third person singular Optative Aorist active; ποιήσαι, second person singular Imperative Aorist middle; ποιῆσαι, Infinitive Aorist active.

17. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22; Chærob. C. 400. 7 sqq.; Schol. Ven. A. 255; 302; E. M. 647. 9. In Doric the final *οι* in the nominative plural of nouns and participles was regarded as *long*; e.g. they wrote φιλοσόφοι, Μενεάοι, παλουμένοι, καλουμένοι, ὠαρουμένοι, Greg. Cor. § 123, p. 314 ed. Schäfer. It does not appear whether they treated *αι* in the same way. Cf. Ahrens, de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 27.

18. The Ionic and Attic case-vowel *ω* is accounted *short* for the accent; as Μενέλεως, ἀνώγειν, δύσεως (genitive δύσεω), φιλόγελως, βαθύγηρως, ἔμπλεως, πόλεως, πράξεως, πράξεων, Πηλείδew.

19. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 399. 25: φύσει μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους οὐδέποτε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, 'χωρὶς εἰ μὴ εὐρεθῇ τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε,' τουτέστιν, ὅταν τὸ Ω ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ παραλήγοντος τοῦ Ε εὐρεθῇ, τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους τότε πίπτει ἡ ὀξεῖα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ πόλεως, μάντεως, πράξεως, πόλεων, μάντεων, πράξεων, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς διαλέκτοις, οἷον Ἀτρείδew, Πηλείδew. Ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα προπαροξυνόμενα οὐ θέλουσιν ἔχειν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ε καὶ τοῦ Ω σύμφωνον, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν προλεχθέντων παραδειγμάτων' ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα καὶ ἔχωσι πάντως εὐρίσκεται ἡ τὸ Α ἢ τὸ Ρ, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσόκεως, φιλόγελως. Cf. Theodos. Gram. 200. 3. In such words as δύσεως it must be noticed that the above accentuation holds of them only so far as they belong strictly to the Attic declension; if they are inflected like δυσέρας, genitive δυσέρατος, the vowel *ω* being no long casual (πτωτικόν, cf. Theodos. l. l.) the ordinary accentuation obtains. Special rules for these forms will be given hereafter.

20. The long syllable resulting from the contraction of an accented vowel or diphthong with another vowel is itself accented. When by the operation of this rule the *last syllable* should be accented, it is to be observed that words oxytone prior to contraction remain unchanged, but paroxytones become perispomena; as φιλέομεθα φιλούμεθα, φιλέω φιλῶ, φιλέετε φιλεῖτε (§ 13), μουνάων μουνῶν, αἰδόος αἰδοῦς, ζωός ζῶς, ἔσταώς ἔστώς, βεβαώς βεβῶς, Νηρεῖς Νηρίς. To this rule there are some exceptions which are mentioned in their proper places.



**21. NOTE.**—In theory the Circumflex is supposed to represent the union of the Acute and Grave accents *in that order*; for example in φιλέδμεν, when ε and ο coalesce, the resulting syllable retains the old accents melted as it were into one, φιλοῦμεν; in like manner σόδμα becomes σῶμα; but ζῶς can only become ζῷς because the grammarians have not devised an inverted circumflex υ to denote the fusion of the Grave and Acute. This theory is of course subject to the general rules; τριακονταίς cannot produce τριακοντούις; in accordance with the rule given above, § 13, the word must necessarily be written τριακοντούις.

**22.** The different forms which a word assumes in the course of inflexion may require sometimes a change in the accent, sometimes a shifting of its place, and occasionally both; for example ἄνθρωπος becomes ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωπῳ, ἄνθρωπων, ἄνθρωποις. Now the acute accent cannot stand on the antepenultimate when the last syllable is long (§ 11), though it may on the penultimate to which syllable it is accordingly shifted, and the cases mentioned are written ἄνθρώπου, ἄνθρώπῳ, ἄνθρώπων, ἄνθρώποις: μούσα becomes μουσῆς, μουσῇ, but as the circumflex cannot stand on the penultimate when the last syllable is long, it is superseded by the acute, and we therefore write μούσῆς, μούσῃ: ἐπιστήμη becomes in the nominative plural ἐπιστήμαι where the final αι is considered short for the accent (§ 16); but the acute cannot stand on a naturally long penultimate when the last syllable is short, and therefore the circumflex takes its place (§ 13), and the word is written ἐπιστήμῃ; λαῖλαψ becomes λαίλαπος, λαίλαπι, λαίλαπων, and consequently by §§ 11, 12, λαίλαπος, λαίλαπι, λαίλαπων.

**23.** The accent is said to be *retracted* or *thrown back* when it is placed as far from the end of the word as the general laws permit.

**24.** In the rules which follow the accent for Substantives is that of the Nominative Case Singular; for Adjectives of three or two terminations, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine; for all others, that of the Nominative Case Singular Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter, as the case may be, and unless special rules to the contrary are given, it is to be understood that the accent remains, subject to the general rules, throughout all inflexions on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as that on which it stood in the Nominative singular. For example, πῆχυσ is properispomenon, and the accent stands on the first syllable; hence πήχεως (§ 18), πήχεος (§ 12), πήχεϊ or πήχει (§§ 11, 12), πήχυν, πήχῦ: πήχεε, πηχέω

(§ 11), *πήχες*, or *πήχεις*, *πήχεων* (§ 18), *πήχεσι*, *πήχεας*, or *πήχεις*: *βασιλεύς* is oxytone, and the accent stands on the third syllable, therefore *βασιλέος βασιλέως βασιλήος* (§ 13), *βασιλεῖ βασιλεῖ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆι* (§ 13), *βασιλέα βασιλῆ* (§ 20), *βασιλῆα* (§ 13), *βασιλέες βασιλείς βασιλήος* (§ 20), *βασιλήες* (§ 13), *βασιλέων βασιλήων*, *βασιλεῦσι* (§ 13), *βασιλέας βασιλείς* (§ 20), *βασιλέες βασιλείς* (§ 20). *Καλός* is oxytone; hence *καλή*, *καλόν*; *ὀξύς* is oxytone, therefore *ὀξεῖα* (§ 13), *ὀξύ*.

To this general rule there are several exceptions which will be found in the special rules for oblique cases under the several declensions.

25. If we may argue from the silence of the native grammarians, all the Greek dialects with the single exception of the Æolic were accented in substantially the same manner; the known instances in which they vary from the ordinary rules are noticed in their respective places. Æolic however differs wholly from the other dialects in having no oxytone words except disyllabic prepositions and conjunctions, and some monosyllables. For example, the Æolians pronounced *σόφος* for *σοφός*; *Ποσεῖδαν*, or *Ποτῖδαν*, for *Ποσειδών*; *ῶρανος*, or *ῥανος*, for *οὐρανός*; *Ῥώμαος*, or *Ῥωμάος*, for *Ῥωμαῖος*; *πάλαος*, or *παλάος*, for *παλαιός*; *σφράγιν* for *σφραγίδα*.

26. NOTE.—CHÆROB. C. 333. 26: Πᾶσα γὰρ λέξις ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν παρ' ἡμῖν ὀξυνομένη παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι βαρύνεται, οἷον Ἀτρεὺς, Ἀτρεὺς, σοφὸς σόφος, χωρὶς τῶν προθέσεων καὶ τῶν συνδέσμων ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτων φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον ἀνὰ κατὰ διὰ μετὰ αὐτὰρ ἀτὰρ πρός. 'Ἐπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν.' Διὰ τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Στίξ· πῶς γὰρ δύνανται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι; CHÆROB. C. 70. 13: οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς βαρυντικοὶ εἰσιν· τὸ γὰρ Πήλεις καὶ Ἀτρεὺς λέγουσιν βαρυντόνως. Cf. CHÆROB. C. 283. 7. Yet we find GRAMM. MEERM. § 27. p. 331. ed. KOEN. saying, περισπῶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα· ῥῶξ, πῶξ, δρῶψ, χροῦς, ροῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χροῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεὺς. APOLL. DE PRON. 93 B: ἄδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφονται οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν. ARISTOPH. BYZANT. ap. APOLL. DE SYNT. 309. 15. EUST. 75. 36: προπαροξυντικοὶ γὰρ εἰσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς ἐν πολλοῖς, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ δύνατος παρ' αὐτοῖς προπαροξυνόμενον καὶ ἄλλα μυρία. EUST. 265. 16; 518. 37; AHRENS DE GR. LING. DIALECT. I. p. 10 sq.

The Boeotian accentuation seems to have differed from the Æolic, for it had polysyllabic oxytones, as *εὐγενής* = *εὐγενής*, *ἀγενεῖς* = *ἀγενής*, *ἐμύ*, *καλύ*, etc. AR. 92. 24; APOLL. DE PRON. 104 B.

## CHAPTER II.

### ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE FIRST DECLENSION.

27. The rules for the accentuation of words belonging to the first declension apply to substantives and adjectives indifferently.

28. ACCENT OF COMPOUND WORDS. Compound words of the first declension, with a *long* final syllable, retain the accent of their last factor, as, *πειρατής* ἀρχιπειρατής, *λεία* ἀγγελεία, ἐρανιστής ἀρχερανιστής, ληστής ἀρχιληστής, Ἀπελλῆς φιλαπελλῆς, except dissyllabic oxytones, which, when compounded with any other word than a preposition, become paroxytone, as *κριτής* ὀρνιθοκριτής, ὄνειροκριτής, but ἐπικριτής, ὑποκριτής; *δοκή* ἰστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, but προδοκή: ῥοή ὑδρορροή, χοή οἰνοχόη, but ἀπορροή, προχοή. Compounds, with a *short* final syllable, throw their accent as far back as possible, as *μῦα* χαλκόμυια, κυνάμυια; *παῦλα* ἀνάπαυλα, οὐρά κυνόσουρα, πείρα ἀνάπειρα, πρόπειρα. This rule has some few exceptions, which are mentioned under their respective terminations. Κατάρα is always paroxytone, though the simple ἀρά is oxytone. Words beginning with *αὐτ-* or *αὐτο-* retain the accent of the last factor unchanged, as *αὐτοαρετή*, *αὐτοαρχή*, *αὐταρχή*, *αὐτοπηγή*, *αὐτοβουλή*, *αὐτοζωή*, *αὐτομετοχή*, *αὐτοδόξα*, *αὐτοφθορά*, *αὐτοψυχή*; for such accents the sole authority is the practice of the scribes, the grammarians give no rule for such words, and it is somewhat doubtful whether they would regard them as synthetic compounds.

29. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. H. 372; Arc. 102. 15; A. G. Oxon. I. 212. 1; E. M. 435. 26; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Eust. 897. 38. Although these passages as well as the actual practice of the scribes fully justify the rule given above, it will be discovered by anyone who consults them that the grammarians have a sad habit of mixing together words which have no possible analogies with each other.

Words in *as* and *ης*.

30. Monosyllables in *as* and *ης* are perispomena, as *Bās*, *Γrās*, *Δās*, *Θās*, *Χvās*, *Πās*, *Δrῆς*, *Τρῆς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 125. 15; 126. 16; 126. 11; concerning the latter passage Lobeck, Par. 82, is clearly mistaken. Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 43. 11.

31. All words of more than one syllable in *as* are paroxytone, as βύας, κοχλίας, νεανίας, δρυνιοθήρας, πωγωνίας, ταμίας, παραξίας, τραυματίας, Αινέας, Βορέας, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Λεωνίδας, Λυσίας, Μίδας, Νικίας, Σιμμίας, except those contracted from *aas*, or *eas*, which are perispomena, as Βορράς, φιλοβορράς, Δημάς, Ἐρμάς, Μαρικῆς, Φιλωτῆς, ἐλασῆς, κερατῆς, together with ἀτταγᾶς (or ἀττάγας).

32. NOTE. — Arc. 21. 22. The nouns in *ās* are for the most part late, vulgar, or foreign words. (Lob. Phryn. 433.) For the purposes of reference, a list of such as have been noted is appended.

*Proper Names.* Ἄγαθᾶς, Inscr. : Ἀζηνᾶς, Suid. : Ἀηδᾶς, Suid. : Αἰλουρᾶς, Sturz. de Dial. Maced. 136, quoted by *H. D.* : Ἀκεσᾶς, Athen. 48 B. Anthol. Gr. Brunck. T. 3. 192 : Ἀκοχᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 12 : Ἀκριβᾶς (?) Arc. 21. 10 : Ἀλλᾶς, Diod. Sic. 7. 3 : Ἀλεξᾶς, Plut. 1. 947 ; 949 : Ἀμυρινᾶς, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 30 : Ἀμπελᾶς, Anna Comnena, 14. p. 442 B. *H. D.* : Ἀμυνᾶς, (?) Polyb. 4. 16. 9 : Ἀναφᾶς, Phot. Bib. 382. 31 : Ἀνεμᾶς, Leo Dial. p. 92 B. *H. D.* : Ἀπελλᾶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 106 ; Chærob. C. 443. 32 : Ἀπολλᾶς (?) Pape : Ἀργᾶς, Athen. 131 B : Ἀρκᾶς (perhaps for Ἀρκέας, which occurs in Iambl. Vit. Pyth. ad fin.), Arc. 21. 1, where Lobeck (Par. 222) would, as it seems without reason, read Μαρικᾶς : Ἀρκεσᾶς (?) : Ἀρποκράς (?) Suid. s. v. is Ἀρτόκρας, in Galen ; wrongly as Dindorf thinks : Ἀρτεμᾶς, Arc. 22. 6 : Ἀρτεμιδωρᾶς, *H. D.*, there is no authority for such an accent : Ἀσκιδᾶς, Cyril. Vit. Sabæ. c. 86. *H. D.* : Ἀσκληπᾶς, Sozom. H. E. 3. 8. 11. *H. D.* : Ἀτταγᾶς, Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 114 : Ἀττιλᾶς (?) : Ἀττινᾶς, Inscr. : Ἀφροδᾶς, Galen. t. 13. p. 858 A : Ἀχιλλᾶς, Phot. Bib. 470. 11 : Ἀψεφᾶς, Schol. Dio Chrys. 1. p. 49. *H. D.* : Βαβυλᾶς, Suid. Βαβύλας, Zonar. 367 : Βαδᾶς, Strab. 728 : Βαλλαντᾶς, Synes. Ep. 127, *H. D.* : Βαραββᾶς, N. T. Matt. 27. 16 : Βαρσαβᾶς, N. T. Acts 1. 23 : Βᾶς, Arc. 125. 17 ; Chærob. C. 16. 7 ; Phot. Bib. 228. 17. In Æschyl. Suppl. 869 = 892. ed. Didot. ᾧ Βᾶ, Γᾶς παῖ, Ζεῦ, it is an old form for βασιλεὺς : Βασιλᾶς, Soph. Gloss. : \* Βαυθᾶς (?) : Βελιτανᾶς, Phot. Bib. 39. 5 : Βησᾶς, so Pape, who quotes an epigram in the Anthol. Gr., where, in Jacob's edn., Βήσας stands. In the following passage of Suid. it seems to be either an adverb or adjective : Βησᾶς ἔστηκεν οἶον ἀχανῆς. οὗτος ἔστηκεν ἀχανῆς καὶ παταγῶδης καὶ ὑπόμωρος : Βορράς, Arc. 22. 15 : Βουσᾶς, Phot. Bib. 28. 12 : Βρανᾶς, Cinnamus 6. 7 ; 2. 1 : Βυβλᾶς, or Βιβλᾶς, Galen. Comment. 2. in Hippocrat. Epidem. 3. § 5, tom. 9. p. 244. ed. Chart. : Γαβρᾶς, Cinnamus 2. 8. Γαρουνᾶς, Pape, but in Strabo, 4. p. 177 F. ed. Meineke, it is Γαροῖνας, though some MSS. of that author do read Γαρουνᾶς : Γλισσᾶς (ᾶ, but generally ἄντος), Chærob. ap. Eust. 269. 21 : Γλυκᾶς or Γλύκας (?) : Γονατᾶς, Polyb. 2. 41. 10. St. Byz. s. v. Γόννοι has Γονατᾶς, and Eusebius Γονάτας : see *H. D.* s. v. : Γοργοσᾶς (?) : Γουνᾶς (?) Pape : Γράς, Arc. 125. 15 ; Joh. Alex. 7. 29 ; Chærob. C. 15. 26 : Γρηγοράς, A. G. 1441, note, et alibi : Δαμᾶς, E. M. 247. 16 ; Zonar. 465 ; also Δάμα, gen. -α and -αντος : Δᾶς, Arc. 125. 16 ; Chærob. C. 16. 7 : Δελφινᾶς, Leo Dial. 10. 9. *H. D.* : Δημάς, A. G. 714. 24 : Διογᾶς (?) : Διονυσᾶς (?) : Διονυντᾶς (?) : Εἰσᾶς, Inscr. : Ἐλεσβαῖας, Phot. Bib. 2. 2 : Ἐπαφρᾶς, N. T. Coloss. 4. 12 : Ἐπικρατᾶς (gen. ᾶ and οῦ), Inscr. : Ἐργωνᾶς (?) E. M. 422. 36 : Ἐρμάς, Arc. 22. 5 : Εὐκαρπᾶς, Inscr. : Εὐκτᾶς, Inscr. : Εὐποράς, Inscr. : Εὐτυχᾶς, Inscr. : Εὐφρατᾶς, Theodoret. H. E. 2. 9, quoted by *H. D.* : Ζηνᾶς, Arc. 21. 19 ; Chærob. C. 42. 33 ;

\* I. e. A Glossary of later and Byzantine Greek, by E. A. Sophocles, forming Vol. VII. of the New Series of Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Cambridge and Boston. 4to. 1860.

A. G. 857. 2: *Zonapās*: *Zonās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 211: *Zwypurās*, Inscr.: *Zwōsās*, Inscr.: *Zwōsimās*, Suid.: *Ἡρακλās*, Georg. Syncell. p. 363 B., quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Ἡρās*, Arc. 22. 15: *Θαδās*, Arc. 21. 18, where Schmidt reads *Θευδās* with Cod. Hav.: *Θās*, Arc. 125. 16.; Joh. Alex. 7. 29; Chærob. C. 16. 4: *Θαυμās*, E. M. 247. 17; Zonar. 465: *Θεοδās*, Galen. Method. Medend. 10. c. 7. tom. 10. p. 49 A. ed. Chart.: *Θευδās*, E. M. 448. 30: *Θεωνās*, A. G. Paris. 2. 152. 9: *Θωμās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 42. 34; A. G. 674. 28; Theodos. Gramm. 88. 24: *Ἰηνās* (?) Ptol. 2. 3. 2: *Ἰστās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 32: *Ἰωνās*, N. T.; Phot. Bib. 116. 1: *Καναχās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 2. 15: *Κερκιδās*, Arc. 21. 19: *Κερās*, Euseb. p. 153. ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Κεφαλās*, Leo Grammat. 234. 15; Cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v.: *Κηφās*, N. T. Galat. 2. 14; Suid. s. v. has *Κηφός*: *Κιδηνās*, Theod. Melit. Procem. in Astronom. c. 11: *Κλειδās*, Georg. Acropol. Annal. p. 102 C. *H. D.*: *Κλεοπās*, N. T. Luke 24. 18, and *Κλεόπας*: *Κλεωπās* (?): *Κλονās*, Plut. 2. 1132 C. and 1133 A: *Κλοπās*, *H. D.* *Κλωπās*, Suid. and N. T.: *Κοθυλās* (?) Jo. Mosch. Prat. Spir. p. 1077 A; Hase. ap. *H. D.*: *Κοκκωνās*, Lucian. Alex. § 6: *Κομητās*, Chærob. C. 42. 34: *Κοννās*, Aristoph. Eq. 534=532: *Κοσμās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰωάννης*: *Κοτοκάs*, Strab. 660: *Κοτυλās*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2. 4: *Κουζινās*, Eust. 1367. 54: *Κρυτιδās*, Diod. Sic. 4. 23: *Κτησās* (?) Inscr.: *Κυθηνās* (?) Diog. Laert. 9. 12. § 116: *Κωκαλās*, Cantacuz. Hist. 3. 93, 94: *Κωμās*, Suid. s. v. *Ἰππώναξ*: *Λαγγαδās*, Georg. Acrop. Chron. c. 63, quoted by *H. D.* s. v. *λαγκάδιον*: *Λαχās*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16; Vid. inf.: *Λεωντās*, Inscr.: *Λεωνās*, Suid.: *Λιχās*, Chærob. C. 423. 14. Perhaps we should read *Λαχās* here or *Λιχās* in Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 16: *Λίχας*, Apollod. 2. 7. 7: *Λουκās*, Chærob. E. 49. 23; Chærob. C. 43. 34; A. G. 674. 28: *Λυγγās*, cf. Brunck. ad Ranas, vol. 1. p. 147, *H. D.*: *Λυκιτās* (?) Pollux, 5. 47. *H. D.*, where Bekk. reads *Λυκοττās*: *Μαλανās*, *H. D.*: *Μαρās* (?) Phot. Bib. 475. 38; *Μάρας*, Suid.: *Μαρκίās*, name of a play of Eupolis (gen. ᾶ, οῦ, and ἄντροs), Eust. 300. 22: *Μαρουθās* Phot. Bib. 12. 17: *Μασινασās* (?) Pape, generally *Μασσανάσης*, *Μασανάσσης*, etc.: *Μασκās*, Xen. An. 1. 5. 4: *Μαχατās*, Polyb. 4. 34. 4, and *Μαχάτας*: *Μελανθās*, Suid. s. v. *Φρύνιχος*: *Μελεās*, N. T. Luke 3. 31: *Μεριδās*, Alciph. 3. 61: *Μετωπās*, Athanas. T. I. p. 192 C, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: *Μηνās*, Arc. 22. 9; Chærob. C. 42. 27; Thucyd. 5. 19: *Μητρās*, Arc. 22. 14; Chærob. C. 42. 33; Joh. Alex. 8. 16: *Μολπās* (?) Inscr.: *Μονās*, "Theophr. fr. 9; De Sudor. 12. p. 814." *H. D.*; Lob. Phryn. 765: *Μουσās*, Paul. Æginet. 7. 12. p. 274. 1, quoted by *H. D.*: *Νασικās*, Plut. 1. 834 B.: *Νειλαρās*, Athanas. vol. 1, p. 190 B, ubi olim *Νειλās*, *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *Νικανδās*, Plut. frag. 3, tom. 10. p. 719, ed. Wyttenb. 8°. *Νικομās*, Lob. Phryn. 435: *Νομās* and *Νουμās*, A. G. 714. 24. This is the constant accent of our books, yet Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. 2. 58=p. 120. 24. Sylb. expressly says it is barytone, and therefore we should probably write *Νόμας* or *Νούμας*. Cf. *H. D.* s. v.: *Νυμφās*, N. T. Col. 4. 15: *Νωνās*, Suid.: *Ξηνās*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 270. 31: *Οϊωνās*, Athen. 1. p. 20 A.: *Όλυμπās*, N. T. Rom. 16. 15: *Όνās* (?) Hesych.: *Όνατās*, Anthol. Gr. Brunck. 3. 178, or *Όνάτας*, Phot. Bib. 114. 13, and Paus. 5. 27. 8: *Όνητās*, Inscr.: *Όργās*, Strab. 577; Dindorf conjectures *Όρβας*: *Οὐλφιλās*, Phot. Bib. 58. 10: *Όφελλās*, Phot. Bib. 70. 25: *Παλλαδās*, Tzetzes, Proleg. ad Lycoph.: *Πανυās* or *Πανυάς*, Euseb. Chron. p. 42. 45, ed. Mai. *H. D.*: *Παλμās*, Anth. Plan. 4. 35.: *Παραδαλās* (?) *H. D.*: *Παρμενās*, N. T. Acts 6. 5: *Πασακάs*, Plut. 1. 1015: *Πετρωνās*, Galen. T. 13. p. 731 F.: *Πηγās*, Demetr. Procop. de Erudit. Græcis. c. 4: *Πιθηκάs*, Nicet. Chon. Hist. p. 36 D. *H. D.*: *Πλατανιστās*, Paus. 3. 11. 2; 3. 14. 8: *Ποπλās*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 2. 1. *H. D.*: *Προβατās*, Eustath. Opusc. p. 290. 63. *H. D.*: *Προσδοκάs*, Inscr.: *Πρωτās*, *H. D.*. *Πτερās*, Paus. 10. 5. 10: *Πυθās* (?) Arc. 21. 19: *Σαβανās* (?) *Σακκάs*, Suid. s. v. *Άμμόνιος*: *Σαλās* (?) Inscr.: *Σάλαs*, a river, Strab. 291: *Σαλκάs*, (?) *H. D.*: *Σαμωνās*, Suid.: *Σατανās*, Phot. Bib. 63. 41. N. T.: *Σελενās*, Suid. s. v. *Άρειανοί*: *Σεραπās* (or *Σαραπās*), Athanas. 1. 192 C. *H. D.*. *Σερās*, Inscr.: *Σευ-*

θās, Plut. 1. 1029: Σιλās, *H. D.*: Σιλουρās, *H. D.*: Σιμάs, Inscr.: Σιμωνās (?) *H. D.*: Σιννās, Strab. 755: Σισεννās, Plut. 1. 492: Σκευās, Acts 9. 14, and Inscr.: Σκοτνās, St. Byz. s. v. Σκοτινά where Göttling would read Σκοτίτας: Σολυμās, Suid.: Σουχās, *H. D.*: Στεφανās, N. T. 1 Cor. 16. 17: Στρογγυλās, Fabric. Bib. Græca, 11. p. 716, ed. Harles. *H. D.*: Σωζās, Inscr.: Σωσηνās, Synes. Ep. 43. 102: Σωτās (and Σώτας), Euseb. H. E. 5. 19: Σωτηρās, Schol. Ven. Δ. 412: Τατās (?) Inscr.: Τριχās, Append. ad Dracon.: Τροφιμās (?) *H. D.*: Τψās, Arc. 21. 22: Φαλερνās, Joseph. B. J. 13. 9. 2: Φανās, A. G. Paris. 2. 145. 15: Φαννās, Inscr.: Φελδās, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6. 5. *H. D.*: Φιδιτās, Chærob. C. 42. 34: Φιλās (?) Bentl. Epist. ad Mill. p. 346, sqq. ed. Dyce: Φιλητās, Joh. Alex. 9. 22; Theoc. 7. 40; in Ælian, V. H. 9. 14, it is falsely paroxytone: Φιλωνās, Inscr.: Φιλωτās, Strab. 633, 636: Φώκας, Phot. Bib. 32. 11: Χαμβδās, Anth. Pal. App. 134: Χαρανδαμās, *H. D.*: Χαρωνās (?) *H. D.*: Χιλās, Iamb. de Vit. Pyth. ad fin.: Χνās, Arc. 125; Chærob. C. 16. 5: Χουζās, N. T. Luke 8. 3: Χρυσολωρās. For the accent of many of these words, especially of those which occur only on coins or inscriptions, there is no real authority; Dindorf, and other scholars, imagine that they are following the teaching of the old grammarians in making words in *as* (genitive *a*) perispomena, but in fact the grammarians teach no such doctrine.

33. *Common Substantives and Adjectives.* ἄββās, voc ἄββᾶ, N. T. Zonar. 2: ἀηδās (?) Suid.: ἀτταγās, Eust. 854. 26; Chærob. C. 43. 6: on the various forms of this word see Lob. Phryn. 117: ἀμηνρās, Soph. Gloss.: ἀμπελās, Leo Diac. Hist. 6, p. 69 C. quoted by *H. D.*: ἀργās, a kind of serpent: ἀσβεστās, Soph. Gloss.: βακχās = βακχευτής, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199: βασκās, Matthiæ Greek Grammar, 1. p. 122. In Aristoph. Av. 885, it is written βάσκας:

καὶ τέτρακι, καὶ ταῶνι  
καὶ ἐλεῖ καὶ βάσκα  
καὶ ἐλασῶ, καὶ ἐρωδιῶ.

It is sometimes erroneously referred to the third declension: the cognate βασκās is oxytone in the text of Eust. 978. 5, and elsewhere: βελονās, Soph. Gloss.: βησσās, Lob. Aglaoph. 27: βυλλās (?) Arc. 22: βοιλās = βολιάs, Soph. Gloss.: βροντās = βροντήσας, Schol. Soph. Philoct. 1199, said to be a mere blunder: γουβās, Soph. Gloss.: δακνās, probably an adjective, A. G. 36. 17. δακνās ἵππος, δακνās ὄνος περισπᾶται, Chærob. C. 43. 2: ἐλαδās, Soph. Gloss.: ἐλασās, Aristoph. Av. 886: ἐλεās, Aristoph. Av. l. l. (ἐλέας, Hesych.) The lexicons are sometimes in error with regard to this word, in making it of the third declension. Ἐλέας (gen. *αντος*) is a proper name; Chærob. C. 32. 6; 119. 26: ζελās (?) Chærob. C. 124. 11: "Ἐτι δεῖ προσθεῖναι 'καὶ χωρὶς τῶν διὰ τὸ μέτρον.' "Ἔστι γὰρ ὁ ζελās τοῦ ζελά, (οὕτως δὲ λέγεται κατὰ Θράκας ὁ οἶνος,) καὶ τούτου ἡ δοτικὴ εὐρίσκεται παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ χωρὶς τοῦ Ι. Συστέλλαι γὰρ βουλόμενος τὸ Α, οὐ προσέγραψε τὸ Ι, οἶον

ταῦτόν ποιεῖ τό τ' Ἀττικὸν τῷ ζελά, σὺν γὰρ κερανοῖs.

Phot. Lex. 51. 22. Ζεῖλα: τὸν οἶνον οἱ Θράκες, where, according to the Cambridge editor, the accent is omitted: in Hermann's edition it is printed Ζεῖλα: καπηλās, *H. D.*: караβιάs, Soph. Gloss.: καρτζιμās, Soph. Gloss.: κασās = κασής, in Xen. Cyrop. 8. 3. 6, and Pollux. 7. 68, it is κάσας or κάσσας: καταβλατās, Soph. Gloss.: καταφαγās, Lob. Phryn. 434; καταφαγās is wrong: καταφυγās occurs in Chærob. C. 43. 2, but in Gaisford's index it is rightly printed καταφαγās: κατωφαγās, according to Schol. in Aristoph. Av. 288, κατωφάγας is an adjective, Κατωφαγās a proper name: κερατās, Psellus, *H. D.*: κερνās, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 27: κορβανās, N. T. Matth. 27. 6: κορυζās, Suid. s. v. βουκόρυζαν: κοχλās, Soph. Gloss.: κρασās, Soph. Gloss.: κτενās, Soph. Gloss.: λαρυγγās, Lob. Phryn. 434: λās, Arc. 125; Joh. Alex. 7. 29: Chærob. C. 27. 29, 15. 27; E. M. 553. 2; Paus. 3. 24. 10: λαχανās, Chærob. C. 43. 1:

λαχᾶς=στίμι, Chærob. C. 373. 15: should it not be χολᾶς? cf. Eust. 728. 48: μαῖουμᾶς, Suid.: μασουχᾶς, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 322 D, *H. D.*: μυρικᾶς, Hesych.: ὀξυγαλατᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: ὀστρακᾶς, Chærob. C. 42. 35: παξᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: πᾶς, ὁ πατήρ, Arc. 125; E. M. 655. 13: παπᾶς, A. G. 674. 28; cf. Soph. Gloss. s. v. and παππᾶς. This is the Greek accent: the Romans wrote πάπας, E. M. 655. 14: πελεκᾶς, Arc. 21. Also gen. ἄντος and πελέκας, Lob. Par. 139: πελλᾶς, ὁ γέρον and φιλοπελλᾶς, Arc. 22: πεταλᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: πινακᾶς, Ducange ap. *H. D.*: πινακιδᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 1: στοματᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: σχοινᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 435: ταμᾶς, γαμβρός, Hesych.: τηθελᾶς (?) Lob. Phryn. 299: τραχηλᾶς, Soph. Gloss.: τρεσᾶς, Chærob. C. 43. 3, where for τρέσας, τρέσα, we should probably read τρεσᾶς, τρεσᾶ: cf. Eust. 1000. 11: ὅθεν καὶ τις ἐν Ἀθηναίοις ἐπὶ δειλίᾳ κωμωδούμενος τρεσᾶς ἐκαλεῖτο, καθὰ καὶ τις ἕτερος διάρροιαν πάσχων γαστρός, χεσᾶς ἐλέγετο. The form τρεσᾶς, τρεσάντος, is also to be found in the lexicons. Hesych. s. v. Τρεσάντων has τρέσας, τρέσαντος: ὑψᾶς, Kühner, G. G. I. 383: φαγᾶς, Arc. 21. 12; Lob. Phryn. 434: φακᾶς, Suid. s. v. φακαῖ: φλασκᾶς (?) Reg. Pros. 61. p. 433, where Lobeck would read φασκᾶς. His conjecture is improbable, since the only φασκας in Greek is oxytone, and of the third declension: χεσᾶς, Eust. 1000. 12: χολᾶς, Eust. 728. 48: χηλᾶς, Lob. Phryn. 434. Hesych. s. v.: ψευδαββάς, Soph. Gloss.: ψηνᾶς (?) Zonar. 1871. ψηφᾶς, see Ducange, s. v.: ψιλᾶς (?) Paus. 3. 19. 6, where in the editions ψίλας is read. Lob. Phryn. 434. To this head Götting, Accent. p. 117, refers the Aristophanic forms μαμμᾶν and κακκᾶν, Nub. 1365-6. Cf. Phot. Lex. 245. 13. μαμμᾶν: Ἀργεῖοι τὸ ἐσθίειν οὕτω Καλλιᾶς. Schol. ad Aristoph. *l. l.* μαμμᾶν, ἄσχημος φωνὴ τῶν παιδιῶν λαλούντων.

34. Words in ης, not preceded by τ, are paroxytone, as ἀγκυλοχείλης, ἀράχνης, γεωμέτρης, ἑλλανοδίκης, ἑογομίστης, ἡμερίδης, κλυτοτέχνης, μισογύνης, παιδοτρίβης, παρθενοπίτης, πωλοδάμνης, τελώνης, χρεωφείλης.

35. All dissyllables in της, with their compounds, are paroxytone, as ἀμυγδαλοκατάκτης, ἀπογνώστης, γλύπτης, διαλύτης, δότης, μεταλίτης, μετανάστης, μνήστης, πεύστης, πλύτης, προσωπολήπτης, προφήτης, πυραύστης, σβέστης, ὠμήστης, except κριτής oxytone, and ψαλτής oxytone in Attic, though paroxytone in the common dialect: the oxytone ληστής is not a real exception since it stands for ληϊστής.

36. NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 16; Arc. 23 sqq.; Chærob. C. 176. 22; E. M. 435. 47. False accents are not at all uncommon in this class of words. Ἀκτής, though quite contrary to analogy, is found in Eust. 868. 31. ἀμαλλοδετής and μαλλοδετής are errors; in Theocr. 10. 44 the former is rightly paroxytone, like ἀμφιδέτης, ἀσκοδέτης, ζυγοδέτης, ἰοδέτης, ἱπποδέτης, κηροδέτης: ἀναγνωστής Schol. Ven. Z. 511 = vol. 1. p. 248. 31 is probably a mere oversight of the editor: ἀποθέται, Plut. 1. 49 E, is in some lexicons erroneously entered as ἀποθετής: ἀργοναυτής is contrary to all analogy and certainly false, cf. Ἀργοναυτής, δεσποσιοναυτής, καρυοναυτής, σωοναυτής, χιλιοναυτής: ἀφεστής is sometimes quoted from Plut. 2. 292 A, where it does not occur, but ἀφεστήρ; but ἀφεστής, ἀγαθός is found in Hesych. Lob. Par. 430: γλύπτης not γλυπτής is the right accent, Lob. Par. 135: δερμηστής A. G. 240. 14: δερμηστής: οἱ μὲν φασιν εἶδος σκώληκος, δ κατεσθίει τὰ δέρματα Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ ὅφως εἶδος, the accent of this word, though contrary to analogy, finds a parallel in that of ὠμήστης mentioned below: διαλυτής

is found in Thuc. 3. 82. 5, the codex Palat. is said to read *διαλύτης*, which is doubtless the correct form, Lob. Par. 548; 432: *διασωστής* should be *διασώστης*, Lob. Par. 448. note 72: *ἐγκαυστής*, Plut. 2. 348 F, but Zonar. 68 has the right accent *ἐγκαύστης*: *ἐκπιστής*, Basil. Or. vol. 1. p. 437 A, *H. D.* is almost certainly wrong: *ἐντευκτής*, Pamphil. Abyd. Epist. p. 26. 30. *H. D.*: *ἐπιστής* which is quoted by *H. D.* from the Septuagint, may be correct, it is parallel with *ληστής* which is certainly oxytone: *ἐπρρυτής*, *H. D.* cannot be right: *ζευκτής*, Hesych. s. v. *Ζευξίλεως* ought to be *ζεύκτης*, and the same remark is true of *συζευκτής*, Nomocanon. Cotelier. n. 520. *H. D.*: *καταλύτης*, a destroyer, is in several places made oxytone; *καταλύτης*, a guest, paroxytone, but in Hesychius both are written *καταλύτης*, and no doubt rightly: *καταστρωτής*, *H. D.* is a mere blunder: *καταστώντης* *καταδύστης* Hesych., the last editor has changed the accent of *καταδύστης*, and if *καταστώντης* belongs to the first declension, it would be as well to alter its accent likewise: *κατεντευκτής*, Suid., should be altered: *κλωστής*, *H. D.*, is a mistake, the word is paroxytone in E. M. 495. 27: *κοστής*, Athen. 357 A, if not altogether corrupt, should be *κόστης*: *κριτής*, Chærob. C. 176. 14, the compound *ψευδοκριτής* quoted by *H. D.* from Achæmes, Onirocr. p. 149. 11, is a monstrous error; all the compounds of *κριτής* follow the general rule without an exception: *κπιστής*, *H. D.* is an oversight, in every passage which they quote the word is paroxytone: *κυνакτής* should be paroxytone, like other words of the same termination, *ἀμνγδαλοκατάκτης*, *κατάκτης*, *καρσοκατάκτης*, etc.: *μεταφράστης* is sometimes, though erroneously, made oxytone: *μνηστής* is false for *μνήστης*, Athen. 147 B.: *παρσχιστής*, Diod. Sic. 1. 91, is improperly oxytone in some lexicons: *προγευστής* ought to be *προγεύστης*, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 324; E. M. 315. 38; Athen. 171 B.: *πιστής* for *πίστης* is probably a mere misprint. With regard to the word *ραϊστής* and its compounds some doubt exists, but it appears that it is paroxytone as a dissyllable, and oxytone as a trisyllable, hence we should write *ραϊστής*, but *ραΐστής*, in like manner *κυνοραΐστής*, Arist. H. A. 5. 31. 6; Rhet. 2. 20. 6, and the manuscript readings there; S. V. Π. 414: *θυμοραΐστής* *τετρασυλλάβως καὶ βαρυτόνως* ὁ Γλαῦκός φησιν, ἐν ᾗ *θυμοραΐστης*, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀντίκειται γὰρ αὐτῷ τὸ *θυμοραΐστέων*, the reference is to Hom. Od. 17. 300, and I cannot help thinking that Glaucus was right; the form *Ἰλιορραΐστης* can hardly be correct, cf. *ἀλιρραΐστης*, *ἀνθρωπορραΐστης*, *βουρραΐστης*, *λυκορραΐστης*, *μητρορραΐστης*, *πατρορραΐστης*, *τεκνορραΐστης*: *σειστής*, Lydus de Ostentis, p. 188 = p. 104, 12 ed. Wachsmuth. is a very doubtful accent, it should most probably be paroxytone like *κατασειστής*, Georg. Pachym. Mich. Pal. p. 308 B, *H. D.*; though they cite *ἀνασειστής* from late authors: *σμπαιστής*, Plat. Minos, 319 E., is rightly paroxytone in Phot. Bib. 100. 21: *τμήτης* not *τμητής* is the proper accent, Lob. Par. 135; 548: *ὑπερεκπιστής*, Basil. t. i. p. 165 D, can hardly be correct: *ὑπιπέτης* (not to be confounded with *ὑπιπετής* of the Third Declension) Schol. Ven. M. 201: *Ἀρίσταρχος ἐβάρυνεν εὐρῶν τὸ ᾠκυπέτα χρυσέησιν ἐθείρησιν οὕτως κεκλιμένον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παντοπώλης παντοπῶλα . . . τινὲς μέντοι ἐτόλμησαν τὸ ὑπιπέτης περισπάσαι, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἑτέροις ἔφη ᾠστ' αἰετὸς ὑπιπετήεις.* ὥς οὖν τὸ *τιμήεις* . . . ἐγένετο *τιμής* . . . οὕτω *ὑπιπετήεις ὑπιπετής*: *ψάλης*, Chærob. C. 176. 24; in the common dialect this was paroxytone, 'in codd. constanter *ψάλης* scribi videtur,' *H. D.*, but that it was oxytone in Attic is perpetually stated by the grammarians Arc. 24. 7; Schol. Soph. Elect. 70: *ῥμήστης*, this was the accent of Tyrannion, and it is in accordance with analogy, but Aristarchus wrote *ῥμωστής*, Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39.

37. All words in *της* with a short penultimate are paroxytone, as *αἰνέτης*, *ἐπαινέτης*, *ἀρότης*, *γειαρότης*, *γαμέτης*, *δεσπότης*, *δραπέτης*, *ἐκατηβελέτης*, *ἐλάτης*, *αἰγελάτης*, *ἐργάτης*, *ἐρέτης*, *εὐεργέτης*, *ικέτης*,



ἱππότης, κυνηγέτης, μουσαγέτης, νεηλάτης, οἰκέτης, ὁμότης, ὄρκα-  
πάτης, πανδακέτης, πελάτης, περιναιέτης, τηλυγέτης, τοξότης, ὕδρα-  
λέτης, ὑπηρέτης, φρεναπάτης, φυλέτης, χρεωφειλέτης, except εὔρετης  
oxytone, and its compounds as ἐφευρετής, which follow the general  
rule.

38. NOTE.—Arc. 26; Eust. 340. 45; Apoll. de Adv. 545. 25; S. V. B. 763, where  
εὔρετης is asserted to be the only exception to the rule. Εὔρετης (*sic*) in Schol.  
Ven. Δ. 219 = vol. I. p. 180. 25, is I presume an editorial oversight, for no Greek  
could have written it. According to Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 119. 31 quoted by  
L. S.) the feminine of εὔρετης is εὔρετις; Lobeck, Phryn. 256, however, quotes  
εὔρετις from Diod. Sic. 5. 76, where Bekker prints εὔρετις, and such must be the  
proper accent because the accusative is εὔρετιν, Diod. Sic. I. 25. Αἰνετής and  
γειαροτής are errors, E. M. 258. 4; Philem. Lex. p. 23. § 57; Lob. Par. 236. Gött-  
ling also has γαμετής, the word is expressly made paroxytone in A. G. Oxon. 2.  
357. 24; S. V. B. 763; E. M. 794. 8. Μικροτελετής in Eust. Opusc. 25. p. 281.  
58 is a mistake for μικροτελεστής, Lob. Par. 431; and νεμετής in Synes. de Regno,  
p. 30 C should be νεμητής, Lob. Par. 447, note 69.

Such words as ὑποκριτής, διαλυτής or διαλύτης belong to the rule above, § 35.

39. All words in ῖτης (αιτης, ειτης, οιτης) are paroxytone, as  
ἀλείτης, ἀλοίτης, βαθυρρείτης, βαλανείτης, θαλαμίτης, κυανοχαίτης,  
λιμενίτης, μεσίτης, πολίτης, στυλίτης, σωρείτης, τραπεζίτης, τυμ-  
πανίτης.

40. NOTE.—In Plut. 2. 1113 B, ἀλοίτης is oxytone, but wrongly, for the word  
is expressly stated to be paroxytone by Theognostus, Can. 46. 4, cf. E. M. 61. 44;  
69. 51; 85. 26, Arc. 27. 1.

41. Words of more than two syllables in της preceded by any  
consonant but Σ are paroxytone, as ἀγύρτης, ἀλείπττης, ἀσκάντης,  
αὐθέντης, αὐτοέντης, διώκτης, κεκράκτης, κολάπττης, μιάντης, συ-  
στάκτης, παραμασύντης, ὑφάντης, except oxytone, 1. ἐθελοντής,  
ἐκοντής, and in Attic ποικιλτής, and καθαρτής; 2. the following  
in ντης from verbs in αἶνω and ὕνω; ἄβρυντής, ἀμυντής, εὐθυντής,  
διευθυντής, ἰθυντής, διυθυντής, καλλυντής, κατιλλαντής, λαμπρυντής,  
λευκαντής, λυμαντής, ὄσφραντής, καπνοσφραντής, πραῦντής, φαι-  
δρυντής; 3. several in κτης from verbs in ἄζω, ἰζω, ὕζω, and σσω,  
as αἰνικτής, ἀρπακτής, θωρηκτής, ἰυκτής, νυστακτής, σαλπικτής, or  
σαλπικτής, ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, συρικτής, φορμικτής,  
and φορμικτής, φρυακτής.

42. NOTE 1.—The grammarians and the scribes, assisted by the carelessness of  
modern editors, have brought these words into great confusion, but the above rule  
with the exceptions mentioned in it embraces all the words of this class which  
occur in the lexicon of Messrs. Liddell and Scott. E. M. 435. 57: τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ  
ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ  
τὴν γένικην, βαρύνεται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, εὐφραντής· τὸ δὲ ἐκοντής,  
ἐθελοντής, μετοχικά. Παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τὸ καθαρτής· ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ.

φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, καλλυντής, πραύντής· ὅτι οὐκ ἔχει τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς φωνήεν λήγουσαν. A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 29: ὑφάντης: παροξυτόνως· ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ ἄρσενικά ἔχοντα τὴν παραλήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν παροξυτόνως· ὡς Δαέρτης· ὑφάντης· σοσημείωται τὸ ποικιλτής. Schol. Soph. Elect. 70: τὰ εἰς ΤΗΣ, ἔχοντα τὴν παρατέλειον εἰς ἀμετάβολον λήγουσαν, ἀπρόσληπτα ὄντα τοῦ Σ κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, βαρύνονται, εἰ μὴ εἴη μετοχικά, ὑφάντης, ἀγύρτης, Εὐφράτης [leg. εὐφραντής] τὸ δὲ ἔκοντής καὶ ἐβελοντής, μετοχικά· παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται τὸ τε καθαρτής, καὶ ἀμυντής ἐπὶ τοῦ βοηθοῦ, φαιδρυντής, ποικιλτής, ψαλτής, πραύντης.

43. NOTE 2.—As to the verbal derivatives in κτης I find no rule in the old grammarians; as verbals they ought to be oxytone, but in the books the majority of them are not so. Pape (Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Griech. Sprache, p. 54) lays down the rule that polysyllables in κτης are oxytone, except κεκράκτης, ὀρύκτης, προΐκτης and φυλάκτης: but his list of exceptions may be much extended, for the following should be added ἀλλάκτης, Chrysost. Hom. 126. t. 5. p. 820. H. D.: διαλλάκτης, Pollux. 1. 153; but διαλλακτής, Thueyd. 4. 60; Plut. 1. 83; 1. 1033; ἐξαλλάκτης, Hesych. s. v. Διαμέσταν: καταλλάκτης seems to be always paroxytone: συναλλακτής, L. S., but συναλλάκτης, Eustath. Opusc. p. 93. 38. H. D.: καταρράκτης, βαβάκτης, E. M. 183: βαστακτής, H. D., yet they quote φορτοβαστάκτης from Schol. Plat. p. 421, ed. Bekk.: βρυάκτης, Stob. Ecl. Phys. vol. 1. p. 68: διδάκτης does not seem to occur, but there is αἰσχροδιδάκτης, Manetho, 4. 307. H. D.: νομοδιδάκτης or νομοδιδακτής, Plut. 1. 348 A: ὀπλοδιδακτής (?) H. D. δώκτης, is always paroxytone together with its compounds γνωμιδωάκτης, ἔκτοδωάκτης ἐπιδωάκτης, θηριδωάκτης, ληστοδωάκτης, Περσοδωάκτης: ἐρέκτης, Orion. 54. 8: λαβράκτης: λαφύκτης, Eust. 1246. 33, is elsewhere oxytone, though wrongly: μαϊμάκτης, Plut. 2. 458 B: δερματομαλάκτης, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 517 E: ὀρέκτης: ὀρύκτης, Strab. 692, διορυκτής, L. S., νεκρορύκτης, ῥιζορυκτής (?) H. D., τοιχορύκτης, φρεατορύκτης, E. M. 799. 41: παντορέκτης: προΐκτης, Hom. Od. 17. 449: σαβάκτης: σκαρδαμυκτής is quoted from Arist. Physiog. 6. 47, where, however, it is rightly paroxytone, like ἀσκαρδαμυκτής: σπαράκτης: τινάκτης, παντοτινάκτης: τρηματίκτης: φαρμάκτης: φοινικελίκτης: χαράκτης, Manetho, 6. 388, H. D.: παραχαράκτης, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 516, H. D.: χειρονάκτης or χειρώνάκτης and others. Words like ἐπέκτης, ἐργεπείκτης, θυρεπανοίκτης, παρατρώκτης, are naturally paroxytone as compounds of dissyllables.

44. NOTE 3.—Αἰνικτής, Diog. Laert. 9. 1. 6: ἄρπακτης, L. S.: δαΐκτης, L. S., ψυχοδαΐκτης Anth. Pal. 9. 524. 24: ξενοδαΐκτης, L. S., is ξενοδαίκτης in Eurip. Herc. F. 391: ἐλεγκτής, yet the compounds ἐχθρελέγκτης, Λατινελέγκτης, μοιχοελέγκτης, are paroxytone in the passages quoted by H. D.: ἀπελεγκτής is oxytone in Euseb. Præp. Evan. 256 D: θωρηκτής, Hom. Π. 12. 317; Eust. 907. 48, this is an extraordinary accent, according to all principles of analogy the word ought to be paroxytone, but the scribes have determined otherwise: ἰϋκτής (ἄς), Theocr. 8. 30: κληκτής, Plut. 2. 220 F. H. D.: μελικτής (?), μελικτάς, Theocr. 4. 30: μουσικτάς, Hesych. νυστακτής, Aristoph. Vesp. 12: σαλπικτής (or σαλπικτής), Pollux. 4. 87: ἀριστοσαλπικτής, ληστοσαλπικτής, ἱεροσαλπικτής, Pollux. 4. 87: συρικτής, Arist. Prob. 18. 6. 1: ταρακτής, Eust. 873. 16, is paroxytone in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 79: φορμικτής and φορμυγκτής, E. M. 798. 45: φρυακτής, see L. S. s. v.

45. NOTE 4.—On ποικιλτής as an Attic form, see E. M. 436. 6; Suid. s. v. ψάλτης; A. G. Oxon. 2. 419. 31: βελονοποικιλτής, Hesych. For καταγγελτής and προσαγγελτής the evidence is weak.

46. NOTE 5.—The chief Attic oxytones in ντης are enumerated in the rule above: διυθυντής is oxytone in Hesych. and paroxytone in Suid.: καπνοσφραντής

is also found paroxytone: ὕδροσφράντης only occurs as a proper name. On ἐθελοντής and ἐκοντής, see E. M. 436. 4; Arc. 25. 25; and on θελοντής, Lob. Phryn. 7. Ὀτρύντης and παραμασύντης do not seem ever to be oxytone: κηραμύντης, Lycoph. 663.

47. NOTE 6.—Ἀορτής, Suid., or ᾠρτής, Hesych., for which ἀβερτής, Suid., is a later form: καθαρτής, Attic, E. M. 436. 5.

48. All words of more than two syllables in ευτης are oxytone, as ἀλιευτής, βουλευτής, βραβευτής, εἰρωνευτής, ἐρμηνευτής, ἥπεροπευτής, θεραπευτής, θηρευτής, κυβευτής, νυμφευτής, πορθμευτής, πρεσβευτής, συνθηρευτής, χορευτής.

49. All words of more than two syllables in στης are oxytone, as ἀγωνιστής, ἀντεραστής, ἀσπιστής, γυμναστής, δικαστής, δοκιμαστής, ἐγκωμιαστής, ἐκκλησιαστής, ἐξεταστής, ἡλιαστής, κηδεστής, κιθαριστής, κωμαστής, λογιστής, οἰκιστής, ὀρχηστής, σοφιστής, συγγυμναστής, except δυνάστης, κεράστης, *horned* and χρεώστης, which are paroxytone. Πενέστης is probably a proper name, and therefore paroxytone.

50. NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 545. 23; Arc. 26; 27; 28; Schol. Ven. A. 454; Eust. 533. 38; 596. 23; 855. 39. According to Schol. Ven. E. 158, ἀγρώστης is paroxytone when it is an adjective; in the sense of *hunter* it is oxytone in E. M. 14. 12, paroxytone in A. G. 213. 6; cf. Eust. 533. 40: ἀκέστης, Eust. 1254. 2: Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) καλοῦσι τὸν ἱατρὸν ὡς φασιν οἱ παλαιοί; S. V. X. 2: ὅθεν Φρύγες ἀκέστην (*sic*) τὸν ἱατρὸν: there can be no doubt that as a common substantive or adjective the word is oxytone according to rule; E. M. 46. 20; Pollux. 4. 177; Lob. Par. 448: ἀλκήστης (?) Suid. s. v. ἀμύντης: ἀνακτοτελέσται, Clem. Alex. Protrep. should either be oxytone or ἀνακτοτελετής: ἀργεστής as an adjective is oxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 306; as a substantive it is paroxytone, E. M. 136. 25; Eust. 845. 61; Arc. 27. 8: βειλαρμόστης, Hesych., has been changed by the last editor into βειλαρμοστής: γενοῦστης is a fanciful word invented by Plato, Phileb. 30. D, E; E. M. 226. 24: δυνάστης, Lob. Par. 448, and παντοδυνάστης: ἐπαλώστης is found as well as ἐπαλωστής, Lob. Phryn. 254; Par. 450: εὐάστης should be εὐαστής, Lob. Par. 448, note 72: θεέστης, Phot. Bib. 532. 33; Lob. Par. 448: κακοδαμνίστης should be oxytone, Athen. 551 F. We have ἀγαθοδαιμονιστής read by one MS. in Arist. Eth. Eud. 3. 6. 3: κεράστης, Eur. Cycl. 52; κεραστής, oxytone means a *mixer* and is regular; it is quoted by *H. D.* from Orph. fr. 28. 13: κηλέστης (?) Suid.; Zonar. 1202. *H. D.* should be corrected: μονώστης, Theog. Can. 45. 1: πενέστης, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Πενέσται, ἔθνος Θεσσαλικόν ὁ τόνος βαρύς, ὡς Ὀρέστης Θυέστης: ῥητοροσοφίστης, *H. D.* is a mere blunder: ῥυνοκολούστης, a name of Hercules, Paus. 9. 25. 4, ought to be corrected: χρεώστης, Plut. 2. 828 D, *et alibi*. Heraclides at one time wrote χηρώστης, but afterwards altered his mind; the word is oxytone, Eust. 533. 38; Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 1724. 36: ὠμήστης, Tyrannion: ὠμηστής, Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 454; X. 67; Eust. 855. 39; this strictly belongs to the dissyllables.

51. All words of more than two syllables in ατης, ητης, υτης, and ωτης, are oxytone when they are derived from verbs; they are paroxytone when they are derived from nouns, or are passive in meaning. The words ἀήτης, αἰσυμνήτης, ἀλήτης, εὐνήτης,

κορυνήτης, κυβερνήτης, πλανήτης, σφενδονήτης, are paroxytone; and αἰχμητής, ἀστεροπητής, ἐπητής, oxytone. Examples of verbal derivatives are ἀγορητής, ἀθλητής, αἰσθητής, αἰτητής, ἀκροατής, ἀναλωτής, αὐλητής, a *flute player*, but αὐλήτης (αὐλή) a *steward*, βεβαιωτής, βελτιωτής, βιατής (βιατός), γεννητής a *parent*, but γεννήτης a *clansman*, διαιτητής, διορθωτής, ἡβητής (ἡβάω), θεατής, θηρατής, κλητής a *charmer*, but κλητής (κλήη) *herkiosus*, κομμωτής, κωλυτής, λωβητής, μαθητής, μηνυτής, μιμητής, ὁμοιωτής, πεδητής *one who fetters*, but πεδήτης *one who is fettered*, πειρατής, περιηγητής, ποιητής, φιλητής a *lover* is by the grammarians distinguished from φιλήτης a *thief*. The following are examples of words said to be derived from nouns: ἀγυιάτης, ἀγωνιάτης a *nervous man* from ἀγωνία, not from ἀγωνιάω, ἀργήτης *white*, ἀσπιδιώτης, ἀχάτης, Βακχιώτης, γενειάτης, γενειήτης, δεσμώτης a *prisoner*, ἐστιώτης from ἐστία, ἡλικιώτης, ἡπειρώτης, θιασώτης, ἰδιώτης, κλαρώται, κομήτης, from κόμη, not from κομάω, κορυνήτης, κωμήτης, λεσχηνώτης, λιμνήτης, μονώτης, ολήτης (ὀλη), πρυμνήτης, πρῳράτης, πωγωνιάτης, σκοπιήτης, στασιώτης, στρατιώτης.

52. NOTE 1.—The accentuation of these nouns is far from easy. According to the old grammarians, all hyperdissyllabic derivatives from verbs in *της* with a naturally long penultimate are oxytone, except κυβερνήτης. ἀήτης, and ἀγρώστης, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; E. M. 40. 38; 436. 12; Eust. 533. 36; 1724. 25; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12; p. 23. § 57; Arc. 26. 27. But in a large number of cases we can only tell from the accent whether the Greeks regarded the word as a verbal or nominal derivative. Bearing in mind however the examples and exceptions mentioned above, the following rule will hold good for all the Greek words of this class which have as yet found their way into dictionaries, and I doubt not for nine-tenths of those which have not. If the substitution of *σω* or *σομαι* for the final *της* yields a future of an actual verb of like root and signification with the substantive, then such substantive is a verbal derivative in the sense intended by the rule. The words about which a doubt might be felt have been inserted as exceptions. If δεσμώτης for example ever meant *one who imprisons*, then it is certain that the Greek grammarians would in that sense have made it oxytone. Such a word as ἐπητής puzzles them. Κυβερνήτης was to the Greeks a *helmsman* rather than *one who steers*; αἰχμητής, *one who fights with a spear* rather than *one who is armed with a spear*. The lists which follow comprise all the doubtful words that I have noted.

53. NOTE 2.—Oxytones which should by the rule be paroxytone. Αἰχμητής, E. M. 40. 38; Philem. Lex. p. 5. § 12: ἀστεροπητής, A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 16: βυκανητής, probably from βυκανάω, on which see L. S. s. v.: δρυατής (?) Hesych.: ἐπητής or ἐπήτης, Schol. Odys. N. 332: τῇ δὲ προσφθιά ὡς ἀεικής, φησὶν Ἀρίσταρχος. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Ἡρώδιανός. Eust. 1742. 59: ἐστι δὲ ἐπητής ἢ ὁ λόγιος παρὰ τὸ ἔπος, ἢ ὁ χαίρων τῇ ἀληθείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ΕΠΙ πρόθεσιν καὶ τὸ ἐτέον. δέγνεται δὲ φασιν ἢ λέξις παρὰ τοῖς παλαιότεροις. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον, παροξύνουσι αὐτὸ, λέγοντες ἐπήτην, τὸν φρόνιμον: θηπητής (θηπέω;) Hesych.: θυητής, as if from θυνέω: μυλατάς, Hesych., is very doubtful.

54. NOTE 3.—Paroxytones which should by rule be oxytone. ἀγωνιάτης, Diog.

Laert. 2. § 131. On *ἀήτης*, if it be an exception, see Schol. Ven. E. 158; Eust. 533. 39; 1724. 33: *ἀλήτης*, E. M. 40. 45; Schol. Ven. A. 540: *βακχώτης*, Soph. *Œd. Col.* 678: *βαρυβρομήτης* (?) Anth. Pal. 7. 394: *βιαπός*, Pind. *Pyth.* 4. 420; *Olymp.* 9. 114; *H. D.*: *βιοκαλύτης*, which is quoted by *H. D.*, is falsely accented: *γενήτης* is found both in the sense of *parent* and *member of a clan*: although in the former signification *γεννητής* is the correct form, like *δειγεννητής* (not *δειγεννήτης*) in Macrobian *Sat.* 1. 17: *δειπνήτης* (?) *L. S.*; *δειπνητής*, *H. D.*, who quote Polyb. 3. 57. 7, a place which proves nothing as to the accent: *δεσμώντης*, Philem. *Lex.* p. 23. § 57: *ἐσιώτης* is implied by the feminine *ἐσιώτις*, Soph. *Tr.* 954: *εὐνήτης*, Eurip. *Med.* 160, cf. *κατευνητής*, *L. S.*; *ἐπειναταί* (?): on this doubtful form see *H. D.*: *μονοθελήτης* or *μονοθελητής*, cf. Soph. *Gloss.* s. v.: *κηλήτης* (and *καλήτης*), *herpiotus*, Anth. Pal. 11. 404: *κηλήτης* (from *κηλέω*), a *charmer*, Diog. Laert. 8. 67: *κλωύτης*, Hesych.: *κομήτης*, Schol. Ven. A. 454; E. M. 40. 45: *κονήτης* (?) Hesych.: *κορυνήτης*, E. M. 40. 41; A. G. Oxon. 2. 321. 18: *κυβερνήτης*, Schol. Ven. E. 158; N. 382; Eust. 533. 39: *λαλαγήτης* in Hesych. should be oxytone: *θεολωβήτης*, Manetho 4. 234; *H. D.* requires correction, cf. *λωβητής*, and E. M. 40. 44: *παραμασπητής* (?) Athen. 242 C: *μωλύτης*, Diog. Laert. 7. 170: *μεγαλομυκήτης* in Hesych. is undoubtedly an error; the word should be oxytone, like the simple *μυκήτης*: *πεδήτης*, E. M. 40. 40 = *one who is bound*, Lucian *Jup. conf.* c. 8; Hesych.; *πεδητής*, *one who binds*, Anth. Pal. 9. 756: *περάτης*, Philo *Jud.* vol. 1. p. 439. 25, should be oxytone: *πλανήτης*, Schol. Ven. A. 540; Soph. *Œd. Col.* 3, etc.: *ψευδοπλανήτης*, Eust. 1742. 23: *σαώτης*, Paus. 9. 26. 7: *σκηνήτης* (?): the proper form of this word is *σκηνίτης*: *σκοπιήτης* and *σφενδονήτης* are nominal derivatives: *συνουσιώτης*, Theophyl. *Bulg.* vol. 3. p. 562 B; *H. D.* almost certainly a false accent: *χορωφελήτης*, Aristoph. *Lys.* 1319, should be oxytone.

55. NOTE 4.—Tyrannion wished to paroxytone *ἔδνωτης*, Schol. Ven. N. 382. *Φιλήτης*, a *thief*, is distinguished from *φιλητής*, a *lover*, E. M. 793. 57. *Καλαμαυλήτης*, in Athen. 176 D, should undoubtedly be oxytone.

56. Masculines in *ᾱ*, as *αἰχμητά*, *ἱππηλάτα*, *ἱππότα*, retain the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding forms in *ης*; except proparoxytone, *ἀκάκητα*, *δέσποτα*, *εὐρύοπα*, and *μητίετα*.

57. NOTE 1.—Eust. 75. 37; Chærob. C. 431. 5; 432. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 175; Lob. *Par.* 183. They are frequently called *Æolic*, though it is clear that *αἰχμητά* or *πολεμυστά* cannot be so, at least as far as the accent is concerned. The following are the more important nouns of this class: *ἄγκυλομήτα*, Phil. *Lex.* p. 24. § 60: *αἰχμητά*, Eust. 75. 20: *ἀκάκητα*, this was Aristarchus' accent, *ἀκακῆτα* being the usual one, Schol. Ven. Π. 185; Chærob. C. 431. 5; Eust. 75. 20; 1053. 55. 60; Joh. *Alex.* 13. 21: *βαθυμήτα*: *δέσποτα*, the vocative of *δεσπότης*, Schol. Ven. A. 175; Chærob. C. 431. 5: *δολομήτα*, E. M. 282. 42: *εὐρύοπα*, Schol. Ven. A. 508: *ἡπύτα*, Eust. 75. 21: *ἡχέτα*, *ἱππηλάτα*, Schol. Ven. A. 508: *ἱππότα*, Eust. 75. 21: *κvanoχαῖτα*, Eust. 75. 21: this also occurs as a dative in Antimachus ap. A. G. 1187: *μητίετα*, Aristarchus, Horus, Apollonius; Schol. Ven. A. 175; 508: *νεφεληγερέτα*, Schol. Ven. A. 175: *πεδήτα*, Philem. *Lex.* p. 24. § 60: *ποικιλομήτα*, *πολεμυστά*, *πολυμήτα*, *στεροπηγερέτα*, *χρυσῶπα*.

58. NOTE 2.—The Lacedæmonian forms in *ηρ* or *αρ* (gen. *ου*) = *ης*, seem to have the same accent as those in *ης*, at least in our books, as *ἐπιγελαστάρ* for *ἐπιγελαστής* (?), *καλλίαρ* for *καλλίας*, and the like; Ahrens de Græcæ Linguae Dialectis, 2. p. 71. Kühner, G. G., does not appear to mention such forms at all.

59. Proper names in *ης* are paroxytone, as *Αἰσχίνης*, *Ἀλκιβιάδης*, *Ἀτρείδης*, *Γράδης*, *Γύγης*, *Θουκυδίδης*, *Καππαδόκης*, *Λεπτίνης*, *Μιλτιάδης*, *Νικήτης*, *Ξέρξης*, *Ὀζόλης*, *Ὀρέστης*, *Πέρσης*, *Πηλείδης*, *Σκύθης*, *Χρύσης*, except those contracted from *έας*, which are perispomena, as *Βορῆς*, *Θαλῆς*, *Ἑρμῆς*.

60. NOTE 1.—*Proper Names in ης*. *Ἀπελλῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; Chærob. C. 46. 34: *Ἀρτεμῆς*, Arc. 25: *Αὐγῆς*, Arc. 23: *Βορῆς*, a form, the existence of which is doubted by Eust. 1538. 34: *Δρῆς*, vide sup. § 30: *Δρογῆς* (?) Arc. 23: *Ἑρμῆς*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13, and Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62: *Ζαβρῆς*, Zonar. 947: *Ζαμβρῆς*, Suid.: *Θαλῆς*, when barytone its genitive is *Θάλητος*, Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 13; Chærob. C. 44. 14; 136. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 302: *Θυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25: *Ἰαμβρῆς*, N. T.; Suid.: *Ἰαννῆς*, N. T.; Suid. *Ἰωσῆς*: *καςῆς* or *καςῶς* = τὸ πλωτὸν ἱμάτιον. *Καςῆς* as a proper name is oxytone in Chærob. C. 413. 12, and paroxytone in Arc. 24: *Κανσῆς*, Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 288. 19: *Κιβῆς*, Arc. 23: *Κισσῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 840. 30; Schol. Ven. A. 223: *Κυῆς*, Arc. 23. 25; also *Κύης*, gen. *ητος*: *Μανῆς*, Aristoph. Av. 1311: *Μάνης*, Aristoph. Ran. 963; on the accent of this word, which has a double inflexion, see H. D. s. v.: *Μεγῆς*, so accented by Ptolemæus Ascalonites; Aristarchus wrote *Μέγης*: the word has a double inflexion, Eust. 1017. 1; Schol. Ven. O. 302, where it is observed that the accentuation of Aristarchus was generally followed; cf. Arc. 23: *Μυμῆς* (?) Tzetz. ad Lycoph. 424. p. 596; H. D.: *Μογῆς*, Arc. 23. 23: *Μνῆς*, Arc. 25. 7, and *Μύης* (gen. *ητος*), St. Byz.: *Μωϋσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; this word also follows the third declension: *Ναρσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 33: *Νανῆς*, Sept.: *Ποδῆς*, Aristarchus ap. Eust. 1118. 62; Herodian ap. Eust. 1951. 14; 182. 20; 840. 30; 1538. 33; Arc. 24: *Πυθῆς*, Herod. 7. 137; 8. 92; not *Πυθῆς*, as it is wrongly written in St. Byz. s. v. *Πυθόπολις*, where it is expressly said that the genitive *Πυθοῦ* is perispomenon, and the genitive *Πυθέω* occurs more than once in Herodotus: *Πυλῆς*, Arc. 25. 11: *Ραζῆς*, the renowned Arabian physician: *Ροδῆς*, Arc. 24: *Στιλβῆς* (?) H. D.: *Στυπῆς* or *Στυππῆς*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 970; H. D.: *Σωσῆς*, Chærob. C. 46. 34; Eust. 182. 20; 1538. 34: *Τιμῆς*, Inscr.: *Ῥῆς*, Arc. 23. 9, though it is perpetually written *Ῥης* in our books: *Φαλῆς* (and *Φάλης*, gen. *ητος*), Schol. Ven. O. 302; Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 251 = 262, *περισπωμένως δὲ τὸ Φαλῆς ἀναγνώσκειν, ὡς Ἑρμῆς. οὕτως δὲ Ἀττικοί· παρὰ Δωριεῦσι δὲ βαρυτόνως, ὃ δ' αὖ Φάλης κατακυπτάζει.* οὕτω *Σώφρων ἐχρήσατο*: *Φανῆς*, Arc. 24: the common form for the name of the Orphic deity is *Φάνης*, gen. *ητος*.

It has not been thought advisable to insert such very late forms as *Τζιμισκῆς*, Leo Diac., *Φρανζῆς*, *Φουρνῆς*, etc.

61. NOTE 2.—The following national names, if correct, which may be reasonably doubted, violate the general rule: *Ἀδρησταί* or *Ἀδραῖσταί*, Arrian Anab. 5. 22. 3: *Ἀσταί*, St. Byz.; Strab. 319: *Ἀστρυβαί*, Arrian Ind.: *Βίθναι*, St. Byz.; *Βουσαί*, Herod. 1. 101, is correctly *Βούσαι* in St. Byz.: *Δισοραί*, St. Byz.: *Ἐντριβαί*, St. Byz.: *Κορδισταί*, Athen. 234 A. B. For *Λυγχεσταί*, in Thucyd. 2. 99, 4. 124, Strabo 326 has *Λυγχεῖσταί*, St. Byz. s. v. *Λύγκος Λυγχεῖσταί*, and others *Λυγχεσταί*: *Μάραθαι*, H. D.; but the passage in Athen. 575 B. does not justify this accent: *Σάννιγαι*, St. Byz., for which *Σαννίγαι* is also found. In Strab. 296, *καὶ τοὺς Ταυρίσκους δὲ Τευρίσκους καὶ Ταυρίστας φασί*, some read *Ταυρίστας*. A few names of men are also met with, e. g. *Διοκορυστής*, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: *Κυρρεστής* (and *Κυρρέστης*), Lob. Par. 443; *Ποριστής*, Schol. Plat. Menex. 235 E.

Words in *α* and *η*.

62. In the accentuation of words in *α* and *η* a few general principles are dimly discernible. Substantives which express in a general and abstract manner the notion of the verb with which they are etymologically connected are frequently oxytone, and this is especially the case when they substitute another vowel sound for that of the verb, as *στέλλω στολή*, *τέλλω τολή*, *ΦΕΝΩ φονή*, *δείρω δορά*, *φέρω φορά*, *ἀμείβω ἀμοιβή*. Collectives (*περικτικά*) are commonly oxytone; for example, such words as *ἰωνιά*, *ῥοδωνιά*, and plural names of towns. Supposing the quantity of the word known, it is generally true that the accent is thrown as far back as possible, except common substantives in *γη*, *δη*, *μη*, *φη*, *χη* and *ωη*, which are oxytone. The great majority of proper names retract the accent. But to all rules so general as these there are such hosts of exceptions that they are of little or no use in practice.

63. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. E. 202, τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ μετὰ συμφώνου δισύλλαβα ὑξύνεται τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα, εἰ γένοιτο ἀπὸ ῥημάτων τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῃ, οἷον στρέφω, στροφή, τροπή, τροφή, ῥοπή, σπονδῆ, νομή, ὀλκή, πλοκή, οὕτως καὶ φορβή. προσέθηκα τῷ Ε παραληγομένων μόνῃ, ἵνα νῦν ἐκφύγω τὸ πόρρη· τοῦτο γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πείρω.

64. Though it does not fall within the province of the present work to determine the quantity of final syllables, yet it may be remarked that, subject to many exceptions, the final *α* is short when the genitive ends in *ης*, and long when it ends in *ας*, except 1. hyperdissyllabic words in *εια* with a corresponding adjective in *ης*, as *ἀλήθειᾶ ἀληθής*, *ἀσάφεια ἀσαφής*, *ὕγεια ὑγιής*; 2. feminine forms like *εὐπατερία*, *ἡριγένεια*, *τριτογένεια*, *δυσαριστοτόκεια*, with no corresponding masculines; 3. feminines in *εια* corresponding to masculines in *εως*, as *βασίλεια βασιλεύς*, *ἰέρεια ἱερεύς*, *πανδόκεια πανδοκεύς*, though this last word is by some derived directly from *πανδοκέω*, and consequently written *πανδοκεῖα*; the words *βοήθειᾶ*, *θάλειᾶ*, *κράνειᾶ*, and *κώδειᾶ*, have a short final syllable; 4. common names of women in *τρια*, as *μαθήτρια*, *ποιήτρια*, *πλύντρια*; 5. hyperdissyllables in *οια*, as *εὐνοια*, *Εὐβοια*; 6. those in *νια*, as *μυῖα*, *χαλκόμυια*, but *θυῖα*, *μητρυνία* and *ἀγνία* are long. The termination *ρα* is short in all simple hyperdissyllables with a naturally long penultimate, as *ἄρουρᾶ*, *γέφυρᾶ*, *μάχαιρᾶ* (except words in *ωρα* with *τιάρα* and *κολλύρα*); in all words ending in *ιρα* (except *ζειρά*, *σειρά*, *χοίρα*, *ἐταίρα*), and in

σφῦρα and κραῦρα, Κίρρα and Πύρρα: elsewhere it is *long*. All in δρα, θρα, and τρα, are long, except σκολοπένδρα. No notice is here taken of the Doric forms in  $\bar{a} = \eta$ .

65. Monosyllables in *a* and *η* are perispomena, as δᾶ, μνᾶ, Λᾶ, Μᾶ, Χνᾶ, βῆ, γῆ.

NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 7; St. Byz. s. v. Μάσταιρα. Λᾶ and Μᾶ are wrongly written Λά, Μά, in St. Byz. For φλᾶ νῆσος in Joh. Alex. 8. 4, Götting rightlly conjectures Φλᾶ νῆσος, quoting Herodot. 4. 178, where however our editions read Φλά.

—AA and -AH.

66. All substantives in *aa* or *aη* are paroxytone, as ἐλάα, μνᾶα, Κρανᾶα, Ναυσικᾶα, δᾶη, Δανᾶη, Κρανᾶη.

67. NOTE.—When contracted they become perispomenon, as μνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶ, Herodian π. μ. λ. 7. 33. Hecateus, ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1, has τῇ Δανᾶ μίσγεται Ζεὺς for Δανᾶη. Lob. Prol. 75, 'Δανααί hoc est Danaī filiæ oxytonon est in Hesiod. Fr. 72, Goettl. ut Cranai filia Κρανᾶή eodem quo adjectivum accentu Apollod. 3. 14. 5, fortasse ut a gentilicio distingueretur quasi patronymicum.' Cf. Lob. Rhem. 253.

—BA and -BH.

68. All substantives in *βα* and *βη* are paroxytone, as Ἀβα, Ἀλβα, ἀλάβη, ἀρτάβη, βλάβη, βόλβα, ἐκατόμβη, ἐρυσίβη, ἥβη, καλύβη, κύμβη, λώβη, σόβη, στίβη, στίλβη, φόβη, Ἀλβη, Ἀλύβη, Ἀρίσβη, Βοίβη, Βόλβη, Δέρβη, Ἐκάβη, Θήβη, Θήβαι (§ 13), Θίσβη, Κύρβη, Νιόβη, Ὑσβη, Φοίβη; except oxytone, ἀμοιβή, λαβή, λοιβή, στοιβή, τριβή, φορβή, and ὠβή.

69. NOTE 1.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 257. 16: Ἀβά = βοή appears in Cyril. Lex. ap. Zonar. p. 99: ἀλαβα, in Hesych. and elsewhere, should probably be paroxytone: ἀμοιβή, Arc. 104. 10: ἀνασοβή, Socr. H. E. 2. 23. p. 115; H. D.; yet μυιοσόβη and σόβη are paroxytone, a fair test of the reliance to be placed on the rule which declares that verbals in *η* are oxytone: ἀποκρυβή, Eust. 974. 45; H. D.: βηβή (?) = πρόβατον, Hesych.: γραβά, *pit*, Hesych.: δολβαί, Hesych.: ἐκθλιβή (?) Sept.: κολοβή (sc. χλαῖνα) is an adjective used substantively; Cherob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 227. 11, κολοβὴν βαρύνεται, Ἀττικοὶ δὲ ὀξύνουσιν. A distinction (it is to be suspected a vain one) is sometimes made between λαβή, *hold*, and λάβη, *excuse*. Ἀάβη, paroxytonos e Cyrillo affertur pro Excusatio, Steph. Thes. p. 5590. ed. Lond. I have been unable to discover the passage alluded to. λοιβή, Arc. 104. 13: στοιβή, Arc. 104. 13; Lob. Rhem. 260, note 14: τριβή, Arc. 104: φορβή, Arc. 104; Schol. Ven. E. 202; Eust. 539. 13. 19: ὠβή, Plut. 1. 43 A; Suid. s. v. ὠβάς.

70. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names*. Ἀβη, Arc. 104. 11: Ἀβαι is occasionally found oxytone in the books, e.g. Soph. Œd. R. 894 = 900; Eust. 279. 1, παρ' ἐκείνῳ δὲ (sc. Sophocles) καὶ ὀξύνονται κατὰ τινα τῶν ἀντιγράφων αἱ Ἀβαί. Ἀλαβα (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: Ἀλβη in St. Byz. s. v. Ἀλβα is certainly an error: Ἀρυββα (?) St. Byz.: Βάββα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 6: Δαράβά (?) Strab. 771, where Meineke reads Δάραδα: Ἐντριβαί, St. Byz.: Κοβή, Ptol. 4. 7. 10: Κόρδυβα, Strab. 141, yet Κορδύβη, Ptol.



2. 4. 11; 8. 4. 4: Μαίνοβα, Strab. 143; Μαρίαβα, St. Byz.: Μέσσαβα (?) St. Byz.: Μοναβαί, St. Byz.: \*Ονοβα, Strab. 143; Ptol. 2. 4. 11: 'Οσσόνοβα, Strab. l. l.; Ptol. 2. 5. 3: Σαβά, Strab. 770: Σάβαι, Ptol. 4. 6. 30; Σαβαί, Strab. 771, and St. Byz., but he observes s. v. Τάβαι, βαρύνεται δέ, ὡς Σάβαι; hence Σαβή should probably be paroxytone, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Σάβοι: Σίσυρβα, St. Byz.: Τούκαβα (?) Ptol. 4. 6. 25. As to those marked with a note of interrogation, I do not know whether they belong to this declension or not; they may be neuter plurals, or barbarous and indeclinable altogether, like Ἀγίσυμβα, Ptol. 4. 6. 3; 1. 7. 2.

### -ΓΑ and -ΓΗ.

71. Common substantives in γα and γη are oxytone, as ἀναζυγή, ἀναφυγή, ἄρμολή, ἄρωγή, δημιουργή, κλαγγή, κραυγή, μαρμαρυγή, οἰμωγή, ὀλολυγή, ὀργή, πληγή, ῥωγή, σιγή, στοργή, σφαγή; except paroxytone, ἄγη, *wonder*, ἀμόργη, ἀρπάγη, a *hook*, ἡλύγη, λύγη, πάγη, a *snare*, στέγη, τέγη, τρύγη, and the contracted nouns γῆ, αἰγή, τραγή, which are perispomena.

72. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 2. 412. 4: Ἀγή, *breakage*, ἀπόκλασις τοῦ κύματος: ἄγη, *wonder*, E. M. 8. 35: αἶγα = αἶξ, a late form, Valckn. ad Ammon. p. 230: αἰγή = αἰγέα, Arc. 105. 2: ἀμόργη, Arc. 105. 12: ἀράγγη, H. D.: ἀρπαγή, *rapine*: ἀρπάγη, a *hook*, Arc. 102. 7; A. G. 446. 10; Ammon. 22; E. M. 87. 38; Eust. 906. 48; 1390. 52: γᾶ, Dor. = γῆ: γῆ = γέα, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 3: γέλλγη, Eust. 927. 53; it is a plural neuter in Pollux 7. 8; Lucian Lexiph. 3: γόγγα, a barbarous word, Georg. Sync. p. 28 C; H. D.: γύγη (?) Arc. 105. 1: ἑόργη and εὐέργη, Pollux 6. 88: ἡλύγη, Arc. 105. 7: θήγη (?) or θηγή, Lob. Rhem. 258: κρηνάγη (?) Hesych., is corrupt: κρίγη (?) and κριγή, the latter being better attested, E. M. 539. 2: λάγγα, Hesych.: λαλάγγη, Suid. s. v. κολλύρα: λατάγη, Eust. 1170. 55; L. S. have λαταγή, which seems the better way of writing the word: λεύγη, Hesych.: for λιβύργη in Arc. 105 the last editor has rightly substituted Ἐλιβύργη: λόγγη, Hesych.; 'Verum est λοιτή,' H. D.: λύγη, Eust. 689. 18, 809. 44; E. M. 91. 27: λώγη, Hesych., but λωγή, Zonar. 1325: μάργη, Lob. Par. 346; Hesych.: δόλλγη (?) Arc. 105. 12: ὀξύγη, a *load*: παγή (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23: πάγη, Arc. 104. 24: πανάγη, Arc. 105. 8, who says it means ἡ ἀγνή ἱέρεια: Meineke (cf. Lob. Prol. 44) thinks it a contracted form for πανάγεια, but this is doubtful: παταγή, Eust. Dion. Per. 566, τὸ δὲ παταγή κουνότερον μὲν δξύνεται, ὡς τὸ ἀλααγή, ὃ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς βαρύνει αὐτό, λέγων ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ πατάσσω γίνεταί, ὠξύνετο γὰρ ἂν ὡς τὸ ἀλααγή, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ πάταγος, οὗ τὸ θηλυκὸν φησιν ἡ πατάγη: πέγη (?) : πλαταγή, *noise, din*; πλατάγη, a *rattle*, but it is not unfrequently oxytone in the latter sense, e. g. Arist. Polit. 8. 6. 2; Plut. 2. 714 E; Arc. 105. 9, καὶ τὸ πλατάγη δὲ τινες βαρύνουσιν' Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1056, ὃ μὲν οὖν Ἡρωδιανὸς τὴν πλαταγὴν δξύνεσθαι φησιν ἐν τῇ καθόλου· βέλτιον δὲ ἴσως τὴν μὲν πλαταγὴν, τὸν ἦχον, δξύνειν, τὴν δὲ πλατάγην, τὸ κρόταλον, παροξύνειν, cf. Lob. Rhem. 266: πρασόργη, Hesych.: σάγη, Arc. 104. 25, τὸ μέντοι σαγή τὸ πληθος τινὲς μὲν δξύνουσι, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι, cf. Schol. Eurip. Rhes. 207; E. M. 707. 23: ῥόγα, Suid.: σαλάγη, Hesych.: better σαλαγή, H. D.: σαυρίγγη, Hesych.: σμώγη, Hesych.: σπατάγη, Athen. 91 C: it seems doubtful whether this is the proper form for the nominative, though it is that given in H. D. Should it not be σπατάγγη; στάγη (?) Hesych.: στέγη, Arc. 104. 24: τάγγη, Alex. Aphrod. Prob. 2. 70, ed. Sylb.; but ταγγή is also found, cf. H. D. s. v. and Lob. Par. 341: τέγη, Arc. 104. 24: τραγή = τραγέη δορά, Eust. 374. 37, 276. 11: τρύγη, Arc. 104. 24: ὕργη (?) Lob. Par. 34, note 36: ὕσγη, Suid.: φυσίγγη (?) Lob. Par. 145: ὠλίγγη, A. G. 318. 10.

73. Proper names in *γα* or *γη* are paroxytone, as *Βάγα*, *Βέλγη*, *Βέργη*, *Γάγαι*, *Θίγγη*, *Κραύγη*, *Λαλάγη*, *Πέργη*, *Σέλγη*, *Σίγη*, *Ψώγη*; except *Αίγαί* and *Ταγαί*.

74. NOTE.—*Αίγαί*, in Achaia, Strab. 387 (also *Αιγαί*): *Αίγα*, St. Byz.: *Αιγά* (?) or *Αιγά*, in Mysia, Strab. 615: *Αιγή*, in Macedonia, Herod. 7. 123: *Αιγαί*, Strab. 385. 386; St. Byz. s. v.; E. M. 27. 57, 28. 24: *Ἀπῆγα*, Polyb. 13. 7: *Αύγαί*, in Cilicia, *H. D.*: *Βάγαι*, in Lydia, Hierocles, p. 671; *H. D.*: *Βαγαί*, in Sogdiana, Arrian Anab. 4. 17. 4: *Βώλιγγα*, St. Byz.: *Γυγά*, *Ἀθηνᾶ ἐγχώριος*, Hesych.: *Λαταγή*, in India, Aelian H. A. 16. 10: *Παγαί* = *Πηγαί*, Strab. 380.: *Πελαργή*, daughter of Potneus, Pausan. 9. 25. 7: *Σίγη*, a town in the Troad, St. Byz.: *Σιγή*, a woman's name, Athen. 583 E: *Ταγαί*, Polyb. 10. 29. 3.

—ΔΑ.

75. Words in *δα*, whether proper or common, are paroxytone, as *ἄρδα*, *ἐπίβδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Ἰδα*, *Ἰλέρδα*, *Λάβδα*, *Λήδα*, *Ὀσικέρδα*; except *δᾶ* for *γή*, and *σποδά* for *σπονδή*.

76. NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptional: *ᾄδα*, Hesych.: *ᾠκῦδα* (?) : *κνῶδα* (?) = *caput papaveris*, *H. D.*: *λεδᾶ*, Hesych.

*Proper Names.* *Ἀδᾶ*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18. 4: *Ἄδα*, daughter of Hecatomnus, Strab. 657: *ἡ Ἀλάβανδα* (?) Strab. 660; cf. *H. D.* s. v.; generally τὰ Ἀλάβανδα: *Ἄλυδδα*, Ptol. 5. 2. 14; according to Fix ap. *H. D.* the cod. Par. reads Ἄλυδδα: *Ἀμιδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀροῦνδα*, Ptol. 2. 4. 15: *Ἀρύκανδα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀττάλυδα*, St. Byz.: *Βούρσαδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Γάλαδα*, St. Byz.: *Δέραδα*, Strab. 771: see above, § 70: *Ἐβουδα*, Ptol. 2. 2. 11: *Ζάβιδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Θαμουδᾶ* (?) St. Byz.: *Θέρμιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Θρύανδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἰδουβέδα*, Strab. 161, 162, is proparoxytone in Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Ἰλέρδα*, St. Byz., is rightly Ἰλέρδα in Strab. 161: *Κάλυνδα*, Strab. 651; St. Byz.: *Καρύανδα*, St. Byz.; Strab. 658: *Κέσαδα* or *Καίσαδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 58: *Κηδαί*, an Attic deme; Pape quotes Demosth. adv. Euerget. § 5, which proves nothing: the accent is doubtful: *Κύαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Λήδα*, Eust. 1687. 16, *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ Λήδη, Λήδα λέγεται κατὰ Ἡρωδιανὸν δωρικῶς. δῶρια δὲ φησι, καὶ ὁ Φιλομήλα καὶ ἡ Ἀνδρομέδα, τροπῇ τοῦ Η εἰς Α πεποιημένα. καὶ λέγει ἐκεῖνος καὶ τινα αἰτίαν εἰς τοῦτο, προπερισπῶν τὸ Λήδα κατὰ τὸ μῦθος. ἴσως δὲ Δῶριον καὶ ἡ τόλμα, ὁ ἀναλογώτερον τοῦ τόλμη φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός.* Pape quotes *Λύδη* as a woman's name from Athen. 598 C, where it does not occur: *Λυδή* however is found in that author 597 A, and elsewhere, as a proper name. The former is certainly the better way of writing it. *Μάλλαδα* is cited by Pape from St. Byz., where however *Μαλλάδα* is printed in Westernmann's edition. *Μασανώραδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Μονάοιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 2. 12: *Νάαρδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ὀρτόσπεδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 21: *Οὔαραδα*, Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Οὔασαδα*, Ptol. 5. 4. 10: *Ψοδαί*, St. Byz.: *Σέβεδα* (?) St. Byz.: *Σέτιδα* (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 12: *Σπονδή* as a proper name is wrong; it should be *Σπόνδη*: *Φοῦνδα*, St. Byz.: *Ψίμαδα* (?) St. Byz.

—ΔΗ.

77. Common substantives in *δη* are oxytone, proper names paroxytone, as *ἀνακομιδή*, *ᾠοιδή*, *αὐδή*, *ἐδωδή*, *κομιδή*, *σπονδή*, *σπουδή*, *φραδή*, *χλιδή*, *χορδή*; *Ἀγαμήδη*, *Ἰδη*, *Λάδη*, *Λύδη*, *Μένδη*, *Νέδη*, *Ρόδη*, *Σίδη*, *Χόνη*; except *ἴδη*, *κνίδη*, *κράδη*, *πέδη*, *σίδη*, *σχέδη*,

*σχίδη*, and the contracted words *ἀδελφιδῆ*, *ἀνεψιαδῆ*, *θυγατριδῆ*, *ῥοδῆ*, *νιδῆ*.

78. NOTE.—*Ἀδελφιδῆ*, Pollux 3. 22: *ἄλδη*, in Arc. 105. 18, is doubtful; *H. D.* consider it to be a proper name: *ἀνεψιαδῆ*, A. G. 15. 18: *αὐδῆ*, in Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304, is a strange form, probably corrupt: *ῥδῆ*=*δεσμός*, E. M. 465. 56; Dindorf ingeniously conjectures *πέδη*: *εἰδῆ*=*ἰδῆ*, Hesych.: *θυγατριδῆ*, Plut. 2. 608 B: *ἰγδῆ*, Lob. Phryn. 164: *ἰδῆ*, E. M. 465. 52: *ἰκτιδῆ*=*ἰκτιδέα*, sc. *δορά*: *κνῆδῆ*, a false form for *κνιδῆ*: *κνιδῆ*, Arc. 105. 25; E. M. 465. 55: *κράδῆ*, E. M. 465. 56: *μελέδῆ* (?) a false form for *μελέτη*: *ὄβδῆ*=*ὄβρις* seems only to occur in the accusative as an adverb: *πέδῆ*, Arc. 105. 25: *πλάδῆ*, Suid. s. v. *πλαδαρόν*: *ῥοδῆ*=*ῥοδέα*, Eust. 1063. 48: *Ῥόδῆ* is a proper name: *σάγδῆ*, a barbarous word, sometimes *σάγδας* or *ψάγδας*, Athen. 691 C: *σίβδῆ*=*σίδη*: *σίδῆ*, Arc. 105. 25: *σφιδῆ* (?) Hesych.: *σχέδῆ*: *σχίδη* or *σχίδα* (?) Hesych.; Lob. Par. 83: *νιδῆ* or *νιδῆ* are contracted, Pollux 3. 17. Götting quotes *Μενδαί* from St. Byz., where I do not find it.

### -EA.

79. Substantives in *εα*, both proper and common, are paroxytone, as *ἄλέα*, *θέα*, *sight*, *ἰδέα*, *ἰτέα*, *κοκκυγέα*, *λεοντέα*, *λευκέα*, *μηλέα*, *μορέα*, *πτελέα*, *συκέα*, *Ἀλέα*, *Θυρέα*, *Ἰτέα*, *Κεδρέαι*, *Μαλέα*, *Μαντινέα*, *Μενέα*, *Νεμέα*, *Πτελέα*, *Τεγέα*, *Χοιρέαι*, *Ὠχαλέα*; except *ἀδελφεά*, *γενεά*, *δωρεά*, *ζεά*, *θεά*, a goddess, *Ἀρνεαί*, *Ὀρνεαί*, and *Φεαί*.

80. NOTE 1.—*Ἀδελφεά*=*ἀδελφή*, and *ἀδελφεή*: *αἰμαλέα*, E. M. 35. 5, would be better *αἰμαλέα*: *ἄλέα*=*ἡ θερμασία*; *ἄλέα*=*ὁ τοπὸς ὁ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου θερμαινόμενος*, E. M. 58. 23. The latter word was also a name of Athene, cf. Herodian ap. St. Byz. s. v., though Strab. 388 has *Ἀλέα Ἀθηνᾶ*: *γενεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; *δεά*, Dor.=*θεά*, must be distinguished from *δέα*, a Tyrrhenian word=*ρέα*, mentioned by Hesych.: *δωρεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; this of course retains its accent in composition as *ἀντιδωρεά*: *ἑρεά*, which Lob. Par. 338 mentions, seems to be an error on his part; the word is rightly paroxytone in Athen. 197 B; Strab. 196, and elsewhere: *θεά*, goddess, Arc. 98. 11: *θέα*, *sight*, is regular: *ἰέρεα* is a Doric form of *ἰέρεια* (like the Ionic *ὑπώρεα* for *ὑπώρεια*); also *ἰερέα*: *καίτρεα*, Hesych.: *κοιλώτεα*, Hesych., is a false form for *κολοντέα*, *H. D.*: *κόλεα*, Hesych., should be *κολέα*: *κωλέα* (falsely *κωλέα* in Hesych.) is often contracted *κωλῆ*, Aristoph. Nub. 976; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26: *κώπεα* and *κῶπα* (?) Suid.: *νεά* (sc. *γῆ*), also *νέα*, Lob. Par. 355; this was contracted into *νῆ* by Aristophanes, Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 10: *ὀχεά*, Theog. Can. 102. 30; also *χεά* and *χειά*: *σχελεαί* should be *σχελείαι*, Pollux 7. 59: *στελέα* or *στελεή*=*στειλειά*: *στερεά* (sc. *γῆ*), Lob. Par. 350: *τάλεια* (?): *ὑπώρεα* Ionic=*ὑπώρεια*: *φορβεά* (Götting Accent. p. 128), a false form for *φορβεία*: *φωλέα*, Tzetzes ad Hesiod. Op. 373; *H. D.*

81. NOTE 2.—According to Götting Accent. p. 130 plural names of towns in *εα* are oxytone when there is a parallel form in *εiai*, as *Κεγχεραί*=*Κεγχεραίαι*, but *Κεδρέαι*, *Χοιρέαι*, as there are no corresponding forms in *εiai*. This rule, however, does not seem to hold good; Lentz would apparently make all plural names of places oxytone, a very convenient mode of accenting if there were any authority for it. The following exceptions to our rule are met with:—*Ἀρδεα*, St. Byz., a very questionable accent: *Ἀρνεαί*, St. Byz.: *Ἀττεα* (?) Strab. 607: *Βρεά*, St. Byz. is rightly *Βρέα*, Theog. Can. 102. 20: *Γενεά*, St. Byz.: *Δερεα* (?) St. Byz. . Pape quotes *Εὔρυτειαί* from Paus. 7. 18. 1, where however *Εὔρυτειαί* stands:

**Zeá**, St. Byz. s. v. *Zaíd* : **Κεγχρέαι**, St. Byz. ; but Strab. 369 and 380 has **Κεγχρεαί**, the name to whichever city it belongs fluctuates between these two accents : **Κελεαί**, Paus. 2. 12. 4 : **Κόρσεαι**, St. Byz. : **Μελαινεαί**, Paus. 8. 3. 3 ; Eust. 271. 1, and 286. 32, distinguishes the Boeotian **Μίδεα** from the Argive **Μιδέα** : **Ὀρνεαί**, St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀρνεαί* and *Ὀρνεαί* : some wrote **Πτελεαί**, but Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. Φ. 242 : **Τεγέα** is sometimes, e. g. in St. Byz., incorrectly written **Τέγεια**, for the *a* is long, cf. Eust. 271. 1 : **Φεαί**, Strab. 350, and **Φέα**, **Φιά**, or **Φειά**, cf. H. D. s. v. : **Πάνθεα**, a name given to Drusilla, is quoted by H. D. from Dio Cass. 59. 11, but it must be an error for **Πανθέα**.

**82. NOTE 3.**—Many of these nouns are liable to contraction ; they then by rule become perispomena, though later writers not unfrequently make them oxytone, Lob. Par. 336. A list of them is subjoined. For further information reference must be made to the several terminations which they assume after contraction : **ἀδελφιδῆ**, **αἰγῆ**, **ἀκτῆ**, **ἀλωπεκῆ**, **ἀμυγδαλῆ**, **ἀνεψιαδῆ**, **ἀνθρωπῆ**, **ἀρκτῆ**, **αὐδῆ** (?), **αὐξῆ** (?), **αὐλῆ** (?), **βοῆ**, **γαλῆ**, **γῆ**, **ἐχινῆ**, **θυγατριδῆ**, **ικτιδῆ**, **ιζαλῆ**, **κερδαλῆ**, **κυνῆ**, **κωλῆ**, **λεοντῆ**, **λυκῆ**, **μοσχῆ**, **μυογαλῆ**, **νεβρῆ**, **νῆ**, **ὄσυχῆ** (?), **παγῆ**, **παρδαλῆ**, **ρή**, **ρόδῆ**, **σησαμῆ**, **συκῆ**, **ταυρῆ**, **τραγῆ**, **νιδῆ**, **φακῆ**, **φουνικῆ**.

### -ZA.

**83.** Words ending in ζα have the last syllable short, and the accent, both in proper and common nouns, is retracted : those in ζη are paroxytone, as **ἄζη**, **ἀργυρόπεζα**, **γάζα**, **γλυκύριζα**, **κνύζα**, **ὄζη**, **ὄρυσζα**, **ρίζα**, **σχίζα**, **τράπεζα**, **φύζα**, **χάλαζα**, **Βάδιζα**, **Βαρύγαζα**, **Βόρυζα**, **Γάζα**, **Δούριζα**, **Τίριζα**, **Τυρόδιζα**.

**84. NOTE.**—Arc. 96. 9. The quantity of the doubtful vowels before double consonants is most perplexing : see especially Lob. Par. 412. The determination of this point is of course necessary before it is possible to affix the proper accent to such words as **μαζα**, **βυζα**, **κνυζα**, and others. According to Herodian π. μ. λ. 31. 29, **μαζα** is the only word of this termination which has a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate syllable, and accordingly he accents it **μάζα**. The same thing is asserted by Draco 72. 3 ; 95. 2 ; 100. 1 ; and by Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1. According to the Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328, the penultimate is short, whilst Mæris, p. 258, apparently reconciles these conflicting statements by asserting that **μάζα** is the Attic, **μάζα** the un-Attic and common form. Supposing this to be true, it will explain why **μάζα** is most commonly met with in our editions, the scribe having written the word not as it was anciently pronounced, but as he was accustomed to use it. If Herodian be right, **βύζα** and **κνύζα** for **βύζα** (Lob. Par. 408.) and **κνύζα** are wrong, though they are sometimes so written. *Ἀρπέζα* for *ἄρπεζα* is incorrect. *Καρζά* = *καρδία* in E. M. 407. 21, is said to be Æolic, if so it must surely be *κάρζα*. *Θελαμούζα* in St. Byz. is probably erroneous.

### -HA and -HH.

**85.** The following seem to be nearly all the words in ηα or ηη : *Ἀναξικληα*, H. D., which Pape makes properispomenon ; *βιζῆαι* (?), *κοῖται*, *στιβάδες*, Hesych. ; *δηαί* = *κριθαί*, a Cretan word, E. M. 264. 12 ; *μεταδήα*, Hesych. is corrupt ; *παρηή* = *παρειά* : an Æolic (?) form *παρηά* is mentioned by E. M. 653. 33, but the accent is false.

## -ΘΑ and -ΘΗ.

86. Substantives in *θα* and *θη* retract the accent, the final *a* being short, except in the names of women, as *ἄανθα*, *ἄκανθα*, *κολόκυνθα*, *μίνθα*, *Ἔρθα*, *Κύναιθα*, *Κύπαιθα*, *Λύκαιθα*, *Σάκανθα*, *Σάρκανθα*, *Σύμαιθα*, but *Ἀγάθα*, *Συμαίθα*, Aristoph. Ach. 534; Theocr. 2. 101, 2. 114; *λήθη*, *μάλθη*, *πόσθη*, *σάθη*, *σπάθη*, *Ἀγάθη*, *Αἶθη*, *Βρένθη*, *Ξάνθη*, *Ὀρθη*, *Σίθη*, *Σκίθαι*, *Σμίνθη*, except *κριθή* and *ποθή*, oxytone.

87. NOTE 1.—Arc. 96. 14: *Ἐδωγαθή* in Hesych. is corrupt: *ἰθή* (?) Hesych.: *κριθή*, Arc. 106. 3; Theog. Can. 109. 18: *γυμνοκριθή*, quoted by H. D. from Myrepsus de Antidotis, c. 449, is probably an error; I have not been able to verify the reference: *πειθή* (?) Hesych.: *ποθή*, Arc. 106. 4; E. M. 678. 36; Eust. 94. 28; this was the accent of Aristarchus and of Herodian: *τήθη* is the more usual form, though *τηθή* (and *ἐπιτήθη*, E. M. 366. 11, or *ἐπιτήθη*, Pollux 3. 18) is also met with, Eust. 565. 30, 971. 24; *προτήθη* is paroxytone in Pollux 3. 18: *τιθή*, if not altogether false, is at least paroxytone, Arc. 106. 2: the accent of *τίτθη* is variable; the word is oxytone in Pollux 3. 50, 2. 163; Plut. 2. 673 A; Eust. 650. 21; paroxytone in Plut. 2. 69 C, 3 C, D, 754 D; Arist. H. A. 7. 10. 10, Rhet. 3. 4. 3 (codd. *τιθαῖς* and *τίθαις*); Plat. Rep. 343 A (codd. *τιτθή*, *τίτθη*, *τίθη*, and *τήθη*), 460 D, where Bekk. and Stallb. read *τιτθή*; Aristoph. Eq. 713, Thesm. 609, Lys. 958; Demosth. 1155. 1312, etc; the balance of authority makes it paroxytone: *ψιθή* (?) Hesych.: *κακιθή* (? *κακηθή*), Theog. Can. 109. 24.

88. NOTE 2.—*Ἀμαθαί*, St. Byz., though the singular is *Ἀμάθη*; the accent is suspicious: *Γαββαθα*, N. T. John 19. 13: *Γαβάθη* is sometimes written *Γαβαθή* or *θά*: *Γολγοθα*, N. T. Matth. 27. 33, is barbarous: *Θεβηθά* (?) St. Byz.: *Κυμαίθα* and *Κυναίθα*, Theocr. 4. 46: *Κυναίθα*, Theocr. 5. 102; but *Κύναιθα*, the name of a city, Strab. 388: *Μαλόθα*, Strab. 782.

## -ΑΙΑ.

89. Dissyllables in *αια* are properispomena, the rest paroxytone, as *ἀγλαία*, *αἶα*, *ἀλμαία*, *γαία*, *γραία*, *μαία*, *ράια*, *Αἶα*, *Ἀχαία*, *Γραία*, *Ζαία*, *Μαία*, *Φαία*, *Χαλδαία*, except *πυρκαία*, oxytone, and names of towns in the singular number, which are proparoxytone, as *Ἀστυπάλαια*, *Ἰστιάια*, *Κάρθαια*, *Λίλαια*, *Νίκαια*, *Πλάταια* (but *Πλαταιαί* oxytone in the plural), *Ποτίδαια*, *Φώκαια*.

90. NOTE 1.—According to Theog. Can. 103. 2 plural names of towns in *αια* are oxytone. Eust. 269. 1 says that *Πλάταια* and *Θέσπια* are oxytone in the plural, but he does not there assert that all similar nouns are so. Eust. 1419. 39 mentions a hill called *Ἀνόπαια*, and also a path so called.

91. NOTE 2.—*Ἀδραία*, Maced. = *αἰθρία*, Hesych.: *ἀνοπαία*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 1. 320, *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνοπαία προπαροφυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄρνιθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἔν' ἧ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ 'πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων' διδὸν καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἄραιά*, which is really an adjective used substantively, is *ἀραία* in Rufus Eph., Lob. Par. 307: *γραία* and *γραία* (?) Lob. Par. 347: *ἐραία*, Suid.: *λαιαί*, Arist. de Gen. An. 1. 4. 16, and

5. 7. 18; also *λαῖαι*, *λείαι*, and *λέα* in E. M. 558. 57; *λεά*, Hesych.: *λαία*=*λεία*, Pind. Ol. 11. 46.; *H. D.*: *πυρκαῖα* or *πυρκαῖά* (falsely *πυρκαῖᾱ* in Arc. 194. 7) is so accented *διὰ τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἶναι*: *φορβαῖα* and *φορβαῖα* are both corrupt forms of *φορβεία*.

92. NOTE 3.—The following names of towns deviate from rule in the places referred to: *Αἰγαῖαι*=*Αἰγαί*, Herodot. 1. 149; Strab. 676: *Αἰγαῖαι*=*Αἰγείαι*, Strab. 364: *Αἰθαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀλύνκαια*, *Pape*, *Ἀλυνκαῖα*, *H. D.*, both quoting Paus. 8. 27. 3, where Dindorf reads *Λυνκαῖα*: *Ἀμφαναῖα*, St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀμφαναί*: *Ἀναῖα* St. Byz.: elsewhere this is *τὰ Ἀναῖα*: *Ἀνακαῖα*, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz.: *Ἀρταῖα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἀστραῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀχαιαί* (sc. *πέτραι*), Strab. 347: (*Ἀχαιά*=Demeter, E. M. 180. 34): *Βαῖαι*=*Βαιᾶ*, Strab. 243, is wrongly accented *Βαῖαι* in E. M. 192. 45: *Δρυμαῖα*, Paus. 10. 33. 11.: *Δυμαῖαι*, E. M. 291. 13: *Ἐλαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Εὐταῖα*, Paus. 8. 27. 3: *Ἐφυραῖα*, Paus. 2. 1. 1: *Ζαῖά* and *Ζεδά*, St. Byz.: *Ἡραῖα*, Strab. 357: it is strictly an adjective, *Ἡ πόλις* or *ἄκρα*: *Ἰασαῖα*, Paus. 8. 27. 3: *Καθαῖα* (?) and *Καρταῖα*, Strab. 486: the former word is proparoxytone in Strab. 699: *Κάρθαια* is prescribed as the proper accent by St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀναῖα*, and Theog. Can. 102. 33: *Κασθαναῖα* and *Κασταναῖα*, Strab. 443: *Κυρταῖα* (?), in St. Byz. it is *Κυρταῖα* like *Βαρκαῖα*: *Κυρταῖα*, or better *Κύρταια*, St. Byz. and E. M. 548. 57: *Λιμναῖα*, Thucyd. 2. 80: *Λυνκαῖα*, see above: *Μελιταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Νισαῖα*, St. Byz., Thucyd., etc.: *Νυμφαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ὀρδαῖα*, St. Byz.: the island *Παγχαῖα*, Diod. Sic. 5. 42, is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 6. frag. 1: *Περαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Πλάτταια* is oxytone in the plural, Eust. 269. 1: *Πυραῖα*, St. Byz.: *Πυρηναῖα*, St. Byz., perhaps *Πυρηνία* would be better: *Πυρωναῖα*, St. Byz.: *Ῥαῖα* (?) St. Byz.: *Ῥήναια* is variable, it is proparoxytone in Strab. 486; Theoc. 17. 70; properispomenon in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 44; but the former is alone right: *Ῥοξονοκαῖα*, St. Byz. (*H. D.* print *Ῥοξονοκαῖα*): *Τιθοραῖα* (?) St. Byz., should be *Τιθορέα*, Paus. 9. 17. 4; 10. 32. 8: *Τραγαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Τριταῖα*, St. Byz.: *Υαῖα*, St. Byz.: *Φαλανναῖα*, St. Byz. as the name of a city probably wrong; cf. *H. D.* s. v. *Φάλαννα*: *Φασταῖα*, St. Byz., wants correcting: *Φηγαῖα*, a deme, St. Byz., probably *Φηγαῖά*: *Φηραῖα* (?) Strab. 357, where Meineke reads *Ἡραῖα*: *Χαλκαῖα*, St. Byz. should be *Χάλκεια*.

93. NOTE 4.—Contrary to analogy, *Pape* has the female names *Ἐτυμοκλήδαια* and *Σκαῖα*, which last is oxytone in Paus. 7. 1. 6: *Νίκαια*, however, as the name of a woman, occurs in Phot. Bibl. 233. 40; Strab. 565.

94. NOTE 5.—Names of countries or districts are paroxytone; they are really feminine adjectives, as *Ἐρυθραῖα* (sc. *γῆ*), *Χαλδαῖα*, *Ἀχαιαῖα*, *Περαῖα*: *Ἰδυμαῖα* in Chcerob. E. 151. 12 seems to be an error.

## -IA.

95. Common substantives in *ια* retract the accent, as *ἀθανασία*, *ἀμαθία*, *ἀνδραγαθία*, *ἀνία*, *ἀνορεξία*, *ἀρμονία*, *γωνία*, *διδασκαλία*, *ἐστία*, *εὐτυχία*, *εὐχαριστία*, *ζημία*, *ἡγεμονία*, *ἴα*, *κακία*, *κονία*, *μαθήτριά* (§ 64. 4), *μανία*, *μοναρχία*, *μορφώτριά* (§ 64. 4), *ξενία*, *οἰκία*, *πενία*, *ποιήτριά* (§ 64. 4), *προεδρία*, *σοφία*, *ὑπερηφανία*, *φιλία*, *χορηγία*, except oxytone, *αἵμασις*, *ἀλαοσκοπία* (*ιῆ*), *ἀνεψία*, *ἀνθρακία*, *ἀπομαγδαλιά*, *ἀρμαλία*, *ἀχυρμία*, *ἐσχατία*, *θρία*, *ἰά*, a voice, *ἱμονία*, *ἰωνία*, *καλία*, *κρινωνία*, *λαλία*, *λοφία*, *νεοσσία*, *νεοττία*, *ὄρμια*, *παιδιά*, *πατρία*, *πρασία*, *σκία*, *σκοπία*, *σπογγία*, *σποδία*, *στρατία*, *σχοινία*,

ταρσιά (τερσιά τρασιά), φλιά, φυταλιά. The word *πότνια* also, though not belonging in strictness to the present rule, may be noticed. *Μόρρια*, in Paus. 8. 18. 5, if a feminine singular, ought to be corrected.

96. NOTE.—*Αἰμασιά*, Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 748. 18; E. M. 461. 34: *ἀλαοσκοπία* or *ιή* is incorrectly paroxytone in Hom. II. 22. 515: *ἄλιά*, a salt cellar, is paroxytone in Hesych. and E. M. 63. 38: *ἄλιά*=*ἄλιαία* (?) E. M. 427. 31: *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ τῶν τρόχων σύγκρουσις*: *ὁ τύπος τοῦ τρόχου*, is to be distinguished from *ἄματροχία*=*ἡ εἰς ταὐτὸ συνδρομὴ τῶν ἄρμάτων*, E. M. 79. 31; S. V. Ψ. 422, *ἔστι δὲ ἄματροχία τὸ ἅμα τρέχειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι*, . . . *ἄματροχία* (*sic*) δὲ τῶν τροχῶν τὸ ἔχνος: *ἄμια*, L. S., is *ἅμα* in Eust. 868. 5; E. M. 83. 37 (?); Arist. de Part. Animal. 4. 2. 1, where one MS. reads *ἄμια*, and *ἅμα* in Hesych. Arist. H. A. I. 1. 24, where two MSS. have *ἄμια*; see H. D. s. v.: *ἄμια*=*φυλακία* in Hesych., seems to be corrupt: *ἀνεψιά*, Lucian Dial. Meret. 2. 2. etc.: *ἐξανέψια* (*sic*), Pollux 3. 29: *ἀνθρακία*, Arc. 100. 9; E. M. 801. 21: *ἀπομαγδαλιά*, Arc. 99. 20; Aristoph. Eq. 413; also *ια*, Plut. 1. 46: *ἄρμαλιά*, Theocr. 16. 35: *ἄρμονία*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 5. 248, *ἄρμονιῆσιν: προπερισπωμένως ἔστι γὰρ Ἰώνων ὁ καταβιβασμός*; according to A. G. 7. 31, some wrote *αὐτοχειρίῃ* for *αὐτοχειρία*: *ἄχιά* (?): *ἄχυρμιά*, Eust. 748. 18: *γυμνοπαῖδια* is also found oxytone: *δεξία* (*sc. χεῖρ*) is an adjective used substantively, Theog. Can. 105. 26: *ἔσχατιά*, Eust. 1183. 60; Diod. Sic. 2. 49, etc.: *ἐρμακιά*, Gloss. Herod. 1. p. 345, Schweig.; H. D.: *ἐψία* or *ἐψία* is found also written *ἐψιά* and *ἐψεία*; see H. D. s. v.: *θαλαμιά*=*ἡ θαλαμία ὁπῆ* (Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 1105=1071) is oxytone in Aristoph. Pac. 1198, and Schol. ad loc., paroxytone in Herodot. 5. 33: *θημωνιά*, or *θημωνία*, Eust. 1539. 18; E. M. 451. 8, occurs in Hesych. under the forms of *θημονία* and *θειμωνειά*: *θριά* (falsely *θρία* in Phot. Lex. and in E. M. 455. 34); also *θριαί*, and as a proper name, *Θριαί*, Arc. 98. 15: *θωῖή*=*θωή*, E. M. 26. 24: *ια*, or *ιη*, *voice*, or *cry*, is stated to be paroxytone by Joh. Philop., and it is so written in Eust. 794. 54; Etym. Gud. 268. 46, and Suid.; but it is oxytone in Etym. Gud. 269. 47, and in Herodot. 1. 85: *Æschyl. Pers. 937; Eurip. Rhes. 553; quoted by H. D.*: *ἱαλιά* (?) Hesych.: *ἱονιά*, this was the Attic accent, Arc. 99. 15: *ἱονιά*, a bed of violets, Arc. 99. 14, is to be distinguished from the P. N. *Ἰωνία*: *καλιά* (*ιή*), E. M. 485. 51; Schol. Ven. B. 532: *κοπρία* ought to be oxytone from its meaning, but is not, Arc. 100. 6: *κρινωνιά*, Suid.: *κωλιά* (?) see H. D.: *λαλιά*, Chcerob. E. 130. 34; E. M. 657. 54: (*ἀλαλιά*, *καταλαλιά*, *μογυλαλιά* (?), *προλαλιά*, *προσλαλιά*, *διαλαλιά*, E. M. 818. 28); yet *πολυλαλία* and *φιλολαλία* are quoted by H. D., but are probably mere errors: *λαχανιά* or *ια*, Suid. s. v. *πρασιαί*: *λοφία* is sometimes written *λοφία*; its compounds however are paroxytone in the books, as *ἀκρολοφία*, *γεωλοφία*, *παρалоφία* (and *ιά*), *τριλοφία*: *λοχιά*, Hesych.: *μαγδαλιά*, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 412, is paroxytone in Eust. 462. 37: *μαλιή*, Hesych.: *μονία*, *remaining*, is distinguished by L. S. from *μονία*, *celibacy*; H. D. make them both paroxytone: *μυρμηκία*, an ant-hill, Eust. 748. 19: *μυρμηκία*, a kind of tumour, Galen Def. Med. 401: *Μυρμηκία*, a town, St. Byz. *Μυρμηκίων*: *νεοσσιά*, *νεοττία*, or *νοσσιά*, Chcerob. E. 166. 3, is sometimes paroxytone: *οικοδομία* was oxytoned by the Attics; Suid.; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 93; Lob. Phryn. 487: *ὀρμιά* (*ιή*) Theog. Can. 105. 27: *ὀρυνγία*, H. D.: *παῖδια*, Arc. 98. 23; it was paroxytone in Attic, according to E. M. 657. 51; Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1056; Athen. 323 C, *σηπίας* . . . *ὡς αἰτίας ἡ παραλήγουσα παροξύνεται, ὡς Φιλήμων ἱστορεῖ, ὁμοίως καὶ ταῦτα, παιδία, ταινία, οἰκία*: *πολιά* (*sc. θρίξ*), Arc. 100. 3: *πρασιά*, Arc. 99; Eust. 1574. 27; 1967. 29; E. M. 461. 34: *προσεψία* is oxytone in Hesych.: *προστασία* is, according to Arc. 99. 9, oxytone, but in our editions it is always paroxytone: *πυρκαῖα*, Chcerob. E. 130. 34: *ῥοδωνιά*, Arc. 99. 13; Theog. Can. 105. 26; *ῥο-*

*δανία*, Draco 14. 4; E. M. 705. 3; Lob. Par. 317: *σιά*, Dor. = *θεά*: *σκαφία* is probably false: *σκοπιά*, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1183. 60: *σπογγιά* in Attic; Suid.; Greg. Cor. p. 148. ed. Schäf.: *σποδιά*, Arc. 100. 2; Eust. 1547. 45: (*θερμοσποδιά*, ? Lob. Phryn. 603): *στραγγαλιά*, Hesych.; in Chærob. E. 180. 14, it occurs both as oxytone and paroxytone; the former is probably alone correct: *στρατιά*, Chærob. E. 131. 1, and *στρατιή* (*Στρατία* and *ίη* are proper names; cf. Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169): *σφηκιά*, this is no doubt the proper accent, but the word occurs as a paroxytone in Plut. 2. 461 A, and elsewhere: *ταρσιά* (*Ταρσία*, P. N.), *τερσιά*, *τρασιά*, E. M. 764. 25: *τροχιά*, Arc. 100. 3 (*άματροχιά*, *ή*, *άμαστοροχιά*, *άρματοτροχιά*), is paroxytone in Photius: *τρυμαλιά* and *ιή*, Hesych.: *φλιά*, Arc. 98. 15: *φλογιά*, *ιή*, Lob. Par. 318; Nicand. Alex. 393: *φορβιά* is a false form of *φορβεία*: *φυταλιά*, Arc. 99. 21: *χιά* (?): *χλιά*, Diod. Sic. 34-5, frag. 37. Bkk.: *χροτή* (?), Anth. Pal. 15. 35; *ψιά*, Hesych. and *ψία*, also *ψεία*: *ώλιγγιά*, Hesych., *ia L. S.*, which seems better.

The grammarians hold that many of the above nouns are oxytone, because they are collectives; E. M. 555. 42, *τὰ σημαίνοντα ἄθροισιν ἢ περιεκτικὰ τινῶν προσηγορικῶν ὀξύνεται*; Chærob. E. 131. 4; Eust. 1574. 28.

97. Proper names in *ια* are paroxytone, as *Ἀρμενία*, *Ἀσία*, *Βοιωτία*, *Ἰταλία*, *Ἰουρία*, *Καππαδοκία*, *Κιλικία*, *Κορασσίαι*, *Λυκία*, *Ὀλυμπία*, *Πανδοσία*, *Παφλαγονία*, *Σικελία*, *Τισία*, *Φημίαι*, *Φθία*, except *Ἐρέτρια*, *Πολύμναι*; the demes *Κηφισιά*, *Λουσιά*, *Χελιδονιά*, *Στειριά*; and the nymphs *Θριαί*.

98. NOTE.—If correct, the following deviate from the rule: *Αἰθαλία* = *Πλα*, Strab. 123; 223 (also *Αἰθάλεια*), is falsely written *Αἰθάλια* in St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰθάλη*: *Αἰθαλιά* in Hesych. is a deme-name: *Αἴλια*, St. Byz.: *Αἰμοναί*, Paus. 8. 3. 3, is elsewhere *Αἰμονία*: *Ἀζηνία*, a deme, A. G. 348. 23; St. Byz., should probably be oxytone: *Ἀκμόνια*, St. Byz.: *Ἀκριαί*, Paus. 3. 21. 7: *Ἀκυνάνια* (?) St. Byz.: *Ἀλλάδια*, St. Byz.: *Ἀλλάρια*, St. Byz.: *Ἀλτέρνια* (?) Ptol. 2. 6. 57: *Ἄντρια* and *Ἄδρια* in St. Byz. s. v. *Ἄγκαρα* are strange, and most likely wrong: *Ἀριάνια* (?) St. Byz.: *Βισάλτια*, St. Byz.: *Βρασιαί*, St. Byz.: *Βρυσιαί* = *Βρυσειαί* (?): *Γυμνήσαι* (sc. *νῆσοι*), Diod. Sic. 5. 17, is an adjective: *Δία*, Diod. Sic. 4. 69, *Δία*, *ή νῆσος*, Draco 40. 6: both are really feminines from *δῖος*: *Ἐρέτρια*, Strab. 446, etc.: *Θέσπια* is oxytone in the plural *Θεσπιαί*, St. Byz.; Arc. 98. 2; Eust. 265. 41, 266. 1; Schol. Ven. B. 498, *ἐν μέντοι τῷ ιαΐ τῆς καθολικῆς προσφῶδιαι ἐν τοῖς προπαροξυτόνοις καὶ ἔχουσι πρὸ τέλους τὴν Εἰ δίφθογγον αὐτὸ καταριθμεῖ* [sc. ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς] καὶ τοῦτο αὐτὸ τὸ Ὅμηρικόν παρατίθησι, καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ λέγει τὴν Εἰ ἔχειν αὐτὸ φανερώς, καὶ ἐπιφέρει ὅτι καὶ Θεσπιά ὀξυτόνας λέγεται: E. M. 305. 34, *ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταληκτούντων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρύνειν τὰς λέξεις, ὥς καὶ ἡμεῖς* ὀλον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια: *Πλάτεια*, *Θέσπεια*, ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλάβη μακρά, Ἴωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος ὀλον, ἄγνια, ὄργνια, *Θεσπεία*: *Θρία* (or *Θρεία*?), a deme, Phot. Lex. *Θριά* and *Θριαί*, Hesych., is falsely *Θρίαί* in E. M. 455. 34-49: *Ἰάμνια*, Eust. 265. 43; St. Byz.; *Ἰαμνία*, H. D.: *Καλαυρία*, Strab. 369, or *Καλαύρια*, Eust. 287. 29; St. Byz. has *Καλαύρεια*, which accent and spelling are expressly prescribed in A. G. Paris. 3. 137. 4: *Κηφισιά*, deme, Arc. 99. 11; yet *Ἐπικηφισία* or *ησία*, St. Byz. is paroxytone; *Κορσιά*, Paus. 9. 24. 5; *Κορσιαί*, Demosth. de Fals. Leg. p. 385, is *Κορσία* in Harpocr.: *Κωπιαί*, Strab. 263: *Λακιά* (?), a deme; there seems more authority for *Λακία*; though many deme-names were oxytone, all were not so, St. Byz. v. *Αἰξωνία*: *Λάμνια*, the monster, Eust. 265. 43; E. M. 555. 50; Theog. Can. 98. 31: *Λαμία*, a city in Thessaly, E. M. 555. 50: *Λουσιά*, a deme, is oxytone, according to



Arc. 99, though St. Byz. s. v. et s. v. 'Αζηνία has both it and Λουσία, a daughter of Hyacinthus, paroxytone: 'Ολμιαί, Strab. 380: \*Ομπνια, Arc. 95. 17; Draco 20. 21; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πειρεσιαί, Apollon. Rhod. 1. 584, though the singular is Πειρεσία, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 37, or Πειρασία, St. Byz.; H. D.. Πλωθιά, a deme, is given by Pape, but his authorities do not justify such an accent; the word is Πλωθία in St. Byz. s. v. 'Αζηνία, and also Πλώθεια, St. Byz.; Harpocration has Πλωθεία: Πολύμνιαι, Draco 20. 21; Diod. Sic. 4. 7; Theog. Can. 98. 31, is falsely paroxytone in Apollod. 1. 3. 1: Πότνια, Arc. 95. 16; Theog. Can. 98. 31: Πότνιαι in Boeotia is commonly proparoxytone, e. g. St. Byz.; Strab. 409; but Ποτνιαί in Paus. 9. 8. 2, Dindorf thinks this the right accent, but gives no reasons for his opinion: Πρασιαί, in Argolis, Strab. 368; cf. Arc. 99. 9; Eust. 1967. 29: Πρασιαί, a deme, St. Byz., is Πρασιά in Strab. 399, rightly: another form of the same name, Βρασιαί, occurs in Paus. 3. 21. 7: Σκιά, St. Byz. v. Σκιάς, better Σκία: Στεριά (Στηριά, Στεριά), a deme, Arc. 99; Strab. 399; is Στείρια in St. Byz.: 'Τσίαι, in Argolis, Strab. 376; is 'Τσιαί in Paus. 2. 24. 7: 'Τσιαί, in Boeotia, Strab. 404; Paus. 9. 1. 6; as the name of a deme it is oxytone, Arc. 99. 11: Φλιαί (?) Pape quotes this from Diod. Sic. 14. 41; one of his many false references: Χελιδονιά, deme, Arc. 99. 15: 'Αβιά (Hebr.), in Zonar. 5, and N. T., is barbarous and indeclinable.

# -EIA.

99. Common substantives in *εια* are proparoxytone, except dissyllables, and derivatives from verbs in *εύω*<sup>1</sup>, which are paroxytone, as ἀκρίβεια, ἀλαζουεία, ἀλήθεια, ἀσφάλεια, βασιλεία, a queen, βασιλεία, a kingdom, βοήθεια, δεία, ἐνέργεια, ἐντερόνεια, εὐγένεια, εὐπατέρεια, εὐσέβεια, θάλεια, θεία, θεραπεία, λατρεία, ἱέρεια, priestess, ἱερεία, priesthood, λεία, μνεία, νηστεία, παιδεία, χρεία, ὠφέλεια. Compounds of these words retain their accent according to the general rule, as χρεία, ἀχρεία, λεία, ἀγέλεια, μισεταιρεία, δεία, σιτοδεία, yet we find ἐκδεία, ἐνδεία, ὀλιγοδεία, as if from ἐκδεής, ἐνδεής, ὀλιγοδεής. The following are oxytone, ἀρεία (ειή), ζειά, παρειά, στειλειά, φορβειά, χειά; while ἀνδρεία, αἰσυμνητεία, νωθεία, πενεστεία (?), are paroxytone.

Words in *ειη* are paroxytone, except such as correspond with the oxytones in *εια*; they are oxytone, as στειλειά, στειλειή, χειά, χειή.

100. NOTE 1.—*Paroxytones in εια*: Αἰκεία is an error for αἴκεια; see H. D. s. v.. αἰσυμνητεία is always thus written, though there does not appear to be any verb in *εύω*: ἀλαβαρχεία (for ἀλαβαρχείη) seems not to occur, H. D. make it proparoxytone according to rule: ἀλεία (ἀλη), Hesych.; ἀλεία for ἀλεία (compare ὕγεια for ὕγεια) is found in one MS. of Arist. Econ. 2. 4. 2: it is however almost certainly like ὕγεια, a late and incorrect form: ἀλειτεία (?) = ἀλητεία (εύω): ἀλκεία (?) L. S.: ἀλφιτεία (?), it is doubtful whether ἀλφιτεύω exists; see H. D.

<sup>1</sup> It is sometimes said that all verbal derivatives in *εια* are paroxytone, a statement contrary to the declarations of the grammarians (cf. E. M. 558. 1; Chcerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1, etc.), as well as contrary to fact.

s. v. ἀλφηστεύω: ἀναγνεία retains the accent of ἀγνεία (εύω): ἀνδρεία (ἀνανδρεία), according to Chærob. E. 91. 31, nouns in εια from properisopomenon adjectives are paroxytone, hence ἀνδρείος, ἀνδρεία; and this is probably the best account of the matter, ἀνδρεία being a feminine adjective used substantively, while ἀνδρία is a genuine substantive; see Lob. Par. 360. Compare also ἔλεγεια, which is strictly the feminine of ἔλεγεος, sub. ποίησις or φῶδῃ: ἀντλία (?) Hesych., should be ἀντλία: ἀπολλεία (?) probably false for ἀπώλεια: ἀριστοκρατεία (?) as κράτεια is proparoxytone (Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 237. 1), there can be little doubt that this and similar forms are clerical errors: ἀσκέα (?) : ἀσπανιστεία (?) : ἀφηγορεία : ἀχρεία, Lob. Phryn. 106 : βαθρεία (?) Æschyl. Supp. 859, the only place quoted, proves nothing as to the accent; if not altogether corrupt, it should by analogy be βάθρεια : βαμβακεία (?) Hesych. : δεία, Arc. 98. 18, (ἐκδεία, ἐνδεία are formed from ἐκδεής and ἐνδεής; Philem. Lex. p. 20; ἀδεία, A. G. Paris. 3. 136. 31;) ὀλυγοδεία, Suid., ὀβοδεία, Suid.; on these words in δεία, see Lob. Path. 1. 243; σιτοδεία, want of food, A. G. 1418; Chærob. E. 92. 1; Diod. Sic. 2. 16; Lobeck Phryn. 493, writes σιτόδεια wrongly, that word meaning, according to H. D., *congiarium*: δημοκρατεία, if this exists at all, it should be proparoxytone: δικαστεία (?) : the forms διοσημία and θεοσημία seem to be better attested than διοσημία and θεοσημία: εὐρύδεια, L. S., is said to be paroxytone by E. M. 396. 24; but according to Zonar. 911 some made it proparoxytone: ἐγγεία = ἐγγείη, E. M. 313. 15: ἔλεγεια, E. M. 461. 51; vide supra: ἐντερονεία is wrong; cf. Schol. Arist. Eq. 1181, and Dind. ad loc.: θεία, Chærob. E. 91. 35: θεομαντεία: θεοπτεία should be θεοπτία: θεία is in Attic θυεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; Lob. Phryn. 165: ἰδρεία = ἰδρείη, Hesych.: ἱππωνεία, Xenoph. Hipp. 1. 12; De re eq. 1. 1; 3. 1; H. D.; there is another form, ἱππωνία: καθημερεία (?) : καρπιστεία (?) and ια: καστανεία = καστανεία (?) Lob. Par. 337: κερατεία (= κερατία, Strab. 822; H. D.: κητεία (κητος), Athen. and κητή, Ælian: κνιπεία and ια: κορεία and εἰη: κρίνεα, cornel, Schol. Ambros. Odys. 10. 242: κρίνεα and κρυνεία (?) a cornel spear, Lob. Par. 339: κροκοδειλεία is doubtful both in spelling and accent: Κυκλωτεία (sc. διήγησις, or the like): although this is the accentuation given by H. D., yet L. Dindorf (Thes. vol. 3. p. 2438 A) makes Εὐρώπεια, Δευκαλιώνεια, Ὀδύσσεια, Πατρόκλεια, Δολώνεια, which are exactly parallel with it, proparoxytone, and as substantives that is no doubt the best way of accenting them: thus also Λυκούργεια, Ὀρέστεια, Οἰδιπόδεια: in A. G. Oxon. 2. 189. 7, Ὀδύσσεια, Δολώνεια and Γιγάντεια are expressly made proparoxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 3. 278. 13; Lob. Ajax 97; A. G. Paris. 3. 76. 30: κυρεία or ια, though Dindorf condemns the latter form: κυρτεία (?) εύω): λαφυροπωλεία should be λαφυροπωλία: λεία, Arc. 98. 17.: λιθεία, if not an adjective, should be λιθία or λιθέα: λυκεία (sc. δορά), Polyb. 6. 22. 3; H. D.: μνεία, Arc. 98. 16, the α is said to be *short* by Theog. Can. 103. 26: what does he mean? νεανεία seems to be a doubtful form for νεανεία: νεοεία (?) = νεοίη: νηλεία is a false lection in Theoph. H. P. for which μηλεία is now read: see H. D. s. v.: νουθετεία (?) Pollux 9. 139: νωθεία, Philem. Lex. p. 20; cf. E. M. 462. 9: ὀψεία is false for ὀψία: πανδόκεια, Arc. 194. 27: πανσκαφεία (?) the passage quoted from Geopon. 5. 9. p. 341 (where some read ια) proves nothing: πελατεία (?): Πενεστεία (?) Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 22, 2. 9. 2: πηλαμυδεία (?) Strab. 549, (where ια is also read,) proves nothing: προκοιτεία is probably a false form for προκοιτία: σημεία, corrupt for σημαία: σκοτεία should be σκοτία: στασιωτεία, Plat. Legg. 715 B: τανεία (?) Theoph. H. P. 4. 1. 2.; H. D.; τανία seems preferable: τελωνεία is false for τελωνία: τωθεία (?): ὑγεία, a late and incorrect form, Herodian ap. Herm. de. emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 16; Chærob. E. 92. 3; compare however E. M. 774. 36; Porson ad Eurip. Orest. 229: χημεία, Suid., or χημαία: χυμεία (?) εύω). Excluding those forms which are obviously corrupt, or doubtful, it will be seen that there are really few exceptions to the rule laid down above.

101. NOTE 2.—Among the adjectives which are used substantively, the following may be noticed: Ἀργεῖαι, Hesych.; E. M. 462. 3: βοεῖα (sc. δορά), so also κυνεία, λυκεία, λεοντεῖα, ταυρεῖα, ὄνεα, Lob. Par. 336. 353: γλυκεῖα (sc. ῥίξα) and εὐθυγλυκεῖα: πλατεῖα (ὁδός and other words understood): θαλεῖα (?) Lob. Par. 354, note: ἡρακλεία (sc. λίθος): καδμεῖα, Lob. Par. 331: χειμερεῖα (sc. ὥρα), also θερεῖα, for which θέρεια, E. M. 466. 57, is not so good; 'codices Polybii θερεῖαν vel θερίαν scribunt: v. Schweigh. ad 1. 25. 7; in quo l. θέρεῖαν est ap. Suid. s. v.' H. D.

102. NOTE 3.—*Oxytones in εια*: Ἀδελφεῖη = ἀδελφή, Quint. Smyrn. 1. 30: ἀρεῖα (ἀρεή), Arc. 98. 25; Herodian ap. E. M. 139. 29; Draco 25. 15: ξεῖα, Arc. 98. 15; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 410. 17; and ζεῖα, E. M. 914. 24: νευρεῖη = νευρά, Lob. Par. 354: παρεῖα, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Arc. 98; Chærob. E. 131. 1; E. M. 139. 33: στελεῖα (?) or στελειῖα (στειλεῖη), E. M. 726. 52: φειῖα (?) Chærob. E. 131. 1: φορβεῖα (φορβεῖα, φορβιῖα), Arc. 98; Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 862; E. M. 139; Chærob. E. 131; Lob. Par. 354: φορεῖα = βόρβορος, Arc. 98: χεῖα (χειή), Chærob. E. 131; E. M. 410. 17: a later form, χέεια, occurs in Nicand. Ther. 79 if we admit the conjecture of Bentley, the MSS. have χελεῖαις; cf. Lob. Rhem. 188, note 11: ψεῖα = ψιῖα or ψία, Heysch.; cf. Theog. Can. 105. 28.

103. NOTE 4.—The grammarians teach that concretes in εια are oxytone, abstracts proparoxytone; E. M. 410. 15, etc. The older Attics made the final α in derivatives from adjectives in ης (and substantives in εὐς?) long, as ἀληθείᾱ, ἀναιδείᾱ, ὑγίειᾱ, ἰερίᾱ (?) (on which see E. M. 313. 22; Herod. ap. Lob. Phryn. 456); Chærob. ap. A. G. 1314, πολλὰκις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΑ προπαροξυτόνων μακρὸν ποιοῦσι τὸ Α, καὶ καταβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον. καὶ φυλάττονσι τὴν ΕΙ δίφθογγον, οἷον ἀλήθεια κοινῶς καὶ ἀληθείᾱ Ἀττικῶς, ἰερίᾱ κοινῶς καὶ ἰερίᾱ Ἀττικῶς, εὐκλείᾱ κοινῶς καὶ εὐκλείᾱ Ἀττικῶς: Arc. 194. 26; διὸ Ἀττικοὶ ἱερέως λέγοντες ἰερίᾱ ἐκτεταμένως λέγουσιν· ἀλλ' οὐκέτι πανδόκειᾱ βασιλείᾱ, Eust. 1579. 28; E. M. 774. 33; Matthiæ Gr. gr. § 68. vol. 1. p. 118; Götting Accent. p. 133; Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 17. 4, d.

104. Proper names in εια have the α short, and retract the accent, as Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Ἀμάλθεια, Δεκέλεια, Θάλεια, Θεσσαλονίκη, Ἰφιγένεια, Καισάρεια, Μάλεια, Μαντίνεια, Μήδεια, Σαμάρεια, Φιγάλεια, Χαιρώνεια, except plural names of cities, which are oxytone, as Ἀγγειαί, Βρυσεῖαι, Ἐχειαί, Κεγχρεῖαι, Ὀρνεῖαι, so Θεσπεῖαι, but Θέσπεια.

105. NOTE 1.—*Names of Places*. Eust. 291. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 532, 813; Arc. 98. 2; Schol. Ven. Φ. 493: Αἰξωνεῖα, E. M. 37. 2, should be Αἰζώνεια: Ἀνάγνεια in Polyb. is false for Ἀναγνίαι: Βάτεια, as it is rightly written in St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀρίσβη, Δάρδανος, is quoted by Lob. Par. 29, from Diod. Sic. 4. 77 (should be 75), and Apollod. 3. 12. 1, as paroxytone; but in both places it is Βάτεια: Ἐρχεῖα, a deme, Harpoc. is Ἐρχία in St. Byz. Ζεῖα, a harbour in Peiræus, is thus spelled by Phot. Lex. s. v. Μουνυχία; but Ζεῖα is found in A. G. 311. 17: Ἥλεια = Ἥλις, Strab. 351, etc., an adjective *sub*. γῆ: Καδμεῖα, St. Byz., also an adjective substantively used: Κεγχρεῖα (or Κεγχρέα), Thucyd. 8. 10. 20, and Wass. ad l.: Κερδεῖα (?) 'Xenoph. Hell. 2. 1. 15: πόλει... ὄνομα Κεδρείας' cui Κεδρείας restituendum puto, W. Dindorf, rightly; St. Byz. has Κεδρεῖαι: Κογχεῖα (?) a river, Lycoph. 869; H. D.: Κρωπεῖα, Thucyd. 2. 19: Κυρχεῖα, St. Byz. (and Κύρχεια, Strab. 393) is an adjective: Λατωρεῖα, Athen. 31 D, or better, Λατορεία, Eust. 871. 25: Λυγκεῖα, Paus. 2. 25. 5, probably an error; H. D. have Λύγκεια:

**Λυκωρεία**, E. M. 571. 46, is false for **Λυκώρεια**: 'Οφίτεια (?) Paus. 10. 23. 10; one MS. has 'Οφίτεια: **Περσεία** (sc. κρήνη), Paus. 2. 16. 6: **Πολυτεία**, St. Byz.: **Ταρχία**, Strab. 834, etc., a significant name: **Τενεΐαι** (sc. πηγαί), Paus. 8. 13. 5: **Τῶρεΐα**, St. Byz.: **Φειά**, Schol. Ven. H. 135; Theog. Can. 103. 25: **Φλυεΐα**, deme, E. M. 795. 39; false for **Φλνεία**; cf. *H. D.* s. v. **Φλυεΐς**. The names **Αίτεια**, a city in Cyprus, E. M. 721. 47, and **Βαθεία**, Plut. 2. 196, are really adjectives used elliptically; the former name however occurs as a substantive **Αίτεια** in St. Byz. and elsewhere; e. g. Eust. 743. 23; thus also **Ορείαι**, St. Byz.: **Πλατεΐα**, St. Byz.: **Τραχεΐα**, St. Byz.; Strab. 634: **Χαλκεία**, St. Byz. On **Αιολεΐαι**, Plut. 2. 299 E, where Wytttenbach reads *αι ὀλεΐαι*, see *H. D.* s. v.

**106. NOTE 2.**—*Names of Women.* **Ἀργεία**, Paus. 4. 3. 4: **Ἐλευχεΐα** (?) Apollod. 2. 7. 8, which is quoted for this accent, proves nothing, as the name is in the genitive case; Heyne and Bekker read **Ἐλαχέας**: **Ἡδεΐα**, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted (Plut. 2. 1129 B) proves nothing as to the accent: **Θεΐα**, Hes. Th. 135; **Θεΐα**, Hes. Th. 371: **Ἰοξεία** (?) Tzetz.: **Νυκεία** (?) Theoc. 13. 45: **Ρεΐα** (?) Hes. Th. 135; **Ρεΐη**, Hes. Th. 453; on the several forms of this word, see *H. D.* s. v. **Ρεΐα** (**Ἀχιλλεία**, **Θρασεΐα**, **Ὠκεΐα**, as names of ships, are of course only adjectives): **Νηστεΐα**, a festival mentioned by Ælian V. H. 5. 20, is formed from *νηστεύω*. The name **Ἰφιγένεια** has a long final syllable in Æschyl. Agam. 1526 ed. Didot, and is therefore made paroxytone.

### -OIA and -OIH.

**107.** All substantives, both proper and common, in *οια*, where *οι* is a diphthong, are paroxytone as dissyllables, and proparoxytone as hyperdissyllables; those in *οιη* are paroxytone, as **ἄγνοια**, **ἀνάπνοια**, **ἀνάρροια**, **ἀντίπλοια**, **διάνοια**, **δύσχροια**, **εὐθύπλοια**, **ζοΐα**, **μνοΐα**, **πρόνοια**, **Ἀλίνδοια**, **Βεριοΐα**, **Εὐβοΐα**, **Κοΐα**, **Οἴη**, **Οἶα**, **Περίβοια**, **Τροΐα**; except **δοιή**, **πνοιή**, **ποιά**, **ροΐά**, a *pomegranate*. Words like **δξυηκοΐα**, **φιληκοΐα**, where *οι* is not a diphthong, are paroxytone.

**108. NOTE 1.**—*Common Substantives.* **Γλοΐα** (or **γλοΐα**) in Hesych. = **γλία**; **δοιή**, E. M. 289. 24: **νεοΐα**, Theog. Can. 103. 12: **πνοιή** (ᾶ): **ποιά**, E. M. 705. 2, 612. 42; 677. 56; Phot. Lex.; Hesych., or **ποΐα**, E. M. 770. 9; Arc. 100. 16; the Ionic form **ποιή** is barytone in Eust. 1851. 50; Hesych.; Suid.; but oxytone in E. M. 677. 55; see Lob. Phryn. 496: on the various forms **πτοΐα**, **πτοιά**, **πτοΐα**, see Lob. Phryn. 495: **ροΐά**, a *pomegranate*, Eust. 94. 4; E. M. 705. 2; Arc. 100. 14: **ροΐα**, a *horse-pond* (?) Hesych.: **στοΐά**, Phot. Lex., and **στοΐα** (?); cf. Arc. 100. 18; Lob. Phryn. 495: **Στοΐαι**, a city mentioned by St. Byz., is barytone: **φλοΐα**, 'φλοϊάν sic Musurus; codex **Φλοΐα** apud Hesych. *τὴν Κόρην τὴν θεὸν οὕτω καλοῦσι Λάκωνες*, *H. D.*: **χροΐα** (Attic **χροΐα** or **χροά**, E. M. 679. 39; **χροιή**), see Lob. Phryn. 496; Arc. 100. 18; Eust. 94. 2; E. M. 705. 2: **ψοΐά**, 'apud Aristot. H. A. 3. 3, Schneiderus pro **ψοΐάς** bis emendat **ψύας** (codd. Bekkeri plerique **ψοΐάς**, pauci **ψύας** vel **ψυάς**) enimvero Polybi est vox, Aristoteles *νεφρούς* vocat,' *H. D.*

**109. NOTE 2.**—*Proper Names.* **Ἀβροΐά**, a female name, Lucian Asin. 4: **Βοΐα**, Strab. 364, is **Βοιαί**, Paus. 1. 27. 5; 3. 21. 7, and elsewhere: **Οἴη** (?) a deme, usually **Ὀα** or **Ὀη**: **Ὀρποΐα**, a town, Strab. 566.

**110. NOTE 3.**—According to Ælius Dionysius, the old Attics regarded the final *α* in all these words as long, e. g. **ἀγνοΐα**, **προνοΐα**, Eust. 1579. 28. Traces of this

are still found in the dramatists, see Matthiä Gr. gr. § 68, 3 b, and the authorities there quoted.

## -ΥΙΑ.

111. Substantives in *via*, both proper and common, where *vi* is a diphthong, have the final *a* short, and the accent is thrown as far back as possible, as ἄγνια, αἰθνια, ἄρπνια, κυνάνια, μυῖα, νέκνια, ὄργνια, χαλκόμνια, Εἰλεῖθνια, Θυῖα; except μητρυνιά and the plurals ἀγνιαί, ὄργνιαί, which are oxytone, and θυία paroxytone. When *vi* is not a diphthong, these words are paroxytone, as ὀρθοφυῖα, συμφυῖα, εὐφυῖα. The forms in *νη* follow so far as they can those in *υῖα*. In the genitive and dative singular and plural ἄγνια and ὄργνια are circumflexed, as ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιά, ἀγνιαῖς, ἀγνιδῶν.

112. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Chærob. C. 405. 27: ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἴωνες βαρυντοεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὡς καὶ ἡμεῖς, ὅλον ἄγνια, ἄρπνια, Πλάταια: ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρὰ Ἰωνικῶ ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, ὅλον ὄργνιας, ἀγνιας, Θεσπιάς, Πλαταιῶς. This was the practice of Aristarchus, Eust. 652. 53; cf. also Schol. Ven. Z. 422; S. V. E. 502; Arc. 98. 3. It is observed by Eust. (1631. 29, and 1653. 3) that ὄργνια and ἄγνια were so accented only in old Attic. According to Zonar. 24, some wrote ἀγνιά, while E. M. 14. 21 declares for ἀγνιαί and ὄργνιαί, and such appears to be their common accent in our editions.

Εὐρύαγνια, A. G. Oxon. 2. 323. 14: θυία (?) *citrus*: θυῖα, *a mortar* (Sext. Emp. adv. Gramm. 1. 10. p. 265), according to Lob. Phryn. 165, is also found under the form θυία; Arcadius (97. 23) mentions θυῖα, but he may refer to the proper name; cf. Theog. Can. 102. 27: for λυσιγυῖα, Hippocrates, De locis in hom. p. 415. 37, H. D., Lobeck Par. 333, would read λυσίγνια, Schneider proposes λυσιγυῖα: μητρυνιά (ματρυνιά), Arc. 98. 4; E. M. 14. 24: νέκνια (cf. Lob. Phryn. 494) is probably the best accentuation, though νεκνία is common, while it occurs under the strange form of νεκνία in Schol. Ambros. in Odys. Ω. 1, where however Dindorf alters it to νεκνία: σικυῖα, Galen, cf. H. D. s. v. σικύα.

113. NOTE 2.—Proper Names. The mythical names Ἰδυῖα, Hes. Theog. 352, Εἰδυῖα, Hes. Theog. 960, or Ἰδυῖα, A. G. Oxon. 2. 442. 4, and Παντειδυῖα, are accented as though they were feminine participles: Νηκουῖα, St. Byz.: Συῖα (? Συῖα) St. Byz.

## -KA and -KH.

114. Common substantives in *κη* (and *κά*) are paroxytone, as ἀνάκη, δίκη, ἐρείκη, εὐλάκα, θήκη, κάκη, λεύκη, μυρίκη, νάρκη, νίκη, παιδίσκη, πεύκη, σαμβύκη, φενάκη, φουνίκη, φρίκη; except oxytone, 1. words of more than two syllables in ἱκη and ωκη, as γραμματική, λεοντική, μηδική, μουσική, παρθενική, πρωτερική, παρμική, συνωπική, χαλκιδική (yet ἑλίκη, πελίκη, and χοινίκη are paroxytone), ἀκωκή, ἰωκή (but φώκη is paroxytone); 2. αἰκή, ἀκή, *a point*, and *silence*, ἀλκή, *strength*, βοσκή, δοκή, προδοκή, δλκή,

παλλακή, πλοκή, ὑλακή, φυλακή; 3. the contracted forms ἄλωπεκῇ, λυκῇ, συκῇ, φακῇ, φοινικῇ, which are perispomena.

115. NOTE 1.—On words in *ωκη* see E. M. 55. 27; Arc. 107. 20; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 110. 13.

The hyperdissyllables in *ῖκη* are nearly all feminine adjectives used substantively, as *λακωνικάι*, (*βλαῦται*), *βασιλική*, (*στέγη*), *περσικάι*, *τροπική*, etc.; see Lob. Par. 331: *Πηνική* is possibly a mere clerical error for *πηνήκη*, the interchange of *η*, *ι*, and *υ* in MSS. and early printed books being constant and notorious. The accent of *μηδική* varies: '*Μηδικῇ χόρτος*, Medica, sic ut *χόρτος* sit interpretatio. *Τρίφυλλον* interpr. etiam Hesychius et *λωτὸν κτήνησιν ἀρμόζοντα*. Ceterum accentum *μηδική* præcipit Arcad. p. 107. 10; Eust. Od. p. 1967. 27: *Μηδική μὲν χόρτος, δὲ καὶ σημειώσαι*. *Μηδικῇ δὲ ἡ Περσική*. Atque sic scriptum ap. Diod. 3. 43: '*Ἀγροσὶν καὶ μηδικὴν ἔτι δὲ λωτὸν*. *Μηδικῇ* rursus etiam ap. Theophrastum cujus II. v. ap. Schneider; 'H. D., and the same is the case with several words of like termination.

116. NOTE 2.—'Αγκή, E. M. 9. 54: *αἰακή* (*αἰάω*), Arc. 107. 2, where Schmidt reads *αἰκή*: *αἰκή*, Schol. Ven. O. 709; Eust. 1039. 15: *ἀκή*, a *point, silence*, Arc. 106. 19 (*ἡκη* is paroxytone in E. M. 424. 18): *ἀκη* and *ἀκή*, a *cure*, see H. D. s. v.: *ἀλιακή* (*ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀλιεντικής*, A. G. 376. 3), an adjective used substantively, cf. E. M. 63. 40: *ἀλκή*, *strength*, Arc. 106. 26: the heteroclitite dative *ἀλκι* follows the laws of the Third Declension: *ἄλκη*, *an elk*, Paus. 5. 12. 1; 9. 21. 3: *ἄλωπεκῇ* (sc. *δορά*), Eust. Opusc. 177. 48; H. D.: *αὐκά*, Cretan = *ἀλκή*, Hesych.: *βατιακή*, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 49, is paroxytone in Athen. 484 E, according to the precept of Arc. 106. 28: *βήκα* (?) and *βήκη*, see H. D. s. v.: *βοσκή*, Schäfer ad Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1085 thinks that *βόσκη* would be more in accordance with analogy, but it is doubtful whether it would: on *γλαυκή* or *Γλαυκή* see Lob. Par. 350; Arc. 106. 11: *γλυκή*, Hesych.: *δοκή* = *ἡ ὑπόνοια*, Arc. 106. 16: *ἡκή*, Ion. = *ἀκή*, *ἀκωκή*, E. M. 47. 23; 49. 15: *Ἰακή* (sc. *διάλεκτος*), and in Hesych. *ιακή* = *βοή*: *καρδαμαντική*, Diosc. 1. 138; H. D.: *κηκή* (?) = *ἀκή*: *λευκή*, Schol. Ven. E. 292: *λυκή* (sc. *δορά*), Eust. 374. 40: *μυκή*, *roaring*, Arc. 106. 12, and L. S. s. v.: *μύκη*, a *case, receptacle*, see H. D. s. v.: *ὀλκή*, Arc. 106. 25: *παλλακή*, Schol. Ven. O. 709: *πλοκή*, Arc. 106. 16: *πόκη*, Arc. 106. 16, is *πόκη* (*πόκαι*) in Suid., cf. Lob. Par. 107: *προδοκή*, such compounds as *αὔλοδοκή*, *ἀχυροδοκή*, *ἰστοδοκή*, *καινοδοκή*, are paroxytone according to the general rule given above, § 28; cf. Eust. 992: *συκῇ*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21; Eust. 1963. 48; according to Lob. Par. 379 *χαμαισύκη* is found as well as *χαμαισυκῇ*; it has been before observed that late writers made all nouns in *ῆ* = *έα* oxytone; hence they would have written *συκῇ*, and then *χαμαισύκη* follows from the general rule of composition; but as there is no reason to suppose that authors of the best age ever made such forms oxytone, it seems as certain as anything of the kind can be that *χαμαισυκῇ* is the proper mode of accenting the word: *τριβακή* (sc. *χλαμύς*), Lob. Prol. 314: *ὑλακή*, Schol. Ven. O. 709: *φακῇ*, Arc. 106. 20; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 22; Eust. 1572. 51; the compounds of this word (*βουλβοφακῇ*, *πολφοφακῇ*, *τεντολοφακῇ*) are, like those of *συκῇ*, found paroxytone, see Lob. Par. 379: *φυλακή*, Arc. 107. 2; Schol. Ven. O. 335: *φοινικῇ* = *έα*: *φοινίκη*, Schol. Ven. O. 709.

On the words *ἀβίλτακα*, *ἄφακα*, if indeed they belong here, which seems extremely doubtful, see H. D.

117. Proper names in *κα* and *κη* are paroxytone, as *Ἄκη*, *Βεβρύκη*, *Βερενίκη*, *Γλαυκή*, *Ἑλίκη*, *Ἐώκη*, *Ἰθάκη*, *Καλύκη*, *Κίρκη*, *Λύκη*, *Ὀγκα*, *Σκυλάκη*, *Φοινίκη*, *Χάλη*; except the cities *Ἀνδριακή*, Strab. 319: *Ἀρμοξική*, Strab. 501: *Ἑλμαντική* or *Σαλμαντική*,

St. Byz.: 'Ινδική, St. Byz.: the island Κυρακτική (Κυρικτική or Κηρυκτική), Strab. 315: Παλική, St. Byz., 'Παλική ap. Diod. 11. 88 et 90 cui oxytonum restituit L. Dindorf,' *H.D.*: Φωτική, Ψιττακή, St. Byz.: Κορακάι, Λευκή (or Λευκή νήσος), Strab. 125, is an adjective: Λεῦκαι is however barytone, Strab. 646: and in the singular Λεύκη, Diod. Sic. 15. 18, Σεγεστική, Strab. 313: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Συκῆ, Strab. 319. The deme Ἀλωπεκή is oxytone.

118. NOTE 1.—The names of countries and districts in *κη*, which are really adjectives, are very frequently oxytone: the chief of them are Ἀκτική, Ἀμφιλοχική, Ἀργολική, Ἄττική, Βατική (according to Arc. 107. 10 this is paroxytone), Βελγική, Κελτική, Μαγιστρική, Μαρμαρική, Μασσαβατική, Μεσαβατική, Μηδική (paroxytone according to Arc. 107. 10), Ὀδομαντική, Ὀμβρική, Πακτυκή, Πρετανική, Σαπαϊκή, Σινδική, Χαλκιδική (but Χαλκιδίκη, a city, Philop.), Λιμυρική, Τρωγλοδυτική, Βυλλιακή, Αἰζική. The accents of such words are greatly confused in the books; editors would commit no grammatical sin if they made every one of them oxytone: see Lob. Prol. 326.

119. NOTE 2.—The city Ἀκη in Phœnicia is sometimes found oxytone, though this is contrary to the express declaration of St. Byz. and Arc. 106. 19; cf. E. M. 47. 25; Schol. Ven. O. 709.

Ἀλωπεκή, Arc. 107. 5: this is sometimes falsely written Ἀλωπέκη and Ἀλωπεκή: Ἀριακή, *H. D.*: Ἀσκᾶ (?) Strab. 782: Γάζακα (?) St. Byz.: Ἰτάλικα, Strab. 141: Ἰταλική, Appian *Hisp. c.* 38: Ἰταλική, St. Byz.: Κόρσικα, Diod. Sic. 5. 13; Ptol. 3. 2. 1: but Κορσική, St. Byz.: Λοῦκα, Ptol. 3. 1. 47, etc.: Μάλακα, Ptol. 2. 4. 7; Strab. 156; but Μαλάκη, St. Byz.: Αὐτομάλακα (?) St. Byz.: Ὀλυκα (?) St. Byz.: Πετρόσακα (?) St. Byz. is written Πετροσάκα Paus. 8. 12. 4, and that is the correct accent: Σάλμυκα, St. Byz.: Σάρακα (?) St. Byz.; Ptol. 6. 7. 41; 6. 2. 10: Συκῆ, Thuc. 6. 98; also Συκή, Τυκή, and Τυκῆ, cf. Ahrens de dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 64: Συκαί, St. Byz.: Ταύακα, St. Byz.: Ψιττακή πόλις παρὰ τῷ Τίγριδι ἐν ᾗ τὸ φυτὸν τῶν ψιττακίων, Athen. 14. 649 C; gravandum sine dubio [?] exemplo aliorum ejusdem generis, Lob. Prol. 312.

Συκῆ, Athen. 78 B, and Φακῆ, Athen. 158 C, though female names, are not distinguished by their accent from the corresponding common nouns.

## -ΛΑ.

120. Substantives in *λα*, both proper and common, have the *a* short, and the accent is thrown back as far as possible, as ἄελλα, ἄμιλλα, ἀνάπανλα, ἄσιλλα, βδέλλα, δίκηλλα, θύελλα, παῦλα, ψύλλα; Ἀκριλλα, Ἀνθυλλα, Βάλα, Βῶλα, Γέλα, Ἰππολα, Νίκυλλα, Νῶλα, Πέλλα, Σίβυλλα, Σκύλλα, Τελέσιλλα; except the Doric forms in *λᾱ*, which follow the accentuation of the corresponding forms in *λη*, as ἀλαλά=ἀλαλή, Φιλομήλα, σκανδάλα, ἀμβολά=ἀναβολή.

121. NOTE 1.—Common Substantives. Arc. 96. 14: ἀβόλλα, a cloak, and Ἀβόλλα, a city of Sicily, St. Byz., are paroxytone, though the latter word is proparoxytone in Zonar. 8: ἀκρεσίλα, a Sicilian word=ἡ μυρσίνη, Hesych.: ἀλαλά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5: ἀποκαλά, A. G. 315. 9: ἀπτόλλα, in Hesych. can hardly be

right: βωλά, Cretan = βουλή; in Æolic βόλλα: γαβαλά = κεφαλή, Hesych.: δι-σκέλλα is false, it should be δίσκελλα: εἶλα, Hesych., better εἶλη, *H. D.*: ἐλλά (?) = ἔδρα, Hesych.: ζεύλα, Chærob. C. 325. 23; also ζεύγα and σδεύγα; on Θέκλα see Chærob. C. 324. 25; A. G. 1201: θερμόπλα = η, Hesych.: ιζέλα, Maced. = ἡ ἀγαθὴ τύχη, Hesych.: on ἰσσίελα (?) Hesych., see *H. D. s. v.* ἰζαλή: the compounds of κόλλα seem to vary, but are generally paroxytone, as σαρκοκόλλα, πετροκόλλα, ξηροκόλλα, Hesych., and ξηρόκολλα, λιθοκόλλα, ταυροκόλλα (?), ξυλοκόλλα, χρυσοκόλλα and η; but χρυσόκολλα also occurs, e. g. Strab. 764, as well as ἰχθυόκολλα, see Lob. Par. 369; 'χρυσόκολλα, hoc accentu ap. Galen. vol. 13. p. 130. 272. 738 (ubi etiam σαρκοκόλλα et ἰχθυόκολλα), 754; genit. χρυσοκόλλης Galen. p. 272, accus. χρυσοκόλλην, sed χρυσοκόλλαν, p. 287; recta scriptura, Galeno aliisque medicis et Theophr. De lap. § 26. 40, restituenda est χρυσόκολλα, χρυσοκόλλης, χρυσοκόλλη, χρυσόκολλαν, pariterque in aliis hujusmodi cum κόλλα compositis,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* tom. 8. p. 1736 D: ὀπισθοτίλα, see *H. D. s. v.*: σκανδάλα = η, not σκανδαλά, as it is sometimes printed: Φιλομήλα, Chærob. C. 324. 14, both as a proper name, and that of a fish.

122. NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἀγύλλα, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀβόλλα, is more correctly written Ἀγύλλα in Strab. 220 and elsewhere, for the last syllable is short, Lycoph. 1355: Ἀέρλαι, *H. D.*: Ἀθηλά, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. 548; *H. D.*: Ἀκίλα (?) Strab. 769: Ἀμύκλα and Ἀμύκλαι, St. Byz.; Paus. 3. 19. 6: Ἀτέλλα, St. Byz.; Ptol. 3. 1. 68: Βαβίλα (?) Ptol. 5. 13. 17: Βοῦλλαι (?) St. Byz.: Βουκεφάλα, St. Byz.: (Εὐάσπλα (?) Arrian Anab. 4. 24. 1, is indeclinable): Ἐχέτλα, St. Byz. is Ἐχετλα in Diod. Sic. 20. 32: Ἰλίπα (?) Ptol. 2. 4. 13, but Ἰλῖπα, Strab. 141: Καταγάλα, Aristoph. Ach. 581: Μεσόλα, St. Byz.: Προπάλα, St. Byz.: Περάλα, St. Byz.

The following names of women are paroxytone, at least in the places indicated: Ἀρχεβούλα: Κλεόλα, Schol. Eurip. Orest. 5: Κρυτύλλα, Aristoph. Thesm. 898: Δαινύλλα, Ælian H. A. 7. 15: Suid. has Δαίνύλλα, without however explaining its meaning; *H. D.* understand it to be the name of an island spelled Δαίνιλα elsewhere: Μυρτίλα, Zenob. 2. 84; cf. Lob. Prol. 120, who mentions besides these, Αἰθίλλα, Μυρίλλα, Χρυσίλλα, Μαφίμίλλα, Πρισκίλλα; probably all are wrong.

### -ΛΗ.

123. Common substantives in λη with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as ἀπειλή, αὐλή, βουλή, εὐλή, ὠφειλή; except paroxytone, δέιλη, δούλη, εἶλη, ἐξούλη in the phrase ἐξούλης δίκη, ζεύγη, and οὐλή, a scar.

124. NOTE.—On these nouns see Chærob. E. 16. 7; Eust. 1169. 34; E. M. 392. 50; Philem. Lex. p. 133. § 320; Schol. Ven. T. 26: αἶλη in Hesych. is seemingly corrupt: δέιλη, Philem. § 320; Schol. Ven. T. 26; Theog. Can. 110. 32: δούλη, Chærob. E. 16. 11: εἶλη, E. M. 21. 39; εἶλη, Arc. 108. 18; cf. Theog. l. l.: ζεύγη, for this accent there seems to be no express authority; but in the books it is paroxytone: κοίλη is an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333: the grammarians seem somewhat uncertain as to the accentuation of οὐλή; οὐλή, a scar, is unanimously said to be oxytone, Chærob. E. 16. 10; Eust. 1169. 39; 133. 20; 1869. 23; Philem. Lex. p. 133. § 320; Arc. 108. 14; E. M. 640. 57: οὐλή, as applied to barley, is barytone according to Chærob. E. 16. 10; Schol. Ven. T. 26; E. M. 641. 36; oxytone according to Eust. 1169. 39; 133. 20; this variation arises from a difference of opinion as to the origin of the word, see *L. S. s. v.*: παστέιλη, the last day of the year, E. M. 655. 48, is regular, if really a compound: ταύλη or ταῦλα is the Byzantine mode of spelling τάβα = tabula.



125. Words in ωλη and ολη are oxytone, as ἀμαρτωλή, γαμφωλή, εὐχωλή, θεραπωλή, μεμφωλή, παυσωλή, τερπωλή, χαριτωλή, ἀναστολή, ἀνατολή, βολή, ἐμπολή, προμολή, στολή, σχολή, χολή; except ἀπαιόλη, ἀσβόλη, ἐριώλη, and the contracted word κωλή.

126. NOTE.—See Arc. 109. 20 : ἐριωλή, a hurricane, is paroxytone in Arc. 109. 22 ; E. M. 375. 11 ; Eust. 918. 17 ; Theog. Can. 111. 28, *et alibi*, and such seems to be its proper accent, though others make it oxytone ; see *L. S. s. v.* : κωλή = κωλέα, Athen. 368 D ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 26 : ὄνοκώλη, a name of Empusa, is a feminine adjective from ὄνοκωλος : ἀβιόλη, Hesych. : ἀβόλη (?) Theog. Can. 111. 19 : ἀπαιόλη, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1314, Ἀριστοφάνης [sc. Byzantius] δὲ ὀξύνεσθαί φησι τὴν ἐσχάτην, Ἀπαιολή : ἀσβόλη, Arc. 109. 13 : θερσόλη, Arc. 109. 13, its meaning is not known : τρῦβόλη, Theog. Can. 111. 10.

127. The remaining substantives in λη are paroxytone, as ἀγέλη, αἰθάλη, ἄλη, ἀνθήλη, ἀρβύλη, βασίλη, ζάλη, θυμέλη, κήλη, κίχλη, κοτύλη, μαρίλη, μύλη, μυστίλη, πάλη, *wrestling*, πύλη, σάλη, στήλη, στρέβλη, τρίγλη, τρώγλη, τύλη, φιάλη ; except ἀλαλή, γαμφηλή, θηλή, θυηλή, κεφαλή, ὁμοκλή, ὀπλή, πιμελή, παλή, *meal*, σμειλή or σμιλή, σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, φυλή, χηλή, which are oxytone, and the contracted words, ἀμυγδαλή, an almond tree, γαλή, (μυογαλή, μυγαλή), ἱξαλή, παρδαλή, perispomena.

128. NOTE.—Ἀλάλη = ὁ θόρυβος, Arc. 108. 23 ; E. M. 55. 47 : ἀλαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5 ; Eust. 994. 57, and usage is in favour of this accent : ἀμυγδαλή, an almond tree, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23 ; Arc. 108. 24 : ἀμυγδάλη, an almond, Ammon. p. 12 ; Athen. 52 F, ὅτι περὶ τῆς προφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου τῆς ἀμυγδάλης Πάμφιλος μὲν ἀξιοῖ ἐπὶ τοῦ καρποῦ βαρύνειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἀμυγδάλῳ τὸ μέντοι δένδρον θέλει περισπᾶν . . . Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ καὶ τὸν καρπὸν καὶ τὸ δένδρον ὁμοίως προφέρεται κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν. Φιλόξενος δ' ἀμφοτέρων περισπᾷ . . . ἄλλοι δὲ ἀμυγδαλὰς ὡς καλὰς, Τρύφων δὲ ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφῶν ἀμυγδάλην μὲν τὸν καρπὸν βαρέως, δὲ ἡμεῖς οὐδετέρως ἀμύγδαλον λέγομεν, ἀμυγδαλή δὲ τὰ δένδρα κτητικοῦ παρὰ τὸν καρπὸν ὄντος τοῦ χαρακτηρῶν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο περισπωμένου : ἀπλαῖ, an adjective used substantively, Lob. Par. 333 : αὐλή (?) Herod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304 : γαλή, and μυογαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 23 ; Eust. 374. 41 ; Arc. 108. 6 : μυγαλή is also found under the forms μυγάλη, μυγαλή, Lob. Par. 378 : γαμφηλή, Schol. Ven. I. 220 ; Arc. 109. 5 : διπλή, an adjective used as a substantive : ἐπιβλή (?) Hesych. : ἐπιπλή, Aelian H. A. 14. 16, where Schneider reads ἐρίπνας for ἐπιπλάς : θηλή, Arc. 108. 11 ; Eust. 872. 17 : θυηλή, Arc. 109. 6 ; Schol. Ven. I. 220 ; Eust. 872. 17 : ἱξαλή, Eust. 450. 25 ; also ἱξάλη in Hippocr. and Galen : ἰσθλή (?) Hesych., a corrupt form of the same word : κερδαλή = ἑα, a fox, Lob. Par. 339 ; sometimes erroneously κερδάλη : κεφαλή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 1 ; Arc. 108. 23 ; the various dialectic forms of this word are also oxytone, γαβαλά, Hesych. ; κεβαλή, κεβλή, Arc. 107. 26 ; but we find κέβλη in E. M. 498. 41 ; perhaps for κελή in Theog. Can. 110. 17 κεβλή should be read : κονθηλή (?) Hesych. : κορυδαλή (?) *L. S.* : κυλλή (?) *L. S.* : κωλή, Theog. Can. 110. 25 : μαρίλη, E. M. 574. 29 ; Arc. 109. 8 ; μαριλή in A. G. Oxon. 2. 259 is a mere MS. or typographical error ; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 111. 11 : ξυλή (?) Jo. Damasc. vol. 1. p. 57 D ; H. D. : ὁμοκλή, Arc. 107. 25 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 328. 6 : ὀπλή, Arc. 107. 25 : παλή, *meal*, Schol. Ven. K. 7, yet it always seems to be paroxytone in our books, the distinction between it and πάλη, *wrestling*, Arc. 108. 4, is probably an invention of the grammarians : παρδαλή = ἐη (sc. δορά),

Eust. 450: *πιμελή*, Arc. 109. 2; St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀγγελή*, E. M. 672. 21: *σμελή*, Arc. 108. 19, or *σμιλή*, Theog. Can. 110. 33, is always paroxytone in MSS. and our editions: *σταφύλη*, a bunch of grapes; Ptolemæus Ascalonites and Heraclides condemned this, the common accent, Eust. 341. 35: *ἀγριοσταφύλη* is a false accent for *ἀγριοσταφύλη*: *σταφύλη*, a plummet, Ammon. p. 124; Arc. 109. 17; Schol. Ven. B. 765: *τυφλή*, H. D. . *φύλη*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 12: *χηλή*, Arc. 108. 10; Eust. 872. 17; in Theog. Can. 110. 21 it is written as a proper name: *χυλή* (?) Suid.; A. G. Oxon. 2. 276. 23: *ψωλή*, Aristoph. Av. 560 etc. is the corresponding feminine to *ψωλός*, used substantively.

129. Proper names in *λη* are paroxytone, as *Ἀγχιάλη*, *Ἀμύκλαι*, *Ἑλλη*, *Ζάγκλη*, *Θερμοπούλαι*, *Θούλη*, *Καβύλη*, *Μυκάλη*, *Ρακώλη*, *Σεμέλη*, *Σταφύλη*, *Στρογγύλη*, *Υβλη*; except the demes *Ἀγγελή*, *Ἀγρυλή*, or *Ἀγραυλή*, *Ἀγκυλή*, *Ἀλή*, *Κεφαλή*, *Πεντελή*, *Φυλή*, and *Αὔλαι*, *Ἐπιπολαί*, *Καλαί*, *Κεφαλαί*, *Φιλαί*.

130. NOTE.—*Ἀβίλη*, Joseph. Ant. J. 4. 8. 1; H. D. : *Ἀγγελή*, St. Byz.; Arc. 109. 3, is falsely *Ἀγγέλη* in A. G. 335. 20: *Ἀγκυλή*, Arc. 109. 19; wrongly *Ἀγκύλη* in A. G. 338. 12: *Ἀγραυλή*, St. Byz. : *Ἀγρυλή*, Arc. 106. 19; in A. G. 332. 30 it is wrongly paroxytone: *Ἀλή*, Arc. 108. 5, and *Ἀλαί*, names of demes, St. Byz., sometimes wrongly written *Ἀλαί* or *Ἀλαι*: *Ἀλαί* in Bœotia and *Ἀλή*, St. Byz.: *Ἀπαιόλη*, according to Aristophanes Byz. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 1134, should be *Ἀπαιοτή*: *Αὔλαι*, St. Byz.: *Ἐπιπολαί*, Thucyd. 6. 91; St. Byz.: *Καλαί*, Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 267. 2: *Κεφαλή*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 39. 5; St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀγγελή*: *Κεφαλαί*, Ptol. 4. 3. 13: *Κονθύλη*, a deme, Schol. Aristoph. Vespi. 233: *Μυλαί*, St. Byz. is also paroxytone, e.g. Strab. 266; *Μύλας*, ap. Strab. 6. p. 266. ut ap. Theophr. H. Pl. 8. 2. 8; *Μυλαίς*, 272, Thuc. 3. 90, rursus *Μύλας*, Diod. 14. 87; 19. 65; Exc. p. 499. 2; H. D. : *Παλή* is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Thucyd. 1. 27, where in Didot's edition *Πάλη* is rightly printed: *Πεντελή*, St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀγγελή*, Arc. 109. 3: the deme *Σφενδαλή* is falsely written *Σφενδάλη* in St. Byz.; Hesych. : *Φιλαί*, Strab. 818, is generally paroxytone; in Ptol. 4. 5. 74 we have *Φιλαί* (ἢ *Φίλαι*): *Φυλή*, Strab. 404, etc.: *Χηλαί* is also written *Χήλαι*.

—MA and —MH.

131. Common substantives in *μη* are oxytone, as *αἰχμή*, *ἀκμή*, *ἀνατομή*, *αὐτμή*, *γραμμή*, *διαδρομή*, *δρομή*, *δυσμή*, *ἐφετμή*, *νομή*, *ὀδμή*, *ὄρμή*, *πυγμή*, *στιγμή*, *τιμή*; except paroxytone, 1. those in *ημη*, *ῠμη*, *ωμη*, as *ἐπιστήμη*, *κνήμη*, *μνήμη*, *φήμη*, *ζύμη*, *λύμη*, *ρύμη*, *τρύμη*, *γνώμη*, *κώμη*, *ρώμη*; 2. those in *ᾱμη*, as *ᾱμη*, *θαλάμη*, *παλάμη*, *πυράμη*, yet *σπιθαμή* is oxytone; 3. *ᾱλη*, *βρίμη*, *δέσμη* (?), *εἰσίθμη*, *θέρμη*, *κόμη*, *λόχη*, *μάμη* (and *α*), *οἶμη*, *πάρη*, *πλήσμη*, (*πλήμμη*), *στάθμη*, *τόλη* (and *α*), *τόρη* (and *α*), *χάρμη*, *χάσμη*, *χραίσμη*, *ψάμη*; 4. the contracted word *σησαμή*, which is perispomenon.

*Οἰκοδομή* and *διοικοδομή* are oxytone.

132. NOTE 1.—*Ἄλμη* (*δέφαλη*), Arc. 110. 1; Lob. Par. 396 quotes *ἄλμη* from Lucian Gall. c. 23, where however Jacobitz reads *ἄλμη*: *ἀνέμη*, Soph. Gloss. s. v. :

ἄρμη, or ἄρμη, ἄρμή, or ἄρμα; see L. S. s. vv. and Lob. Par. 396: βάθμη, *H. D.*: βλίμη, Hesych.: βρίμη, *E. M.* 214. 12: δεσμή, Arc. 109. 25, according to Lob. Par. 396, this word is more frequently paroxytone; ἀναδέσμη is never oxytone, Arc. 103. 3; στηθοδέσμη, *E. M.* 749. 44: δοχμή, Aristarchus, δόχμη, Trypho, Eust. 1291. 43: δακτυλοδόχμη, Pollux 2. 157: θυμή (or δύμη?) Lob. Par. 395: εἰσίθυμη, Schol. Ambros. *Odyss.* Z. 264, and εἰσίσθυμη: ἐπιλήσμη, Schol. Aristoph. *Nub.* 780: ἐρίμη or ἐρμή (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: θέρμη and θέρμα, Lob. Phryn. 331; Theog. Can. 112. 5: ἰάσμη, *L. S.*: ἰόμη, Lob. Par. 395: ἵκημη, Theoph. *H. P.* 4. 11; *H. D.*: ἴσμη, Lob. Par. 395: ἐξίσμη, Hesych.: κοίμη (?) Theog. Can. 112. 13: κόμη, Arc. 110. 11: λόκη or λόκη (?) see *H. D.* s. v.: λόχημη, Eust. 896. 60; Theog. Can. 112. 4: μεσόδμη, as a compound, is regular: for ξυσμή, ξύσμη also occurs, but is probably a mistake: οἰκοδομή, Lob. Phryn. 490: οἶμη, Theog. Can. 112. 15: πάλημη = *palma*, Hesych.: πλήσμη, Hesiod. *Frag.* 25; *L. S.*; also πλήμη or πλήμμη: σησαμή, Arc. 110. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 1; this is not uncommonly found paroxytone, though, according to Photius, Aristarchus made it perispomenon: σίμη, Hesych. s. v. Ἀπεισίμωσε, is probably wrong: σκάλημη, Arc. 110. 2, is oxytone in the text of Pollux 10. 165: σπιθαμή, Arc. 110. 7: στάθυμη, Schol. Ambros. *Odyss.* Z. 264, and κρεοστάθυμη: τόλημη (and τόλμα), Arc. 110. 2; *A. G.* Oxon. 2. 417. 19: τόρμη, Hesych.: χάρμη, Arc. 110. 2: χάσμη, Arc. 109. 26: χράθυμη, Nicand. *Ther.* 583: χρόμη (?) Hesych.: ψάθυμη (and ψάθυμα), *Æschyl.* *Prom.* 573.

133. NOTE 2.—According to Pape (*Etymolog. Wörterb. d. Gr. Spr.* p. 34) μάμμα and τόλμα are the only words in *μα* belonging to the First Declension, all others so called are neuters of the Third; but this seems hardly to be in accordance with the facts.

A distinction is drawn between θαλαμαί = τὸ τῶν Διοσκούρων ἱερόν, and θαλάμαι = αἱ καταδύσεις, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 68; Eust. 1541. 47; and *Ælius* *Dionysius* ap. Eust. 906. 50.

134. Proper names in *μα* and *μη* are paroxytone, as Ἀριστοδάμα, Ἀρτακάμα, Αὐτοκόμα, Διοτίμα, Σεγεσάμα, Γράμμη, Εὐρυνόμη, Θαλάμαι, Θέρμαι, Ἰθώμη, Καλάμαι, Κύμη, Οἰσύμη, Σάμη, Σύμη, Τίμη, Διδύμη, one of the Liparean isles, *St. Byz.*; but Διδυμή, a village in Cilicia, is oxytone, as is expressly stated by *St. Byz.*

NOTE.—Ἱεραμαί, *St. Byz.*: Σίδυμα (?) *St. Byz.*

#### -NA.

135. Substantives in *να* have that syllable short, and retract the accent, as ἄμυνα, γέννα, δέσποινα, εὐθυνα, θέαινα, θεράπεινα, λείαινα, λύκαινα, μάραγμα, μέριμνα, μύραινα, πείνα, τρίαίνα, χλαίνα; except Doric forms in *ā* = *η*, as δυσελένα, διθυραμβοχόνα, μυρρίνα (?), γαλάνα, σελάνα, and ἡμίνα.

136. NOTE.—Ἀγρεῖφνα, *Analect.* Brunck 2. p. 53; Zonar. 29, should probably be written ἀγρεῖφνα: ἀθερίνα = *η*: ἀμάνα (?) Hesych.: δολάνα (?) Hesych.: ἐρίπνα = *η*: εὐθυκαίνα (?) Hesych.: on κατακόνα see *L. S.* s. v.: κυδάνα (?) Hesych.: μαγγάνα, *Suid.*: according to Schol. Eurip. *Rhes.* 817, Herodian made μάραγμα

paroxytone, it is however proparoxytone in Eurip. *l. l.* and elsewhere; Hesych. has *σπαράνα*: *μεμβράνα* (?) N. T.: *μνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *ὀθόννα* or *ὀθύννα*, see H. D. s. v.: *ὀξίνα*, Hesych.: *πῆνα*, Hesych.: *πισάκνα* = *πιθάκνη*, H. D.: *σκανά*, Dor. = *σκηνή*: *σπαρτίνα* or *σπαρτίνη* is an adjective used substantively, Eust. 191. 33: *σωσδίνα*, an epithet of Athene, see L. S. s. v.: *ὑπτάνα* (?) Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 175; for *χαύνα*, a kind of fish, *χάυνα* or *χάυνη* is now read: *ὠράνα* is corrupt in Hesych., *ὦ ῥάννα* is suggested.

137. Proper names in *να* follow the same rule as common nouns, e.g. *Ἄρνα*, *Ἐριννα*, *Ἐρκυννα*, *Κέρκυννα*, *Κίκυννα*, *Κόριννα*, *Λοῦνα*, *Μέθανα*; except Latin names in *ίνα*, which are properispomena, as *Ἰουσίτινα*, *Κωνσταντίνα*, *Σαβίτινα*, *Φαυστίτινα*, together with *Ἀκυλίτινα*, St. Byz., a city in Illyria, and *Τερίτινα*, a city, Strab. 256.

*Ἀθηνᾶ* is contracted from *Ἀθηνάα*, like *Δανᾶ* for *Δανᾶη* in Hecataeus ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 1.

138. NOTE 1.—*Ἀθηνᾶ*, Arc. 96. 24: *Αἰνιάνα* (?) Strab. 508; *Ἀνθάνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀρδουέννα*, Strab. 194: *Ἀρήνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἄρπινα* is expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, yet it is written *Ἀρπίνα* in Chceroboscus ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 171. 10, and *Ἀρπίνα* (*sic*), A. G. Oxon. 2. 298. 7; cf. Lob. Prol. 222: *Ἀτάρνα*, St. Byz.: *Ἀφιδνα* is according to St. Byz. *Ἀφίδναι* in the plural: *Ἀχάρνα*, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; the derivatives imply an oxytone, as *Ἀχαρνῆθεν*, etc., Götting suggests *Ἀχάρνη*: *Ἀχραδινά*, St. Byz., is doubtful both as to quantity and to accent: *Ἀχραδίνη* is preferred by Lob. Prol. 218: *Βαρβασάνα* (?) or *Καρβασάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Βαρβοράνα* (?) Ptol. 7. 1. 43: *Βέλβινα* expressly said to be proparoxytone, Theog. Can. 100. 32, is also found paroxytone: *Γοργόνα*, Lucian Mer. Dial. 1. 1: *Ἑλένα* = *Ἑλένη*, Theog. Can. 99. 20: *Ἑλευθέρινα*, St. Byz.: *Ζαρίνα* (?) Diod. Sic. 2. 34: *Ἱεράνα*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 471: *Ἰστριανᾶ*, St. Byz.: *Καισήνα*, Strab. 217, is *Καίσανα* in Ptol. 3. 1. 46: *Καλύμνα*, Eust. 319. 28, is *Κάλυμνα* in Strab. 489, and St. Byz.: *Καπίνα* (*Καπίνναι*?) St. Byz.: *Καπουτάνα* (?) Ptol. 6. 17. 6: *Κρώμνα*, E. M. 541. 34, should be *Κρώμνα*: *Μολυβδᾶνα*, *ανη*, St. Byz.: *Μυρίννα* (?) E. M. 595. 24, false for *Μύρινα* or *Μυρίνη*; Theog. Can. 101. 1: *Οἶνα* (?) St. Byz.: in Arist. Ausc. Mirab. 94 it is *Οἰναρέα*: *Ῥέσινα*, St. Byz.: *Σήνα* or *Σήνη*, Strab. 285; Arc. 111. 12: *Σινά* is barbarous and indeclinable, Chcerob. E. 153. 27: *Σκοτινά*, St. Byz.: *Ταρρακινά* (?) St. Byz.: *Τερίνα* is proparoxytone in St. Byz.: *Φαέννᾶ*, a woman's name, Paus. 3. 18. 6; 9. 35. 1.

139. NOTE 2.—Many of these names are misaccented in Pape's Lexicon, e.g. *Ἐρκύνα* for *Ἐρκυννα*, Paus. 9. 39. 2: *Ἰντεράμνα* for *Ἰντέραμνα*, Strab. 227: *Καλασάρνα* for *Καλάσσαρνα*, Strab. 254: *Κορίννα* for *Κότιννα*: *Λιεύμνα* for *Λίκμνα*, Strab. 373: *Μυρίνα* for *Μύρινα*, Strab. 550. 573; St. Byz.; Theog. Can. 101. 1; Lob. Prol. 280: *Χαρσείνα* for *Χαρόπεινα*: *Χριστίνα* for *Χριστίνα*; the last mentioned name occurs, it is true, as a paroxytone in Chcerob. E. 139. 31, but that is the only one instance out of many of a practice common enough; the scribes frequently substitute the acute for the circumflex: for *Περπερήνα*, which Götting mentions, *Περπερήνη*, or *ηνή*, is now read in Strab. 607.

## -NH.

140. Common substantives in νη are paroxytone, as αἰσχύνη, ἀνεμώνη, ἀπήνη, ἀράχνη, ἀράνη, βοτάνη, γαλήνη, δαπάνη, δάφνη, δικαιοσύνη, δίνη, δουλοσύνη, εἰρήνη, ζώνη, ἥρωϊνη, θόλη, κλίνη, κορώνη, κρήνη, λεκάνη, μνημοσύνη, ὀδύνη, πλάνη, ραστώνη, τέχνη, τιθήνη, φήνη, ὠλένη; except oxytone, 1. abstract words in ονη, as γονή (which is also oxytone as a concrete), ἡδονή, καλλονή, μονή, πεισμονή, πημονή, πλησμονή, φονή (εὐφρόνη however and σωφρόνη are barytone); examples of concrete substantives are, ἀκόνη, ἀρπεδόνη, ἡγεμόνη, ὀθόνη, περόνη, σφενδόνη; and 2. γυνή, δεξαμενή, εἰαμενή, εὐνή, μενουή, μηχανή, ποιή, σκηνή, στρωμνή, φανή, φερνή, φωνή, ὦνή.

141. NOTE 1.—Words in ονη. Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 47; Theog. Can. 115. 5; A. G. Oxon. 2. 385. 7: αὐονή (αὐονά Dor.) is paroxytone in E. M. 170. 45; 171. 52: ἀγχονή=ἄγκυς is distinguished by the grammarians from ἀγκώνη, a rope, Philem. Lex. p. 17. § 46; E. M. 194. 50; Zonar. 28; Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 125; the distinction however is not generally observed in MSS, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.; the compounds of γονή or γονός are irregular, ἀπογονή and ἐπιγονή are oxytone, ἐγγόνη, διςἐγγόνη, τριςἐγγόνη, and προγόνη paroxytone; at least such seems to be their accentuation in our editions; the difference of meaning probably determines this variation: εὐφρόνη, Arc. 102. 6: δυσφρόνη (?) see H. D. s. v.: σωφρόνη, Arc. 102. 6; E. M. 87. 38, seems only to occur as a proper name, e. g. Aristænet. Ep. 1. 6. p. 20.

142. NOTE 2.—Ἀμνή is once or twice paroxytone; MS. authority is for the former accent: ἄνη, Arc. 110. 26: βακτηριανή (sc. camel), Lob. Par. 331: βαρακινή, Hesych.: βουκανή, ἀνεμώνη τὸ ἄνθος: Κύπριοι, Hesych.: βωληνή, βολονή, or βωλινή, a kind of vine, Geopon. 5. 17. 5; H. D. γανή=γυνή, see H. D. s. v.: the Doric (or Sicilian) γάνα is paroxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 345, as is the Boeotian βάννα, Hesych. or βάνα in Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 25; though it might perhaps be inferred that Herodian considered it to be oxytone, as it is written in Apoll. de Pron. 65. 2: γενή=γενεά, E. M. 225. 23: γεντιανή is an adjective; if not one it ought to be paroxytone by Herodian's rule in π. μ. λ. 18. 18: γυνή, Arc. 112. 16; for the accentuation of the oblique cases γυναικός, γυναικέ, etc. see the rules for the Third Declension: δεξαμενή, Arc. 111. 9; E. M. 328. 13: εἰαμενή, Arc. E. M. l. l.; in Hesych. it is wrongly ιαμενή: εὐνή, Arc. 111. 4: ἐχινή=ἐχινέα, Arc. 112. 3; Theog. Can. 114. 3: θανή (?) Theod. Prodr. p. 221; H. D.; cf. Lob. Rhem. 259: κεσπιανή (sc. βάλανος); Aetii Sermon. 8. 73; H. D. κυνή=κυνή: ληνή or ληνάι for Ἀἰῆναι is probably, or even certainly wrong, see H. D. s. v.: μαζινή (?) Hesych. μενουή, Theogn. Can. 114. 17: μηχανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 18; Arc. 111. 2: μυσάχνη, Eust. 575. 32, Suid., is the feminine of μυσάχνης, and is oxytone in Hesych.: νή=νέα, Aristoph. ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 9: παιδνή, Anth. Pal. 2. 410: Götting, Accent. p. 156, quotes Schol. Ven. Ω. 315 to prove that πόρνη is oxytone; the passage does not prove it, and the word is undoubtedly paroxytone; cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29: περγαμηνή (sc. χάρτα), Suid. etc.: ποιή, Arc. 112. 7; Theog. Can. 114. 8: προχανή is false for προχάνη, Lob. Rhem. 265: ρίνη, a file, Arc. 111. 24; Theog. Can. 113. 8; Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 255. 6: ρίνη, a shark, Arc. l. l.; but this distinction is not observed in our editions; in both senses the word is paroxytone: σκηνή, Herod.

π. μ. λ. 16. 30; Arc. 111. 13: στενή (sc. ὁδός), Thucyd. 2. 99, quoted by Lob. Par. 361: στρωμή, Theog. Can. 115. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 12: ὕννη, a ploughshare, Hesych., but ὕνη is better: φανή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 22, not unfrequently found paroxytone, but wrongly: φερνή, Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 29; Arc. 113. 23 = ποίξ, Suid.; E. M. 790. 45; others have this paroxytone, Zonar. 1802; 'Apud Suidam Φερνή, ποίξ· et Φέρνη, ἄμοιβή: sed codex Leid. utrobique Φέρνη, qui accentus etiam in locis scriptorum passim invenitur,' H. D.: φωνή, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2: ὦνῃ, Arc. 112. 21; Chærob. E. 100. 2.

143. Proper names in νη are paroxytone, as Αἴτνη, Ἀλκούνη, Ἀντιγόνη, Βύνη, Δωδώνη, Ἑλένη, Ἑρμιόνη, Ἡλώνη, Ἰσμήνη, Ἰγώνη, Καρίνη, Κλυμένη, Κυρήνη, Λέρνη, Μιτυλήνη, Πελλήνη, Πέρνη, Πρίνη, Ῥήνη, Σάνη, Σήνη, Φρόνη. Names of countries or nations in ἀνη and ηνη, and plural names of towns and places are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀκεσαμεναί, Ἀλκομεναί, Θεναί (cf. Schmidt ad Arc. 111), Κελαιναί, Κλεωναί, Arc. 112. 26 (but Κλεώνη, cf. Eust. 291. 4), Κλαζομεναί, Κολωναί, Μολωναί; Ἀραξηνή, Ἀραρηνή, Ἀρξανηνή, Γαβιανή, Γαβινηή, Κασπιανή, Μαργιανή, Ματιανή, Σαιδηνή, Σουσιανή; but there are many exceptions to this rule.

144. NOTE 1.—Plural Names of Towns which are barytone. Ἀθήναι, passim: Ἀκκαναί, St. Byz.: Ἀκόναί, St. Byz.: Ἀντεμναί (?) 'ap. Strab. 230 Ἀντεμναί certe scribendum pro Ἀντέμναι,' H. D.: Ἀφάνναι (?) St. Byz.: Ἀφίδναι, St. Byz.: Ἀχαρναί is oxytone, though Ἀχάρνα is paroxytone in St. Byz., where Götting conjectures Ἀχάρνη: Ἀχναί, St. Byz.: Ἀχραδινή, St. Byz.: Βάτναι, St. Byz.: Ἐχίναί, St. Byz.: Θεράπναι, Strab. 409: Ἰσχναί (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 48. 13: Ἰχναί in Thessaly, Strab. 435; and in Macedonia, St. Byz.: Καλύδναι, Eust. 319. 28; E. M. 486. 28: Κάναί, Strab. 446; 615: Κανή and Καναί τῆς Αἰολίδος ἄκρα, St. Byz.: Κάνναι = Cannæ, Strab. 285; Κασμέναί, Thucyd. 6. 5: Κορβρήναι, Polyb. 5. 44. 7: Κολωναί, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 13, is Κολῶναι in Paus. 10. 14. 1: Κρήναι, Thucyd. 3. 106, etc.: Λίμναι, Strab. 363: the Arcadian Μέλαινα (Μελαιναί, Paus. 8. 3. 3), is distinguished by St. Byz. from the Lycian Μελαιναί: Μελαιναί in the Troad is oxytone in Strab. 603: Μιντοῦρναι, Strab. 233: Μυκῆναι, passim: Πότναι, Eust. 269. 34: Σίναί, St. Byz., or Σίναί, Ptol. 7. 3. 6: Ταμύναι or Ταμύνη, Arc. 194. 2: Τελλήναι, Strab. 231: Τυρακίναί, St. Byz.: Φάναί, Strab. 645, is oxytone in Aristoph. Av. 1692, and in some copies of Thucyd. 8. 24; H. D.: Φιδήναι, Strab. 230.

145. NOTE 2.—The names of countries and nations in ἀνη and ηνη are strictly adjectives, and as such they generally retain the adjectival accent, yet the following are exceptions to the rule, Ἀδιαβήνη, Suid.: Αἰαμήνη (?) St. Byz.: Μεσσήνη, Theog. Can. 113. 13: Χωρήνη, Strab. 514, for which H. D. have Χωρηνή. Cities of this termination are regular, as Ἀνθήνη, elsewhere Ἀνθνή, Lob. Prol. 195, Ἀρήνη, Ἀρμήνη, Ἀτρήνη, Καρήνη, Κισθήνη, Κυδρήνη, Κυλλήνη (mountain and town), Κυρήνη, Κοδρομήνη (Κοδρομηνή in Theog. Can. 113. 21), Μαλήνη, Μεσσήνη, Μιτυλήνη or Μυτιλήνη, Μυκῆνη and Μυκῆναι, Παλλήνη, Περήνη, Πελλήνη, Πρίνη, Πυλήνη, Πυρήνη, Συήνη, Τελλήνη, Φιδήνη, etc. The following are irregular, Ἀθμονή, a deme, for which St. Byz. has Ἀθμόνη: Αἰανή, St. Byz.: Αἰζωνή, a deme, St. Byz. s. v.; Arc. 112. 26: Ἀκραιβατηνή, besides being variable in its accent, is written nine or ten different ways, see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.: Ἀρσηνή, a lake, Strab. 529: Ἀχριανή, St. Byz.: Γερμηνή, Arc. 111. 17, τὸ δὲ Γερμηνή ἢ

*συνήθεια* δέχεται: *Εἰδομένη*, Thucyd. 2. 100, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz.: *Κυανή* (sc. *πηγή*), Diod. Sic. 5. 4, is *Κυανῇ* in Ælian V. H. 2. 33: *Κυανῇ* (sc. *λίμνη*), Strab. 529: *Κυνή*, a city, St. Byz.: *Μαντιανή*, a lake, Strab. 529; *Μελητηνή* (?) a city, Theog. Can. 113. 21 is *Μελιτηνή* in St. Byz.: *Ὀλανή*, Strab. 529: *Παταληνή*, Eust. ad Dion. Per. 1093, πόλις ἀξιόλογος τὰ Πάταλα, ἀφ' ὧν ἡ νῆσος Παταληνὴ δέχτονος, ὡς οἱ ἀκριβεῖς λέγουσιν· τινὲς δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνος Παταλήνην ὡς Πιρήνην ἀναγινώσκουσιν: *Σιβερηνή*, St. Byz.: *Συρβανή*, an island, St. Byz.; cf. Lob. Prol. 195 sqq., who, after enumerating a large number of irregular accents, at last says, 'ceterum in hoc universo genere librariorum inconstantia tanta est ut sæpe idem nomen diversos habeat accentus.'

*Σιτυληνή*, as an epithet of Demeter, is oxytone, Theog. Can. 113. 22, though *Ἀνδυμήνη* is paroxytone, Arc. 111. 21.

146. NOTE 3.—*Female Names.* The following irregular female names are quoted by Pape, *Ἀζωνή* (Arc. 112. 26), *Δαμιανή*, *Εἰδομένη*, *Ἑλλαμένη*, *Ἑρμιανή* (?), *Κελαινή*, Ælian V. H. 3. 42: *Κυανή*, which he cites from Ælian V. H. 2. 33, is there *Κυανῇ*, and is the name of a fountain; the woman's name *Κυάνη* is expressly declared to be paroxytone by Arc. 110. 26, though it is *Κυανῇ* in Plat. Theag. 125 E; but there cod. Clark. reads *Κνάνη*, which has been adopted by Stallbaum; *Ποθενή*, Athen. 576 F: *Ῥαδινή* (?) is paroxytone in Strab. 347; Paus. 7. 5. 13: *Φοιβιανή*: *Φωτεινή*, E. M. 276. 53. Probably some, if not all of these, should be barytone, though Theog. Can. 153. 6 seems to assert that all in *μενη* are oxytone, and so some wrote *Δεξαμένη*, to distinguish it from the feminine participle *δεξαμένη*, but properly it is paroxytone, S. V. Σ. 44.

# —ΞΑ and —ΞΗ.

147. Those in *ξα* have the final *α* short and retract the accent, those in *ξη* are paroxytone, as *ἄμαξα*, *δόξα*, *μύξα*, *αὔξη*, *ἐπαύξη* (Plat. de Legg. 815 E), *Ἀμαξα*, *Ἀραξα*, *Λίξα*, *Φρίξα*.

148. NOTE.—*Αὐτοδόξα*, Arist. Top. 8. 11. 14, not *αὐτόδοξα*: it may be doubted whether a Greek grammarian would consider it a synthetic compound. It seems to have been a question whether *αὔξη* should be paroxytone or perispomenon, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304 decides for the former accent; Theognostus ap. A. G. 1347, on the contrary, says that Herodian made it *oxytone*, cf. Arc. 96; 113; Theog. Can. 116. 5: *ἐρπυξή*, Diosc. 3. 73; *H. D.*

# —ΟΑ and —ΟΗ.

149. All words in *οα* and *οη* are paroxytone, except those in *οα* = *οη*, which follow the accent of the latter form; as *ἄλότη*, *ζότη*, *ῥα*, *πόα*, *πόη*, *πτόα*, *ρόα*, a *pomegranate*, *χλόη*, *χνότη*, *χρόα*, *Ἀρσιώη*, *Βερόη*, *Γενόα*, *Θεισόα*, Paus. 8. 27. 4, *Θότη*, *Λυκόα*, Paus. 8. 3. 4, *Μερόη*, *Μεσόα*, *Οἰνόη*, *Χωλόη*; except oxytone, *στοά*, *ἄκοή*, *βοή*, *πνοή* (and *πνοά*?), *ρόή*, *ροά*, *χοή*.

150. NOTE 1.—*Exceptions in οα.* See E. M. 705. 1; Arc. 100. 11: *ἐπιχροά* (?) Athen. 42. E; Lob. Phryn. 495; but *ἐπίχροα* is quoted from Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 792: *ροά* = *ροή*, *stream*: *ρόα* = *ροιά*, Eust. 94. 4, *pomegranate*, is oxytone according to Arc. 100. 14; but he is doubtless mistaken, or the epitomator has not copied Herodian correctly: *στοά*, Arc. 100. 13, also *στοιά*.

*Exceptions in* οη. 'Ακοή, Arc. 103. 21 : βοή, Arc. 103. 19 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; Cherob. E. 113. 1, but βοή = βοέα, Theog. Can. 108. 9 : κοροή in Hesych. is probably corrupt : πνοή, Arc. 103. 20 ; E. M. 202. 35 ; ροή, Eust. 94. 30 ; χοή, Arc. 103. 18 ; E. M. 202. 35.

The dialectic form βούδα = βουσά (cf. μῶδα = μούσα) in E. M. 391. 19 is curious.

151. NOTE 2.—The compounds of these words follow the general rule, e.g. ιστοβόη, ἀναπνοή, παλιμπνοή (H. D. are mistaken in saying that this should be oxytone), ἀπορροή, διαρροή, διαρροά, ὑδρορροή (Arc. 102. 21, τὸ ὑδρορροή οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐβάρυναν, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι ὀξύνουσιν οὐχ ὕγιως), καλλιρροή, θερμorrroή : yet it is expressly stated by Eust. 992. 57 (and perhaps by Arc. 103. 2, though the MSS. there read either ἀναρρῶν and ἀναρῶν), that ἀναρρῶν is barytone contrary to rule : Götting (Accent. p. 148) is quite mistaken when he says that the same thing is asserted by S. V. E. 372, the passage runs as follows, βαρυντέον τὸ παλαιῶσι· τὰ γὰρ εἰς Η λήγοντα θηλυκὰ δισύλλαβα ὀξυνόμενα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει μὴ γινόμενα κύρια, τότε μὲν φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον ὅταν μετὰ προθέσεως συντίθεται, ὡς τὸ ἀνατολή· εἰ δὲ μετὰ ἄλλου τινός, ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, ιστοδόκη, καπνοδόκη, ὥστε καὶ τὸ ὑδρορροή παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἀναλόγως βαρύνεται, τὸ δὲ ἀναρρῶν ὀξύνεται : ὁμορροή is altogether false, see H. D. s. v. : δακρυρροή, quoted by H. D. from Epiph. t. 2. p. 197 A. is certainly an error, and εὔροή, Aret. p. 100, H. D. is very doubtful : ἀναχοή οἶνοχοή, τυμβοχοή (Schol. Ven. φ. 323), πλημοχοή, ὑδροχοή are conformable to the rule : τυμβοχοή is sometimes falsely oxytone, Lob. Phryn. 498, and a distinction is occasionally drawn between προχοή, *outlet, mouth of a river*, E. M. 692. 52 ; Suid. ; and προχόη, *a pitcher*, Anth. Pal. 6. 292. 6 ; but they are frequently confounded in MSS.

152. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Proper Names*. 'Αγχόη, as the name of a place, occurs in Strab. 406, but the plural is 'Αγχοαί in Hesych. : Μεσσόα (or Μεσόα), Strab. 364, is wrongly Μέσσοα in St. Byz.

## -ΠΑ and -ΠΗ.

153. Words in πα and πη are paroxytone, as ἀγάπη, ἄρπη, κάπη, λύπη, πόρπη, σκέπη ; except those in οπη and ωπη, which are oxytone (but κερκώπη, κώπη, λώπη), as ἀστεροπή, ἐνωπή, ἔσωπή, κλοπή, κοπή, ὀπή, ὀπωπή, περιωπή, ροπή, σιωπή, σκοπή, τροπή, together with ἀστραπή, ἐνιπή, κάμπη = κάμψις (but κάμψη, *a worm*, is paroxytone), μολπή, πομπή, ριπή, τυπή.

154. NOTE.—'Αζαπὰ· πτισάνη, Hesych. : αἰγιλώπη (?) or αἰγυλώπη, H. D. : ἄλωπά (?) Hesych. : ἀστραπή, Arc. 113. 15 : βορβορόπη, Lob. Par. 466, as a compound of βόρβορος and ὀπή is regular ; another form of the same word is βορβορόκη, Arc. 107. 6 : γύπη is probably better than γυπή, Theog. Can. 116. 24 : διόπη, *an ear-ring*, is regular, the syllable δι not being the preposition διά : ἐνιπή, Arc. 113. 16 : ἐνοπή = φωνή, Arc. 113. 15 ; but Ἐνοπή, *a town*, Theog. Can. 116. 16, or Ἐνόπη and ἐνόπη, *an ear-ring*, Eust. 743. 16 : κάμπη = τὸ ὅρος καὶ σκάλῃς, Arc. 113. 8 ; E. M. 488. 33 ; in Aristoph. Pac. 870, some books have κάμψαις for καμπαῖς, but the latter is right : κώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : λαμπή (?) or λάμψη, Lob. Rhem. 271 : λίσπη, Apollonius oxytoned this word, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 849 : λώπη, Theog. Can. 116. 31 : μολπή, Arc. 113. 9 : ὁμπή is oxytone in A. G. 287. 21, but better paroxytone in Photius : ὄνοπη, Hesych. : πομπή, Arc. 113. 9 :



προσώπη, Hesych. should be προσωπή: ῥηπή (?) cf. H. D. s. v.: ῥιπή, Eust. 301. 28; Philem. Lex. p. 63. § 169; Theog. Can. 116. 33: σηπή or σήπη, Lob. Rhem. 258, note 11: τυπή, Arc. 113. 4; Schol. Ven. E. 887; τύπη in Hesych. is false: λατύπη, χαμαιτύπη, μοιχοτύπη, are not compounds of this word, though they are regular even if they were so; according to Theog. Can. 116. 25, λατύπη and χαμαιτύπη are oxytone: ψοθήκη, ἡ ἀκαθαρσία, Arc. 107. 6; cf. Lob. Prol. 330.

155. Proper names in *πα* or *πη* are paroxytone, as Ἀερόπη, Ἀντιγόνη, Εὐρώπη, Καλλιόπη, Κάλπη, Κάπαι, Λάμπη, Μερόπη, Μετώπη, Ὀλπη, Ὀλπαι, Πηνελόπη, Πόμπη, Ρίπη, Σινώπη, Στερόπη, Στίλπαι.

156. NOTE.—The Attic deme Ἀμφιτροπή is oxytone in Hesych., but paroxytone in St. Byz., though he gives the adverbial forms Ἀμφιτροπήνδε and Ἀμφιτροπήσι: Ἀρνή, Theog. Can. 116. 25, is Ἀρύνη in St. Byz.: Ἐπωπή, an old name of Ἀκροκόρινθος, St. Byz. is paroxytone in Eust. 290. 25, and that is the better accent: Ζαριάσπα (?) Strab. 514, or properly Ζαριάσπη, is proparoxytone in St. Byz., but he and others have it as a neuter plural: Μολπή, a female name, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 892, should be paroxytone: Σιωπή, ἡ ὁδὸς Σιωπῆς, Paus. 6. 23. 8, can hardly be considered an exception: Στεροπή, Diod. Sic. 3. 60, yet it is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 116. 16, and Arc. 113. 13.

#### -PA.

157. Dissyllables in *αρα, ευρα, ουρα*, and all words in *ορα*, are oxytone, as ἀρά (but κατὰρα), χαρά, εὐρά, νευρά, πλευρά, οὐρά, κουρά, φρουρά, ἀγορά, βορά, δορά, σπορά, φθορά, φορά.

158. NOTE.—Ἀμόρα, Hesych.: βάρα (?) Hesych., where in one sense it seems to be a neuter plural, though, as νόσημά τι καρηβαρικόν, it may be a singular: μωρά, E. M. 589. 23; Zonar. 1369, is μόρα in Pollux 1. 129; *L. S.*; *H. D.*; in E. M. 590. 33, both forms are found; but the express declaration of E. M. and Zonar. *ll. ll.*, that it is oxytone, ought to outweigh all other considerations; cf. Lob. Rhem. 267. The compound ἐπαρά is oxytone, but κατὰρα always paroxytone, contrary to rule. Κόρα and κούρη = κόρη is paroxytone.

159. Hyperdissyllables in *ηρα, υρα, and ουρα* are proparoxytone, as μέρμηρα, μελίκηρα, ἄγκυρα, γέφυρα, ὄλυρα, ἄρουρα; except ἀθήρα and κολλύρα paroxytone.

160. NOTE.—Ἀθήρα (?) = ἀθήρη, ἀθέρα, ἀθάρη, Choerob. A. G. 1173, or ἀθάρα; ἀθηρά is altogether false: ἄλματῦραι (?) Hesych.: ἀμβολογήρα, Paus. 3. 18. 1; Lob. Phryn. 538: δασπλήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: διφοῦρα (?) Hesych.: λειξοῦρα (?) Hesych. is λειξούρα in Suidas s. v. λείξα, both = *luxuria*, and are probably misaccented: μαμηρά, or μαμρά, is a barbarous word, see H. D.: μενδῆρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19: μενθήρα (?) E. M. 580. 6: μερμήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, or μέρμηρα, as in A. G. 28. 4; see H. D.: ὁμοῦρα (?) = ἀμόρα, Hesych., where Schmidt reads ὁμουρα: ὀτρήρα (?) Theog. Can. 107. 19, 'qui fortasse vulgari forma dixit Amazonem quæ ap. Apoll. Rh. 2. 387, Tzetz. Posth. 8. 57. 127, Schol. Ven. Hom. Π. 3. 189, Ὀτρηρή vel Ὀτρήρη, itemque in Lycophronis libris plerisque 997, nonnullis tantum edd. ad Ὀτρηρός ab n. Ὀτρηρώ aberrantibus, dicitur, nisi

quis substantivum *ἐτρήρα* exstitisse putet;’ *L. Dindorf*, ap. *H. D.*: *πανδοῦρα* (?) *Pollux* 4. 60, also occurs as a paroxytone *πανδούρα*. The rare word *γέργυρα* = *γοργύρη* is of doubtful quantity; but the penultimate is probably long, and the word proparoxytone, like *γέφυρα*, *ἀγκῦρα*, *ἐλῦρα*, *πλήμμυρα*; and it is actually so written in the text of *E. M.* 224. 56: *ταυρουρά*, *H. D.*, is almost certainly false: on *κολλύρα*, see *Arc.* 194. 16.

161. Words in *υρα* have the *a* short, and retract the accent, as *αῖρα*, *εῖρα*, *μαῖρα*, *μάχαιρα*, *μοῖρα*, *πεῖρα*, *χίμαιρα*; except *ἐταῖρα*, paroxytone, and *ζειρά* or *ζιρά*, *σερά*, *στειρά* (and *στεῖρα*), oxytone.

162. NOTE.—*Δειρά*, *E. M.* 256. 57; and expressly *Theog. Can.* 107. 6 is *δεῖρα* in *Hesych.* and *H. D.*; in *Attic* it is *δέρη*: *εἰρά*, so expressly *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, yet it is always paroxytone; perhaps we should read *ῖρά*, cf. *Arc.* 97. 1: *ἐταῖρα*, though used as a substantive, is only the feminine of *ἐταῖρος*: *ζειρά* (?), in *Theog. Can.* 101. 22, the ultimate is said to be short, and the word is accented *ζειρά*; *ζιρά* is another and less correct form of the same word: *κατεῖρα* (?) *Hesych.*: *εῖρα* = *ἐκκλησία* etc., *Eust.* 1160. 35; according to *Arc.* 97. 1 this is oxytone (in the MSS. of *Arc.* it is spelled *ῖρά*), and also in *Theogn.* *Can.* 101. 24, where it is written *εἰρά*; in *E. M.* 692. 38 it is *ῖρα* or *εῖρα*; cf. also *E. M.* 303. 39: *μαῖρα*, *Lob. Rhem.* 256: *νεῖρα* and *πεῖρα* (*πειρά*, *edge*, only in *Æschyl. Choeph.* 847 = 860. ed. *Didot*, where *Ahrens* reads *πεῖραι*) sometimes have the *a* long; see *L. S. s. vv.*: *σιερά*, *Arc.* 97. 1; *Theog. Can.* 101. 24; 107. 6: *σέρα*, *Eust.* 914. 24; a *Doric* form *σηρά* is mentioned by *Etym. Gud.* 497. 45: *στεῖρα*, the keel of a ship, *A. G. Oxon.* 3. 396. 32, mentions a form *στεῖρη*: *στεῖρα* (sc. *βοῦς*), see *Lob. Par.* 347: *σχειρά*, *Theog. Can.* 101. 24, the meaning is unknown: *χοῖρα*, in *Herod. π. μ. λ.* 8. 12 is the proper name of a woman.

163. The rest are paroxytone, as *ἄγρα*, *αἰώρα*, *ἀμάρα*, *αῦρα*, *διόπτρα*, *διφθέρα*, *ἔδρα*, *ἐσπέρα*, *ἐσχάρα*, *ἡμέρα*, *θήρα*, *θύρα*, *κιθάρα*, *κολυμβήθρα*, *λύρα*, *μύρρα*, *ὀπώρα*, *παλαιστρα*, *πήρα*, *πληθώρα*, *πορφύρα*, *σαύρα*, *σισύρα*, *φαρέτρα*, *φιλύρα*, *φράτρα*, *χαράδρα*, *χώρα*, *ῶρα*; except the oxytones *ἀριστερά* (*χείρ*), *ἐκνρά*, *ἐλπωρά*, *θαλπωρά*, *θερμανστρά*, *περιστερά*, *πενθερά*, *πυρά*; the properispomenon *σφῦρα* and the proparoxytones *Δήμητρα*, *σκολόπενδρα*, and *τάναγρα*.

164. NOTE.—*Αἶθρα*, in *Lycoph.* 699. 822, quoted by *H. D. s. v.*, it is wrongly properispomenon: *ἄκερα* (?) *Hesych.*: *ἀλεώρα* or *ἀλεωρά* is variable both in termination and accent; it is *paroxytone* in *Arist. H. A.* 9. 8. 1 (where three MSS. read *ἀλεωρή*); *De Part. Animal.* 4. 10. 23 (one MS. has *ἀλεωρά*) and elsewhere; *oxytone* in *Arist. De Part. Animal.* 4. 5. 23 (codd. *ἀλεώρα* and *ἀλεωρή*), and in one MS. of *H. A.* 1. 1. 31; *Diod. Sic.* 3. 34, etc.: *ἀλεωρή* seems to be almost always oxytone; according to the rules laid down by *Arc.* 101. 19; 113. 18, both words ought to be paroxytone: *ἡ ἀπομάκτρα* is sometimes confounded with *τὰ ἀπόμακτρα*; see *L. S. s. v.* and the passage of *Aristoph.* there quoted: *αῦρα* (for *αῖρα*), in *E. M.* 557. 45, is an error: *γεραρά*, *Demosth.* 1371, is an adjective used as a substantive; cf. *Æschyl. Suppl.* 666: *γλυκερά*, *Theog. Can.* 106. 31: *ἐγκατηρά*, *Alex. Trall.* 1. 12; *H. D.*: *ἐκνρά*, the feminine of *ἐκνρός*, *Arc.* 72. 8: *ἐλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, only occurs as *ἐλπωρή*: *εὔστρα*, *Hesych.* is sometimes incorrectly *εὔστρα*: *ἔψανδρα* is an error, it should be *ἐψάνδρα*, *Lob. Par.* 213: *θαλπωρά*, *Arc.* 101. 22, generally *θαλπωρή*: *θερμαῦστρά*, or *θερμανστρά* in *Callimach. H.* in

Del. 144, should probably be paroxytone, and also *θέρμαστρα*, another form of the same word; by rule the final *a* would be long, and I can find no authority for making it short: *ἰαρά* in Hesych. is corrupt: *κασαύρα* (?) cf. Lob. Par. 80: *κυρρά*, a kind of fish, Hesych. is perhaps an adjective: *κράερα* (?) = *κραίρα*, Hesych.: *κραῦρα* and *κραυρά*, Lob. Par. 347: *λαῦρα* in E. M. 557. 45 is wrong: *νάερα* (?) Hesych.: *ξηρά* (sc. *γη*); H. D. quote *ξηρά*, dryness, from Schol. Aristid. p. 326. ed. Frommel: *πέλεκρα* (?) Hesych.: *πενθερά*, Theog. Can. 106. 32: *συμπενθέρα*, Anna Comn. p. 54, *H. D.* is a strange accent; whoever so wrote the word regarded it as the feminine of *συμπένθερος*: *περιστερά*, Arc. 101. 7: *πρῶρα*, Arc. 101. 17, or better *πρῶρα*, has the *a* short in Attic, though it is not uncommonly written *πῶρα* (?); see Spitzner Gr. Pros. § 16. 12 b: *πυρά*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 29, and Dindorf. in præf. p. xiii; Arc. 97. 1: *σαλαμάνδρα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19. 25, is sometimes written *σαλάμανδρα*, Geopon. 15. 1; see Lob. Par. 212, who rightly condemns this form: *σάντρα* (?) Hesych.: *σκολόπενδρα*, Arc. 97. 5; 101. 27; 194. 19; *σκολοπένδρα*, though found in some editions, is almost certainly wrong; cf. Lob. Par. 212, note 6: *σταθερά* (sc. *γη*), Lob. Par. 350: *σφύρα*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 28; Arc. 96. 27, is not unfrequently oxytone: *τάναγρα*, Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19: *τραφερά* (sc. *γη*), Lob. Par. 350: *ὑγρά* is also used substantively: *φωρά*, theft, is oxytone, and *φώρα*, search, paroxytone in Hesych., though this last is oxytone in Pollux 8. 69, and elsewhere; *H. D.*: *χολέρα* is the accentuation in all the passages quoted by H. D., and the word is expressly said to be paroxytone in Theog. Can. 101. 16; but *χολερά* is also said to occur; see Lob. Par. 355.

165. ACCENT OF COMPOUNDS. Compounds retain the quantity of the words from which they are derived, as *λαῦρά σποδησιλαῦρά*, *πήρᾱ σακκοπήρᾱ*, *αῦρᾱ μαψαῦρᾱ*, *πεῖρᾱ ἀνάπειρα πρόπειρᾱ*, *ἄγρᾱ ποδάγρα τραγωδοποδάγρα*; the last syllable of *κυνόσουρα* however is short, though the *a* in *οῦρά* is long (Herod. π. μ. λ. 13. 26; Eust. 706. 1; Arc. 97. 10), *σεισοῦρα* (?) and *λαμπουρά* are both doubtful: *τάναγρα*, whether as a proper or common name, has a short ultimate (Arc. 101. 27; 194. 19). In accentuation, compounds conform to the general rule, except *κατάρα*. *Χλωροσαῦρα*, in Schol. Theocr. 2. 58, can hardly be right, though it occurs again, Schol. Theocr. 7. 22, together with *σαῦρα* (?).

166. Proper names in *pa* throw back the accent, as *Ἀντίφρα*, *Δάειρα*, *Δαῖρα*, *Δηϊάνειρα*, *Εῖρα*, *Ἐφύρα*, *Ἥρα*, *Θήρα*, *Κασσάνδρα*, *Κέρκυρα*, *Κίρρα*, *Κλυταιμνήστρα*, *Κοισύρα*, *Κόρα*, *Λιπάρα*, *Πάλμυρα*, *Πανδώρα*, *Πολυδώρα*, *Φαῖδρα*.

167. NOTE.—Numerous exceptions to this rule are met with, but it is to be suspected that many of them are errors, while some are certainly so. *Ἄγκαρα* (?) Strab. 216; St. Byz.: *Ἄγκυρα*, E. M. 10. 30; 220. 8; Paus. 1. 4. 5: *Ἄγκύρα* in Illyricum, Polyb. 28. 8. 11, where Bekker reads *Ἰσκανα*: *Ἄγκύραι* in Sicily, Diod. Sic. 14. 48; there can be little doubt that this name ought to follow the general rule; see Fix ap. H. D. s. v.: *Ἀγορά*, St. Byz. or *Ἀγορή*, Herodot. 7. 58: *Αἰμηρά*, Eust. 287. 36: *Αἰραί*, St. Byz.: *Ἀμβολογήρα* (?); the passage in Paus. 3. 18. 1 proves nothing as to the accent; Lob. Phryn. 538 note, is confident that it is paroxytone, but he gives no reasons for his opinion: *Ἀμφείρα*, so Pape, who quotes Lycoph. 1163, which proves nothing; H. D. have *Ἀμφείρα*, which is probably

better: 'Αντικύρα, Strab. 416 (where Kramer reads 'Αντίκυρα), St. Byz.; Herodot. uses 'Αντικύρη; if therefore *a* is long (which does not seem certain), 'Αντικύρα will be the best mode of writing the word: 'Αντίκυρα, Eust. 273. 30: 'Αντίκυρα, Paus. 10. 36. 5, and often elsewhere: 'Αντίκυρα, as a female name, occurs in Athen. 587 E, where Meineke writes 'Αντίκυρα: 'Αντίσαρα, St. Byz. can hardly be right, since 'Αντισάρη is quoted from Herodian by the same author; cf. A. G. Oxon. 4. 412. 9: 'Απτερα, St. Byz.; cf. Strab. 479: 'Αραί, St. Byz.: 'Αργυρά, Paus. 7. 18. 6: 'Αργυρα (?) another city, St. Byz.: 'Αριστεραί, Paus. 2. 34. 8 'Αχέρραι, St. Byz.: Βαίταρα (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βαυταρρούς: Βούρα, St. Byz. s. v. Παναιούρα, Strab. 59, is Βούρα in Ptol. 3. 16. 15, but wrongly, for *a* is short; Callimach. H. in Del. 102; Βουρά therefore is a mistake in Philo Jud. T. 2. p. 514. 28; H. D.: Γέρμαρα (?) St. Byz.: Γίνδαρα (?) St. Byz.: Γλαφυρά is, according to Arc. 101. 14, oxytone as the name of a city: Γλαφύραι, Hom. Il. 2. 712, on which passage Eust. 327. 34 observes that the 'more exact critics' (οἱ ἀκριβέστεροι) barytoned the word to distinguish it from the adjective, but it is oxytone in most editions; Pape quotes Γλαφύρα as a woman's name; in Appian, Civ. 5. 7, it is in the MSS. oxytone, though Bekker has it paroxytone: Γλυκερά is oxytone according to Arc. 101. 6, though Γλυκέρη appears in Strab. 410; Athen. 584 A; Suid. and elsewhere: Γόμορρα or Γόμορα, Suid.; the genitive is usually Γομόρρας, but the accusative Γόμορρα, and perhaps Γόμορραν: Γόβορα (?) Suid. . Γυραί (sc. πέτραι), Hom. Odys. 4. 500: Δαρά, St. Byz.: Δαρραί, St. Byz.: Δήμητρα, Paus. 1. 37. 2, etc.: Δηρά, St. Byz.: Δισοραί, St. Byz.: 'Εβора, St. Byz.; the Codex Vrat. has 'Εβηρα, and Ptol. 2. 5. 8 has it under the form 'Εβουρα; if 'Εβора be the correct orthography, the word ought to be paroxytone: 'Ελευθεραί, Diod. Sic. 4. 3; Strab. 375; Arc. 101. 8: 'Εννυδρα (?) Strab. 753; 'Εραί, Thucyd. 8. 19; but 'Εραι, Strab. 644: 'Ερυθρά, and 'Ερυθραί, Apion and Herodorus: others distinguished 'Ερύθραι in Boeotia from 'Ερυθραί in Ionia, Eust. 267. 6; cf. Chærob. E. 27. 10: Θερμυδραί, Apollod. 2. 5. 11; W. Dindorf thinks this corrupt; the ordinary form of the word is τὰ Θέρμυδρα: Θοραί, a deme, St. Byz.: Θορά, Theog. Can. 107. 22: 'Ινδαρα (?) St. Byz.: 'Ιερά, Diod. Sic. 5. 7, etc.: 'Ιρά, St. Byz.: 'Ιρή, Aristarchus; 'Ιρη others, Schol. Ven. I. 150; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 11. 3; see Lob. Par. 343: Λαμπτραί, a deme, Phot. Lex. v. Λαμπτρέις: Λυκόσουρα is, like the other compounds from ούρα, proparoxytone, Paus. 8. 2. 1; those not derived from that word are for the most part regular, as Κόσσουρα, Strab. 123: Μάκκαραι, St. Byz.: Μανδαραί, St. Byz.: Μίσκερα, St. Byz.: Νόσουρα, St. Byz.: Ξηρά, St. Byz.: 'Ολόβαργα (?) St. Byz.: Παναιούρα (?) St. Byz.: Πειραι, Paus. 7. 18. 1; Theog. Can. 101. 12: Σαύρα (?) St. Byz.: Σιρρά, St. Byz.: Στουρά, Arrian Ind. 21. 1; Pape: Φάρα, Strab. 388, another city in Africa, is oxytone, Strab. 831: Φαλάκραι, St. Byz.: Φαρά, St. Byz., etc.; sometimes falsely Φάραι: Φερά, female name, Eust. 327. 12; Theog. Can. 101. 13: Φεραί, St. Byz.: Φηρά, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 12; Eust. 580. 44, or Φηραί, St. Byz.: Χάραδρα (?) St. Byz.: Χείμερα (?) St. Byz.

168. The Ionic words in ρη=ρα are oxytone when the common forms are so, paroxytone in other cases, as ἀγορή (ἀγορά), ἀθάρη, ἀλεωρή (ἀλεωρά), ἀναδορή (ἀναδορά), ἀποκουρή (ἀποκουρά), ἀποφορή (ἀποφορά), ἀρή (ἀρά), βορή (βορά), δεξιτερή, δέρη, though δειρή is oxytone, ἐκυρή, ἐλπωρή, θαλπωρή, κόρη, νευρή, ξηρή (γῆ), οὐρή, πυρή, Ἀγορή, Ἀγρη, Ἀντισάρη, Ἀσχηρη, Δείρη, Ἐφύρη, Κάτρη, Κύρη, Ὀλύκρη, Τερψιχόρη, Φηρή; the following are oxytone, δειρή, θορή, καρή.

169. NOTE 1.—See Choerob. C. 515. 1 : Δειρή is in Æolic δέβρα, Choerob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 194. 11 : δέρη is paroxytone, E. M. 94. 4 : δορπαρή, Zonar. 562, not δορπαρή, Suid. : καρή, Arc. 113; Theog. Can. 78. 30; Eust. 1257. 52; A. G. 1173; κάρη is neuter, though there are instances of its being used as feminine; cf. H. D. s. v. On φωρή, *theft*, see L. S. s. v.; they have also ιερή = *ιέρεια*.

170. NOTE 2.—'Αγορή, Herodot. 7. 58 : Αἰσχροί is oxytone in Plut. 2. 474 C : Δείρη, E. M. 262. 52; it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Strab. 769; 773; in Ptol. 1. 15. 11; 4. 7. 9; 8. 16. 12 we have either Δήρη or Δείρη : Δουσαρή, St. Byz. : Ίρη, Aristarchus made it oxytone, others paroxytone, Schol. Ven. 1. 150; Herodian also made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. 1. 292, though the contrary is stated, A. G. 1173; see Lob. Par. 343 : Καίρη, St. Byz.; in Strab. 220 it is Καίρεα : Λειμηρή, Eust. 287. 35, a name of Epidaurus, is an adjective : Νηρή (?): Περιστερή, St. Byz. : Φηρή, E. M. 791. 46 : 'Ρή = 'Ρέα, Pherecydes ap. Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 5.

171. NOTE 3.—The contracted words νεβρή, Orph. Arg. 447, ταυρή, τραγή, Eust. 374, are properisomena.

### -ΣΑ.

172. Words in *σα* have the final *a* short, and the accent is retracted, as αῖσα, ἀνασσα, βασίλισσα, βήσσα, γλῶσσα, ἔμπουσα, ἡρώσσα (or ἡρῶσσα), θάλασσα, λύσσα, μέλισσα, μούσα, νύσσα, πείσα, πίσσα, σάρισα, φυλάκισσα, Ἀρέθουσα, Δούσα, Ἐδεσσα, Ἑρμῶνασσα, Ἰφιάνασσα, Κρίσα, Κόσσα, Λάγουσα, Λάρισα, Λίβυσσα, Νίσα, Νύσα, Συράκουσαι, Τίρσαι, Φαῖσα; except words in ησσα = ἥεσσα, ουσσα = ὀεσσα, and ωσσα, which are properisomena, as τεχνήσσα, τιμῆσσα, χερνήσσα, Πιτυούσσα, Ῥοδούσσα, Μελιττοῦσσα, Ἰοφῶσσα : Συράκουσσα is however proparoxytone, and ἡρῶσσα properisomenon.

173. NOTE 1.—Arc. 97. 16; Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 25 : βασιά, Hesych.; cf. H. D. s. v. . βηνῶσα = ἡ φωνὴ τῶν προβάτων, Hesych.; βήσασα or βησασά, Diosc. 3. 53; βησασά, Paul. Æg. p. 277. 45, quoted by H. D. s. v., a barbarous (Syriac) word : βλήσσα (?) Hesych. : ἐπιούσα (sc. ἡμέρα) : ἡρῶσσα, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 1309, ἡρῶσσαι properisπωμένους Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν δεκάτῃ φησίν, ἐκ συναλοιφῆς τοῦ ἡρώσσαι τοῦ ἥρωος δὲ τὸ θηλυκὸν γίνεται ἡρῶσσα : κατακάσα or κατακάσσα in Hesych.; Suid.; and E. M. 494. 38, is doubtful; 'Glossa ex versu Callimachi sumta, quem servavit Etym. M. p. 819. 4, Σκύλλα γυνὴ κατακάσα καὶ οὐ ψύθος οὐνοῦ ἔχουσα. Ex quo apparet κατακάσα esse scribendum, et sic duo codd. Suidae nisi quis κατάκασσα præferat : nam κάσσα per πόρνη explicatur a grammaticis.' H. D.

174. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* The books present a large number of proper names accented in such a manner as to violate the rule laid down above, but the explicit statements of the older grammarians leave little doubt that the majority of these apparent exceptions are really mistakes. The following rules are given by Arcadius for the accentuation of these words—96. 3, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα παρεσχηματισμένα προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ κατὰ συναλοιφὴν εἴη ἀπὸ δξυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· δαφνήεσσα φωνήεσσα· τὸ δὲ τεχνήεσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ τεχνήεσσα· καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ δξυτόνων εἰς ΗΣ· χερνῆς χερνήεσσα, ἀργῆς ἀργήεσσα, Κρής Κρητός Κρήεσσα, θῆς θήεσσα : Arc. 97. 12, τὰ εἰς ΣΣΑ ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἀπαρσχημάτιστα<sup>1</sup> προπαροξύνεται, εἰ μὴ

<sup>1</sup> 'ἀπαρσχημάτιστα dicitur propter ἡρῶσσα, ut patet ex Herodian ap. Schol. Apoll. Rhod. 4. 1309;' Schmidt.

παράλλοι ΟΥ· θάλασσα Ἰφιδάσσα θέρμασσα (ἡ κάμινος). τὰ δὲ παράλλοι τῇ ΟΥ, εἰ μὲν ἔχουσιν ἐν Σ, προπαροξύνεται· Φαέθουσα Ἀρέθουσα Αἶθουσα· εἰ δὲ δύο ἔχουσιν, προπερισπῶνται· Πιτυοῦσσα Ῥοδοῦσσα (δνόματα νήσαν) πλὴν τοῦ Ἐμπούσσα καὶ Συράκουσσα· Arc. 97. 19, τὰ εἰς ΣΑ δισύλλαβα βαρύνεται· αἶσα μοῖσα πείσα (ἡ πειθῶ) μεθ' ὧν γλῶσσα πίσσα νύσσα. A list of such deviations from the rule as have been noted is appended.

175. NOTE 3.—Αἰγείρουσα, St. Byz. . Αἰγούσα, Ptol. 3. 4. 17 : Αἶγουσα, St. Byz. : Ἀκέσα, Philostrat. Heroic. p. 703, quoted by H. D. : Ἀκέσαι, St. Byz. : Ἀλιοῦσα is better Ἀλιούσσα, Paus. 2. 34. 8 ; I cannot find any authority for Ἀλφειῶσα or Ἀλφειοῦσα, which are given both by Pape and by H. D. : the passages to which they refer prove nothing : Ἀνεμῶσα, Paus. 8. 35. 9 : Ἀνήτουσα, St. Byz., or better Ἀνητούσσα ; H. D. : Ἀνθούσα, St. Byz. s. v. Συκαί, is very doubtful ; Ἀνθουσα, Phot. Bib. 340. 14, is the better form, unless we regard it as a significant noun ; the name Ἀργινοῦσσα is spelled and accented in various ways, e. g. Ἀργίνουσα, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 697 = 710 ; Ἀργίνουσαι, Thucyd. 8. 101 ; Xenoph. Hell. 1. 6. 27 (Schneider prints Ἀργινοῦσαι in his index) ; Diod. Sic. 13. 98 ; Ἀργινοῦσαι, Harpocr. ; E. M. 137. 15, 720. 28, on the former of which passages Sylburg observes, 'Rectius Ἀργεινοῦσαι, nempe ab ἀργεννός, 135. 39 : ut docet etiam Stephanus Byz. Posterioriorem scripturam Ἀργινοῦσαι per ι, sequitur Androction in Atticis, ut testatur idem Stephanus : vel per systolen scilicet ex ἀργεινός, vel per μεταβολὴν ex ἀργίλος ;' Ἀργινοῦσσα, Strab. 615. 617 ; Ἀργίνουσα, Suid. ; Zonar. 206 (where some MSS. have Ἀργένουσα and Ἀργένουσα) ; Ἀργεινοῦσα, St. Byz. νήσος πρὸς τῇ ἡπείρῳ τῆς Τρωάδος παρὰ τὸ Ἀργεννὸν ἀκρωτήριον, ἀφ' οὗ Ἀργεννέει, καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν Ἀργεννοῦς καὶ Ἀργεινοῦσα. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ἀργεινοῦσιος. Ἀνδροκτίαν ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς διὰ τοῦ ι : Ἀριστοφῶσα, woman's name, Pape : Ἀσαι, St. Byz. : Βαργόσα (?) Strab. 720, quoted by Pape, though it proves nothing as to the accent : Βάρουσαι, H. D., is Βαρούσαι in Ptol. 7. 2. 28, on which L. Dindorf says, 'Præstat fortasse Βαρούσαι scribi :' Γήθουσα, St. Byz., or Γήθουσα, Zonar. : Γοννοῦσα in St. Byz. is rightly, Γονοῦσσα, in Paus. 2. 4. 4, 5. 18. 7 ; another false form of the same word, Γονοῦσα, occurs in Eust. 291. 42 : Δελφοῦσα, St. Byz. s. v. Δελφοί : Ἐλοῦσα, St. Byz. : Ἐμπουσσα, Arc. 97. 18 ; the usual form is Ἐμπούσσα : Ἐρεικοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586, is properly written Ἐρεικοῦσα in Strab. 276 and St. Byz. : Ὠγαννοῦσα (?) is correctly Ὠγαννοῦσα in Paus. 4. 34. 12 : Ἰχνοῦσα is found in three MSS. of Arist. Mirab. Ausc. 100. 2 ; the proper form is Ἰχνοῦσσα, Paus. 10. 17. 1, and this Bekker has rightly adopted in the passage of Aristot. just cited : Καββαλοῦσα, Lucian Ver. Hist. 2. 46 : Κάρουσα (?) Arrian Peripl. Pape : Κηλοῦσα, Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 7, where some books read Κόλωσσα (?) : Κισσοῦσσα, Plut. 1. 449, this is the only correct form, as Κισσέσσα occurs in Plut. 2. 772 B : Κισσοῦσα is certainly false : Κολοσσαί or Κολασσαί is oxytone : Κοτινοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Eust. ad Dion. Per. 456 : Λαπέρσα, St. Byz., a mountain in Laconia, may as a Doric form be correct : Μαῖσα, Pape, is false for Μαῖσα, Herodian 5. 3. 2, etc. : Μαράθουσσα, St. Byz. : Μελίτουσσα, St. Byz. : Μήλουσσα, St. Byz. : Μύρτουσσα, St. Byz. : Ὀφιοῦσα, Scylax p. 29 : Ὀφιοῦσσα, Strab. 306. 167 : Παγασαί, Strab. 436 : Πιτυοῦσα, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 586 ; Diod. Sic. 5. 16 ; for Πιτυοῦσσα, Strab. 394, etc., is unquestionably wrong ; cf. Arc. 97. 17 : Πιτυοῦσαι or Πιτύουσαι, St. Byz. : Πολεμοῦσα, an Amazon, Quint. Smyr. 1. 42 ; H. D. : Πύργησσα, St. Byz. : Ῥόδουσσα, St. Byz. for Ῥοδοῦσα is false : Σίδουσσα, St. Byz. : Σκότουσσα, St. Byz. : Σχίνουσσα, St. Byz. should be Σχινόσσα : Arcadius, 97. 18, excepts Συράκουσσα from the rule, but that form does not seem to occur elsewhere ; the ordinary forms are regular, as Συράκουσαι, Συράκοσαι, Συρήκουσαι ; cf. Theog. Can. 56. 28 ; Συρακοῦσαι in St. Byz. is clearly a mistake : Ταφιοῦσα s. Ταφιοῦσσα, H. D. quoting Pliny, N. H. 36. 21. 151 ; the latter form is correct : Τελφοῦσα (see below Τιλοῦσσα, etc.) :

Τέλφουσα or Τελφούσσα, Polyb. 4. 77. 5 : Τέλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τεύγλουσσα (?) : Τεύτλουσσα, St. Byz. ; Thuc. 8. 42 : Τίλφοῦσα, Paus. 9. 33. 1 : Τίλφοῦσσα or Τίλφουσσα, St. Byz. : Τίλφῶσσα, Strab. 411 : Τίλφωσσα, Herodian ap. St. Byz. ; Τιμῶσα, a woman, Athen. 609 A : Τραγασαί (?) H. D. is Τραγάσαι in Pollux 6. 63, and Τράγασαι in St. Byz. : Ὑδροῦσα, a name of Ceos, Hesych. : Φάκουσσα, St. Byz. : Φασήλουσαι, St. Byz. should be οὔσαι.

176. NOTE 1.—*The Female Names* (also used as names of ships) Ἐπιπηδῶσα, Ἰοῦσα, Κρατοῦσα, Ναυκρατοῦσα, Στεφανοῦσα, Τιμῶσα, Τρυφῶσα, retain their participial accent.

## -ΣΗ.

177. Words in ση are paroxytone, as ἄση, ἔρση, ἔέρση, κόρση, Γενέση, Μέσση, Τεμέση, Χρύση, except the deme-names Βησσή and Περγασή.

178. NOTE.—The following exceptions occur :—βουσῆ (?) Hesych. : βυσῆ (or βυσά, νόσος), Lob. Par. 333.

*Proper Names.*—Ἀσαί, St. Byz. : Βησσή, Arc. 113. 24 ; Theog. Can. 117. 10 ; Βῆσσα, the Locrian city, is always properispomenon in our books : Δροσῆ, woman's name, Lucian Dial. Meret. c. 10, where Jacobitz and Meineke read Δροσί, from Δροσίς : Παγάση, E. M. 646. 39, is generally oxytone as a plural, Παγασαί : Περγασῆ, a deme, Arc. 113. 24 ; St. Byz. s. vv. Ἀγγελή and Περγασή.

## -ΤΑ.

179. Words in τα have the final α short : the accent is retracted, as δίατα, θήτα, Ἔγεστα, Λάδεστα, except contracted words in ουτα, which are properispomena, as μελιπτοῦτα, οἰνοῦτα, προσώπουτα ; and Doric forms in τᾶ=τη, which retain the accent of the latter form, as στήτα (στήτη), ἀλακάτα (ἡλακάτη) ; the proper name Αὔγουστᾶ is paroxytone.

180. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives.* Arc. 96. 16 ; Eust. 1735. 52 : αὔτα=ἄφάτᾶ, cf. L. S. s. v. : βαῖτα (?) is more generally found paroxytone, and in Doric βαίτα is certainly right ; βαίτη, Arc. 114. 18, is also not uncommon : καίνιτα=ἄδελφή, Hesych. . κήτα (?) Hesych. : μορτά, Hesych. ; Pollux 7. 151, etc., is μόρτη in Eust. 1854. 31, as Dindorf thinks, wrongly : πελλύτα (??) Hesych. : τᾶτᾶ, Anth. Pal. 11. 67. 4.

181. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Several Doric names are inserted which are not strictly exceptions to the rule :—Ἀέται (?) Hesych. . Αἰγέστα, Strab. 254 : Αἰγέστα, Pape ; Polyb. 1. 24. 2 : Ἀράτα=τη, Dor., Pape : Ἀρετά, woman's name, Anth. App. 53 : Ἀρτέμιτα, St. Byz., or Ἀρτεμίτα, Strab. 744, also one of the Echinadæ, Strab. 59 : Ἀσβύστα, St. Byz. : Ἀσταί, St. Byz. : Αὔγουστα, Choeroboscus, C. 326. 9, wastes nearly a page over the name Αὔγουστα, and yet leaves the accent of the word doubtful ; as a proper name he says that the α is long, but that ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλίδος it is short, because it is an Italian word : Καισαραυγούστα, Strab. 161, where Meineke alters it to Καισαραυγούστα : Παξανγούστα, Strab. 151, where Kramer has Παξανγούστα, and Meineke Παξαγούστα : Αὔδάτα, woman, Athen. 557 C : Γαβρήτα, Strab. 292 : Ἐγέστα, St. Byz. is

rightly *Ἐγέστα*, Diod. Sic. 12. 83; 14. 48: *Ἐόρτα*, Strab. 318; also an Indian city, Ptol. 7. 2. 13: *Ἐταξέτα*, woman, so *Pape*, quoting Phot. Bib. 228. 9, which proves nothing: *Ἱεταί*, St. Byz.: *Κερεαταί*, which is quoted by *Pape* from Strab. 238, is there *Κερεάτε* or *Κερεάτε*: *Κιλλουτά* insula maris Indici ap. Arrian. Exp. 6. 19, nomen suspectum, *H. D.*: *Κοτύρτα*, Thucyd. 4. 56: *Κότυρτα*, St. Byz.: *Κοῦντα* = *Quinta*, Anth. App. 375: *Κρατίστα* = *η*, woman, *Pape*: *Κυρίτα*, woman, Lycoph. 1392: *Λαυαγήτα* (?) woman: *Παραπίτα*, woman, Xenoph. Hell. 4. 1. 39; *H. D.*: *Πικταί*, Strab. 237: *Πλαγκταί πέτραι*, Hom. etc.: *Προλύτα*, woman, Plut. 1. 606: *Σαβάτα*, Strab. 226: *Σπαῦτα*, Strab. 523: *Τεύτα*, woman, *Pape*: *H. D.* have *Τεύτα*, and quote Polyb. 2. 4: *Τρήτα*, Strab. 683: *Φουρνίτα*, St. Byz.

## -TH.

182. Common substantives in *τη* are paroxytone, as *ἀπάτη*, *ἄτη*, *βλαύτη*, *δαίτη*, *δροίτη*, *ἐλάτη*, *ἡλακάτη*, *κασιγνήτη*, *κίστη*, *κόλη*, *πλάτη*, *ὠμοπλάτη*; except those in *ετη*, *οτη*, *κτη*, and *ορητη*, which are oxytone, as *ἀρετή*, *τελετή*, *γενετή* (but *μελέτη*, *ἐρέτη*, and *ἀτρυγέτη*, sc. *θάλασσα*), *βιοτή*, *μοτή*, *ποτή* (but *ἀβρότη*, sc. *νύξ* and *ἀμβρότη*), *ἀκτή*, *εἰρκτή*, *πηκτή*, *στακτή*: *ἀορτή*, *ἐορτή*, *μορτή*, and the following, *ἀστή*, *αὐτή*, *βροντή*, *λιτή*, *παλαιστή*, *πινυτή*, *τελευτή*, *φυστή*. Those in *οτη* involving a numerical idea are feminine adjectives, and consequently oxytone, as *εἰκοστή*, *πεντηκοστή*. *Ἀκτῇ*, *ἀρκτῇ*, and *λεοντῇ* are contracted.

183. NOTE 1.—Arc. 113. 25—115. 3; the apparent exceptions to this rule, which are numerous, are for the most part adjectives used substantively. Probably nothing more rational than popular caprice has determined the retention of the adjectival accent in some cases, and the adoption of a substantival one in others. *Ἀβαρταί* = *πηναί*: *Κύπριοι*, Hesych.: *ἀβρότη* (sc. *νύξ*): *αἰζυκτῇ* = *γῇ*, Hesych.: *ἀκοστή*, an adjective according to Buttm. Lexilog. p. 76: *ἀκτῇ*, Arc. 114. 23: *ἀλεστή* (?) the only passage (Joseph. A. J. 3. 10. 5) quoted by *H. D.* proves nothing as to the accent, the nominative might be *ἀλεστής*: *ἀλοιτή*, though found, is false for *ἀλοίτη*: *ἀπαντή*, Sept. 2 Reg. 10. 5, etc.: *ἀρετή*, Arc. 114. 3: *ἀστή*, feminine of *ἀστός*: *ἀστραγαλωτή* (*ἀστραγαλωτός*) Lob. Par. 352: *ἀτρυγέτη* (sc. *θάλασσα*) Anth. App. 234: *αὐαντή* (sc. *νόσος*), Hippocr. p. 484. 24.; *H. D.*: *αὐτή*, Arc. 114. 10: *βαλλωτή*, Diosc. 3. 117; *H. D.*; cf. Lob. Prol. 393: *βλαστή*, Arc. 114. 23, though he says that some barytoned it, and *βλάστη* is given as the proper accent by Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 304; it seems to be always paroxytone in our books: *παραβλάστη*, ‘apud Theophr. H. P. 1. 2. 6, codex Urbinae παραβλάστὰς duplici accentu,’ *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *βροντή*, Arc. 114. 22: *βρυτταί*, Hesych.: *γοιταί*, Hesych.: *γوستαί* αἱ *κριθαί*, Theog. Can. 13. 27: *γρινή*, ‘Lib. Ep. 1594,’ *H. D.*: *δεκτῇ*, Hesych.: *δετή* (sc. *λαμπάς*) Hom., etc.: *δητταί*, Hesych.: *δωτή* (?) Hesych.: *ἐγγυητή* (sc. *γυνή*) Lob. Par. 350: *ἐγκαντή*, *H. D.*: *ἐγκλειστή*, *H. D.*: *ἐμβατή*, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 1055 = 1057, Suid. s.v. *πύλος*, is probably false for *ἐμβατή*, Pollux 4. 115; 7. 91: *ἐρέτη*, E. M. 94. 51; Lob. Par. 475: *ἐρκατή* (?) Hesych.: *ζυγητή* (?) ἡ *κλείς*, Hesych.: *ζωστή*, *H. D.*: *θεμιστή*, Hesych., probably false for *θέμιστι*: *θουρητή* (?) Hesych.: *θρεπτῇ*, Lob. Par. 350, really an adjective: *καθέτη*, if it exists, is a feminine adjective used substantively: *καλαμωτή*, Eust. 1533. 51: *καμηλωτή*, i. e. a camel’s hair coat, Lob. Par. 332: *καρπτή*



(?) in Hesych. is corrupt: καταρακτή (sc. θύρα) or καταρράκτη (?) Lob. Par. 332: κερωτή, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30; Arc. 114. 14, where Schmidt reads κηρωτή: κηρωτή, strictly a feminine adjective used as a substantive, Arc. 114. 14, so also κοκκωτή (?): κομιστή, an adjective, Lob. Par. 351: 'κοπή edulium, κόπη porrum sectile dici, non temere sumi videtur, v. Schweighæuser ad. Athen. T. 7. 575; Lob. Par. 351: κόρτη or κάρτη, Hesych.: κοστή and κόστη, Hesych.: κρυπή (sc. ἀρχή) Lob. Par. 333; in the sense of *cellar* or *underground passage* it is sometimes oxytone, e. g. Athen. 205 A, where however Dindorf reads κρύπη, and that is the better accent: κωλωτή (or κωλώτη) Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 23, for which Sylburg has κωλώτης in his index: λειτή (?) Hesych. = λιτή: λεπαστή, Arc. 115. 3, or λεπαστή, as some accented, Athen. 484 F: οἱ μὲν δύνουσι τὴν τελευταίαν, ὡς καλή, οἱ δὲ παροξύνουσι, ὡς μεγάλη: λιτή, Theog. Can. 117. 15; Arc. 114. 8; λουτή is erroneous; the word is regular Theog. Can. 117. 28: μαλωτή (sc. διφθέρα): μελέτη, Arc. 114. 4; E. M. 94. 51: μέτη (?) Hesych.: μηλωτή (sc. δορά) A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 29; Arc. 114. 14; Lob. Par. 332: μισητή = ἡ ἀξία μίσους: μισητή = ἡ καταφερὴς πρὸς συνουσίαν, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 94; Valck.; this distinction was also retained in Doric and Ionic, cf. Eust. 1650. 64, but it is often neglected: μνηστή (sc. ἄλοχος), Apollon. Rhod. 1. 780: μορτή, Lob. Par. 349: νεάτη, when used as a substantive = νεάτη χορδή is paroxytone; so also ὑπάτη, but νεατή (sc. γῆ): οἰσπωτή, Arc. 114. 15, is οἰσπώτη in E. M. 619. 10, and Aristoph. Lys. 575, quoted by L. S.: παλαιστή, or better παλαστή, Arc. 115. 3: παλυντή (?) : πελλαστή, Lob. Par. 349; πηκτή, Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 8: πυντή, some made it paroxytone, Aristarchus however wrote it oxytone, Schol. Ven. H. 289; I. 150; Πινύτη is a proper name Arc. 114. 10: πλεκτή (sc. σείρά) Pollux 10. 142; it is also used with the ellipse of other nouns: πλέκτη, in A. G. Oxon. 3. 351. 22, may be from the masculine πλέκτης, Lob. Par. 352: πλωτή (sc. ἔγχευς) Pollux 6. 63: πτερωτή, A. G. Oxon. 2. 327. 30, is also an adjective used substantively: ρυτή, Nicand. Ther. 523; H. D.: σεβαστή = Augusta: σηπή, adjective, Lob. Par. 352: σκεπαστή, Eust. 1165. 52: στακτή (sc. κονία) Lob. Par. 352: συναπή, H. D.: σχισταί (sc. βλαῖται) Lob. Par. 352; Pollux 7. 85: τελετή, Arc. 114. 3: τελευτή, Arc. 114. 19; Chærob. E. 38. 7: τρυπή, Lob. Par. 351: ὑπαντή, also ὑπάντη: φώκτη, Lob. Par. 351: φυστή (sc. μάζα) Herodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 608; this word is occasionally, though incorrectly, paroxytone; Mæris, p. 384, strangely enough has φυστή: ψυκτά (sc. μάζα) Lob. Par. 351.

184. NOTE 2.—The following are usually contracted:—ἀκτη = ἀκτέα is often written ἀκτή, e. g. Diosc. 4. 174; Theoph. H. P. 3. 13. 4; sometimes even ἀκτη, Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21 = Tom. 13. 153 A: the compound χαμαιακτη is falsely written χαμαίακτη Diosc. 4. 175; Galen de Simp. Med. Fac. 6. 21: ἀρκτή (sc. δορά) Pollux 5. 16: λεοντή (sc. δορά) Eust. 450. 25; Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 21.

185. Proper names in τη are paroxytone, as Ἀμφιτρίτη, Ἀρήτη, Ἀταλάντη, Ἀφροδίτη, Ἀφύτη, Δημαρέτη, Δίκητη, Ἑκάτη, Θεοδότη, Ἰοκάστη, Κρήτη, Μελίτη, Ναπάται, Οἶτη, Προχύτη, Σπάρτη, Ταυγέτη, except oxytone, the deme Βαρή, and Λιταί, Σεβαστή, with a few others.

186. NOTE.—Ἀβρωτή (?) Lob. Prol. 393: Ἀδρησταί, H. D. for which they quote Diod. Sic. 17. 91, a passage which proves nothing as to the accent: Ἀκτη, an old name of Attica, and of other places, St. Byz.; the compound Καλάκτη = Καλή ἀκτη, is regular: Ἀφέτη, Eust. 1967. 21; this is the common accent, but the word is also found as oxytone, see Lob. Par. 475; the plural also varies, but

here there seems more authority for making it oxytone, Arc. 114. 2; St. Byz.; Diod. Sic. 11. 12: **Βατή**, the deme, Arc. 113. 28; St. Byz.: in Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 24 we find **Βάτη** (*sic*) **δῆμος Ἀττικοῖς ἀδιάφορα γὰρ τὰ τοῦ τόπου**: according to E. M. 192. 13, **βάτη** was a Messenian word = γῆ: **Εἰρκτή** and **Εἰρκταί**, *inclosure*, also a place in Sicily, Polyb. 1. 56. 3, 'Cognominem Argorum locum dicere videtur Xen. H. Gr. 4. 7. 7,' *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D.: **Ἱμερτή**, name of Lesbos, Eust. 741. 32: **Κλειτή**, E. M. 518. 3; Apollod. 2. 1. 5, is sometimes paroxytone; but according to Etym. Gud. 325. 43 most made it oxytone: **Κορσωτή**, Xen. Anab. 1. 5. 4: **Κρεμαστή**, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 37: **Κριθωτή**, St. Byz.; according to Arc. 114. 13 this is paroxytone, and such is the reading of most books in Demosthenes and elsewhere, e. g. Strab. 459: **Λεοντή**, a woman, Phot. Bib. 149. 32: **Λητή** in St. Byz. and elsewhere is wrong; the word is expressly made paroxytone by Theog. Can. 117. 15: **Λιταί**, Hom., etc. naturally keeps the accent of the common noun: **Λυταί**, St. Byz.; Lob. Par. 475: **Περκωτή**, Theog. Can. 117. 33, is expressly said to be barytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 390. 26: the proper name **Πινύτη**, Arc. 114. 10, is oxytone according to the Schol. Ven. I. 150, and a sufficiently absurd reason is given for its being so: **Πλαγκταί** (*sc. πέται*): **Πρωτή**, an island, St. Byz., but **Πρώτη** as the name of a woman is paroxytone: **Σεβαστή**, St. Byz., etc.: **Σητή**, St. Byz. s. v. **Σητία**: **Τρητή**, Ptol. 6. 7. 45: **Φιλωτή** (?) a woman, *Pape*.

### -ΤΑ and -ΥΗ.

187. Substantives, both proper and common, in *va* and *vh* are paroxytone, as **γύα**, **καρύα**, **μύα**, **οἰσύα**, **οἰξύα**, **σικύα**, **Δατύα**, **Κρύα**, **Μαρσύα**, **Μιλύαι**, **Μινύα**, **ἀφύη**, **ἐγγύη**, **σμιυνή**, **χλεύη**, **Λιβύη**, **Φύη**; except **Μάντνα**, which is proparoxytone, and the oxytones **ἀκουή** (**ἀκούα**, Dor.), **σκευή**, and **φυή** (**φυνά**, Dor.).

188. NOTE 1.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in va*. **Αἶα** or **αἶα** as Æolic seems to be an error, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 36, note 11: **βοθά** (?) Hesych.: **διεγγύα** (?), in Schol. Thucyd. 3. 70 it is rightly **διεγγύα**; **ἐγγυή** and **παρεγγυή** are found in some books, though they are unquestionably wrong, see Lob. Phryn. 302; Arc. 103. 27: concerning **ἰγνύα**, Theog. Can. 106. 21 makes the following observation, **ἰγνύα ὕρνα Ἀρίσταρχος συστέλλει τὸ Α καὶ ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ καὶ προπαροξύνει, ἐναλλαγὴν τόνου καὶ χρόνου πεποικώς, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανός**: this explains the passage in Schol. Ven. N. 212, **ἰγνύην Ἰωνικῶς μετέβαλε τὸν τόνον, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἀκόλουθον ἰγνύα ἔστιν, ὡς Ἡρωδιανός ἐν τῷ ια' τῆς καθόλου**: I have not however been able to find any place where **ἰγννα** occurs, though **ἰγνύα** and **ἰγνύη** are common enough, see Lob. Phryn. 302.; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 242: **σίκυα** and **νέκυα** (?) occur in Eust. 291. 38; cf. Theog. Can. 106. 20: **φυνά** = **φυή**.

189. NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names in va*. **Αἶγυα**, Strab. 141: **Ἀτέγυα**, Strab. 141: **Γένουα**, Strab. 201. 202; Ptol. 3. 1. 3, is **Γενά** in St. Byz.: **Ἐλευθέρυα** (?) St. Byz.: **Κάπυα**, St. Byz.: **Μάντνα**, St. Byz., or **Μάντουα**, Strab. 213, etc.: **Οὔιδουα** (indeclinable?), Ptol. 2. 2. 1: **Τράμπυα**, St. Byz.; **Φλυά** (?) = **Φυή** is said to occur also as a paroxytone, see § 191.

190. NOTE 3.—*Exceptional Common Substantives in υη*. **Ἀκουή**, Ion. = **ἀκοή**: **σκευή**, Arc. 103. 12; Philem. Lex. p. 68. § 186: the compounds of this word are regular, as **ἀποσκευή**, **κατασκευή**, **παρασκευή**, **ἐπισκευή**; the Byzantine form **οἰκοσκευή**, which is irregular, has been expunged by Schmidt from the text of Arcadius; Lob. Par. 369 makes it paroxytone: **φυή**, Arc. 103. 25; A. G. Oxon. 1. 427. 26; so **διαφυή**, etc.: **ἐμπύη** is in some lexicons made oxytone, but apparently without authority.

**191. NOTE 4.**—*Exceptional Proper Names in υή.* Ἀγανή, Schol. Ven. I. 150; the passage in Arc. 103. 10 (ἀγανὴ δένυται ἐπιθετικὸν ὄν) seems to imply that the proper name is paroxytone, as Ἀγαυή, the daughter of Danaus, sometimes is; but even her name is frequently oxytone, e. g. Apollod. 2. 1. 3, etc.; see *Fix* ap. H. D. s. v.: Κανή, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 20: Ναυή, Suid. is barbarous: Φλυή, a deme, Arc. 103. 26.

### -ΦΑ and -ΦΗ.

**192.** Common substantives in φη are oxytone, as ἀλοιφή, ἀφή, βαφή, γλυφή, γραφή, περικαλυφή, κορυφή, ὀμφή, ὀροφή, ραφή, στροφή, ταφή, τροφή; except paroxytone, those in ιφη, ηφη, λφη (yet ἀδελφή is oxytone), and ρφη (yet μορφή is oxytone), as ἀγρίφη, σκίφη, ἀκαλήφη, μίλφη, σίλφη, κάρφη, νάρφη, τάρφη, σύρφη, together with λαίφη, νύμφη, σκάφη, a canoe, λόφη, and τύφη.

**193. NOTE.**—Arc. 115. 4-18; Theog. Can. 118. 4; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 8: ἀγρίφη τὸ σκάφιον, Arc. 115. 13; Theog. Can. 118. 7: ἀδελφή is oxytone as the feminine of ἀδελφός: cf. ἀστή, ἀστὸς, and the like: the compounds of this word are very irregular; ἀνδραδέλφη, which occurs several times, is better ἀνδραδέλφη, in Eust. 392. 2; Zonar. 419: αὐταδέλφη, Schol. Eur. Hec. 944, *H. D.*, is αὐταδέλφη in other places: γυναικαδέλφη, Lob. Phryn. 306, or γυναικαδέλφη: δισεξαδέλφη, *H. D.*: ἑξαδέλφη, Anna Comn. p. 44 A, quoted by *H. D.*, who condemn the accent, which nevertheless is retained by Lob. Phryn. 306, and by L. S., and is agreeable to analogy: μητραδέλφη: πατραδέλφη: on the whole it seems best to accent these compounds according to the general rule, since analogy and some considerable authority support that view of the case: ἀκαλήφη, Arc. 115. 14: ἀλειφή seems to be an orthographical blunder for ἀλοιφή, see *H. D.* s. v.: ἀράφη (?) Arc. 115. 17: ἀσύφη, *H. D.*: κάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: κελύφη is a more than doubtful form for κέλυσφος: κιθάφη (and κινθάφη, = the sly, i. e. fox, is an adjective, *L. S.*; Arc. 115. 17 has σκιδάφη: λαίφη=λαῖφος, *E. M.* 274. 2: λόφη, Diod. Sic. 17. 90, seems doubtful; some propose to read λοφία: μίλφη, falling of the eyebrows: νάρφη, Hesych.: νύμφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 11: ριφή, Lycoph. 235. 1326: σίλφη and τίλφη, Lob. Phryn. 300; A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: σκαφή=τὸ σκάμμα: σκάφη=τὸ πλοῖον, Arc. 115. 6: σκίφη, Diog. Laert. 4. 27: σκύφη, *H. D.*: τάρφη, A. G. Oxon. I. 291. 14: τίφη, Athen. 115 F, is oxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 21. 5: τύφη, Theophr. H. P. I. 5. 3; I. 8. 1, etc.; *H. D.*

**194.** Proper names in φη are paroxytone, as Ἀνάφη, Ἐρίφη, Κάρφη, Σάμφη, Σίφη, Σκίρφαι, Τηλέφη, Τράφη, Τύμφη.

**195. NOTE 1.**—Pape quotes Οἰστροφή, the name of an Amazon, from Tzetzes, P. H. 180, and Κορυφή, a daughter of Oceanus, *E. M.* 474. 32, and also the name of a mountain, Paus. 7. 5. 9: Μορφή, Lob. Rhem. 319, note 2.

**196. NOTE 2.**—The Doric nouns in φᾱ seem to follow the accentuation of the common forms in φη, as ὀμφᾱ=ὀμφή; yet ὀμφα is also found. The following rare words are somewhat irregular—ἄπφα or ἀπφᾱ, Suid.: βᾱφᾱ, Dor.=ζωμός, Hesych., where the last editor prints βαφᾱ: καφᾱ, Dor.=λουτήρ: κέρκαφα=ἐγγύη, Hesych.: σοῖσφα or σοῦσφα is indeclinable; Cosmas Indicop. 2. p. 133 A, and 132 D; *H. D.*: Ἀλλιφαί, a town in Samnium (not Ἀλλιφαι, as Pape has it), Strab. 238, is paroxytone in Diod. Sic. 20. 35: Καφύαι, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13. 2; St. Byz., is Καφuai in Paus. 8. 15. 6, and Καφύη in Suidas; *H. D.*

Most words of this termination are verbals, and therefore oxytone according to that general analogy already referred to, § 62.

### -XA and -XH.

197. Common substantives in *χη* (*χᾱ*) are oxytone, as *ἀμυχή*, *ἀνακωχή*, *βληχή*, *βροχή*, *διδαχή*, *εὐχή*, *στοναχή*, *ψυχή*; except paroxytone, those in *ιχη*, as *μαστίχη*, *μειλίχη*, *μυρρίχη*; those with a consonant before *χη*, as *ἀργυράχη*, *βάκχη*, *βράγχη*, *κάλλχη*, *κόγχη*, *λέσχη*, *λόγχη*, *ᾠσχη* (yet *ἀρχή* is oxytone); and *καύχη*, *λάχχη* (?), *μαλάχη*, *μάχη*, *τύχη*.

198. NOTE.—ARC. 115. 19-28: *ἄγχη*, only occurs in the compounds *συνάγχη*, *ἀργυράγχη*, *ὑάγχη*, etc.: *ἀρχή*, Arc. 115. 24: *ἀσπράρχη*, quoted by L. S. from Orph. Hym. 9. 10, is an adjective, and were it not so, would still be regular: *αὐλάχα*=*εὐλάκα*, Hesych., or *εὐλαχα*, Suid.; Zonar. 908; cf. Thucyd. 5. 16 ibiq. schol.: *αὐχή*, Hesych., but *αὔχη*, Pind. Nem. 11. 29, a doubtful accent: the compounds *κριοδόχη*, *κυσοδόχη* are regular: *καύχη*, Pind. Nem. 9. 15; this accent seems very questionable; cf. Lob. Rhem. 269: *λάχχη* is quoted by L. S. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 914; in Dindorf's text it is *λαχαί*, yet in H. D. s. v. he condemns this accent, and makes the word in both its senses paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.; *λαχή* would be much more in accordance with analogy, and with the rule laid down by Arc. 115. 19: *λυμάχη*, Hesych., is regular as a compound: *μαλάχη*, Arc. 115. 16, *μαλάχη κοινόν* *μολόχη* *Ἀττικόν*, Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 323, which is a mistake, as *μαλάχη* is the Attic form; Athen. 58 D: *μάχη*, Arc. 115. 21: *μοσχῆ*=*έα* (sc. *δορά*) Pollux 5. 16: on *ᾠσχη* and *ᾠσχη* see H. D. s. v. *Ὀσχος*: *παλάχη* is the proper accent according to the rule of Arc. 115; but *παλαχή* occurs in Nicand. Ther. 449; H. D. *σανδαράχη* or *σανδαράκη*: *τάρχη*, see H. D. s. v. *Τάρχος*: *τύχη*, Theog. Can. 118. 12; Arc. 115. 21: *ὑάγχη* as a compound *ὑς*, *ἄγχη* is regular, like *ἀργυράγχη*: *ῥρχα* and *η*, Aristoph. Vest. 676, is *ῥρχή* in Hesych.. *φυσέχη*, Plat. Cratyl. 400 B: *ᾠσχη* (?) see above.

199. Proper names in *χη* are paroxytone, as *Βάκχη*, *Δολίχη* (*Δολιχή*, St. Byz.), *Ὀχη*, but *Λογχή* is oxytone according to Arc. 115. 24, though it occurs as paroxytone in Xenoph. Cyn. 7. 5; *Ἀσωχή*, Suid. s. v. *Ἀσωχαῖος*; *Σάριχα* (?) St. Byz. and *Χωχή*, St. Byz. are also exceptions to the rule.

### -ΨΑ and -ΨΗ.

200. The few words in *ψα* have a short, and retract the accent, as *κάμψα* or *κάψα*, *δίψα*, *βαίσαμψα*, *σκέμψα*, *στρέψα*, Arc. 96. 12.

### -ΩΑ and -ΩΗ.

201. All words in *ωα* are paroxytone, as *μυνῶα*, *ὑπερῶα*, *ῶα*, *Μυνῶα*: *ἀλωά*, if the nominative occurs in that form, is oxytone, like *ἀλωή*.

**202. NOTE.**—Κάλωα, ἡ διδασκαλία (?!). E. M. 486. 14: Κριῶα, St. Byz. is false; it should be Κριῶα, Arc. 100. 23: μῶά or μῶα = μούσα, Aristoph. Lys. 1249. 1298; cf. Ahrens de Dialect. ling. Gr. 2. p. 76 and 78; 'Apud Pausan. 8. 10. 4, ἐοικότα λέγουσι Καρῶν οἱ Μύλασα ἔχοντες ἐς τοῦ θεοῦ τὸ ἱερόν, δν φωνῇ τῇ ἐπιχωρίᾳ καλοῦσιν Ὀγάα, ubi liber unus Ὀγῶνα, ceteris nonnisi in accentu dissentientibus, non dubium quin Ὀσογῶ sit scribendum, deleto quod sequens Ἀθηναίοις peperit α,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: ῥῶά, a bad form for ῥοιά: σῶά (?) Dor. = ζῶή: φῶα (?) E. M. 819. 41, would be better ψῶα.

**203.** Words in ωη are oxytone, as δμωή, ἐρωή, ζωή (and Ζωή the proper name), θωή, ἰωή: the proper name Οἰνώη is paroxytone.

**204. NOTE.**—Arc. 103. 29. The compound αὐτοζωή deviates from the general rule, as does εὐζωά = εὐζωή, Pind. Pyth. 4. 233: ζῶη = τὸ ἐπᾶν τοῦ μέλιτος ἐφιστάμενον καὶ τοῦ γάλακτος, Eust. 906. 52, is distinguished by its accent from ζωή, *life*; ζόη is paroxytone: ποδορρώη, Callimach. Dian. 215, is corrupt for ποδορρώρη: Τρωαί = Trojan women; cf. Lob. Prol. 29 sq.

#### ACCENTUATION OF OBLIQUE CASES.

**205.** The general rule is followed, but the genitive plural, being always contracted in the Attic and Common dialects, is perispomenon, as μούσα, μούσης, μούση, μούσᾱν; μούσᾱ, μούσαιν; μούσαι, (μουσᾶων) μουσῶν, μούσαις, μούσᾱς.

**206.** The Genitive and Dative of all numbers from oxytone Nominatives are perispomena, as ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ψυχῇ; ψυχαῖν; ψυχῶν, ψυχαῖς; μαχητής, μαχητοῦ, μαχητῇ; μαχηταῖν; μαχητῶν, μαχηταῖς.

**207.** Words which are perispomena in the Nominative singular retain the same accent, in all cases, as long as they remain unresolved, as Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾱς, Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾱν. On the doubtful word ζελᾱς, τοῦ ζελά, see § 33.

**208.** The Ionic genitive in εω follows the general rule, εω being considered as one syllable, as Πηληϊάδεω, Ἀτρεΐδεω, Ὀρέστω, Αἰνείεω; words like Βορής, Ἑρμῆς, Πυθῆς therefore become Βορέω, Ἑρμέω, Πυθέω; the genitive of Θαλῆς however seems to be always Θάλλεω, as if it came from the nominative Θάλλης.

**209.** Genitives in ιω, ειω, or ια are paroxytone, as ἔϋμμελλω, Ἑρμείω, ἔϋμμελλα: those in αο are proparoxytone if from barytone common genitives; properispomena if from circumflexed genitives, as Ἀτρεΐδου Ἀτρεΐδαο, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέσταο, Ἀργέστου Ἀργέσταο, but ἀργεστοῦ (from ἀργεστής) makes ἀργεστᾶο.

**210. NOTE 1.**—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. C. 413. 11: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ γενικαὶ Ἰωνικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρεΐδου

Ἄτρείδεω Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω Αἰνέειν Αἰνείει, ἀπαθείς δηλονότι οὔσαι. Ἐὰν γὰρ πάθωσι, πρὸ μιᾶς τοῦ τέλους ἔχουσι τὴν εὐθείαν, οἷον Ἑρμείου Ἑρμείω καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν τοῦ Ε Ἑρμείω παροξυτόνως,

Ἦρῃς Ἑρμείω τε [Π. 15. 214].

Εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, παροξύνονται, οἷον αὐλητοῦ αὐλητέα, Κασῆς Κασοῦ (ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον) τοῦ Κασέω: according to this Θαλῆς Θαλοῦ would make Θαλέω, yet both in the Attic of Plato (Rep. 600 A), and in the Ionic of Herodotus (I. 170), and in Callimachus (Anth. Pal. 6. 150), it is uniformly proparoxytone; E. M. 153. 51: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΕΩ Ἰωνικαὶ γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται· οἷον Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω, Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδεω οὕτως οὖν καὶ Ἀσίει, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ κατὰ πάθος ᾧσι· διὰ τὸ Ἑρμείω, καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν Ἑρμείω· Καὶ ἡ χρῆσις,

Ἦρῃς Ἑρμείω τε καὶ Ἡφαιστῷ.

Βορέου, Βορέεω, καὶ συγκοπῇ Βορέω,

Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγῇ

ἡ χρῆσις. Καὶ ἐὺμμελίειω,

Ἑὺμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Οὕτως οὖν Ἀσίαις, Ἀσίῳ, Ἀσίῳ Ἰωνικῶς, καὶ συγκοπῇ Ἀσίῳ. Καὶ ὁμοίως οὐ προπαροξύνεται· ἐπειδὴ κατὰ πάθος ἐστίν, ἤγουν κατὰ συγκοπὴν.

Genitives in *io* or *eio*. Chærob. C. 413. 20: αἱ διὰ τοῦ ΑΟ Βοιωτικαὶ γενικαί, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ βαρυτόνων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι προπαροξύνονται, οἷον Ἀτρείδου Ἀτρείδω, Ὀρέστου Ὀρέστω, εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ περισπωμένων κοινῶν γενικῶν ᾧσι, προπερισπῶνται, οἷον ἀργεστής ἀργεστοῦ ἀργεστῶ, ἀργεστῶ νότιο (τοῦ λευκοῦ ἢ τοῦ ταχυτάτου): Schol. Ven. P. 9, ἐὺμμελία· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεῖα: cf. Eust. 845. 60; Schol. Ven. A. 306.

**211. NOTE 2.**—According to the grammarians the Ionic differed from the other dialects in its accentuation of barytone words in *a* with a short final syllable in the nominative singular, for, when in the course of inflexion that syllable becomes long, they are accustomed to throw the accent on to it, as ἱᾶ, ἱᾷς, ἱᾶ; μῖᾶ, μῖᾷς, μῖᾶ; ἄγνῖα, ἄγνῖᾱς, ἄγνῖᾶ, etc. Chærob. C. 405. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία· ἡ γὰρ εὐθείᾱ ἐστὶν ἱᾶ καὶ μία παροξυτόνως, καὶ ᾤφειλεν ἡ γενικὴ παροξύνεσθαι οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἵνα φυλάξῃ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς συλλαβῆς τὸν τόνον ἐφ' ἧς ἔχει καὶ ἡ εὐθεία· οὐκ ἐγένετο δὲ οὕτως, ἀλλ' ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς περισπωμένως. Καὶ λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ὅτι ταῦτα Ἰωνικὴν ἔχουσι τᾶσιν, καὶ οὐκ ἐσαφῆνισεν ἡμῖν τὸ λεγόμενον. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ λεγόμενον τοιαύτην ἔχον τὴν ἐξήγησιν· ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς Α βραχυκαταλήκτων εἰώθασιν οἱ Ἰῶνες βαρυτονεῖν τὰς λέξεις ὥς καὶ ἡμεῖς, οἷον ἄγνῖα, ἄρπνῖα, Πλάταια· ὅταν δὲ γένηται ἡ τελευταία συλλαβὴ μακρά, Ἰωνικῶς ἔθει καταβιβάζεται ὁ τόνος, οἷον ὀργνῖᾱς, ἀγνῖᾱς, Θεσπῖᾱς, Πλαταιᾱς· ἰδοὺ ταῦτα ἐν τῇ τελευταίᾳ συλλαβῇ ἐπιδέχονται τὸν τόνον. Ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ ἱᾶ καὶ μία ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ δοτικῇ μακροκαταληκτοῦσι, τούτου χάριν Ἰωνικῶς ἔθει κατεβίβασαν τὸν τόνον καὶ περιεσπᾶσθησαν, οἷον ἱᾶς καὶ μιᾶς, ἱᾶ καὶ μῖᾶ: thus also E. M. 305. 35; Schol. Ven. Π. 173; Arc. 128. 8. Except in the words mentioned in the above extract, this practice does not seem to prevail, at least in our editions.

**212. NOTE 3.**—*Vocative Singular.* The vocative of *δεσπότης* is proparoxytone, *δέσποτα*; Chærob. C. 431. 5; E. M. 258. 12; Lob. Prol. 372, note 1, 'accentus vocativorum ᾧ Ἀβραδάτα et Ἀσιαδάτα; Cyr. 6. 3. 12 ᾧ Εὐφράτα; Apollon. Epist. 8. 388, et similibus libraribus imputandus videtur qui sæpissime peccarunt in latinis ἀλβάτοι καὶ ρουσάτοι J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25. p. 72 etc.'

On the forms ἀκάκητα, εὐρύοπα, etc., which are sometimes called vocatives, see above, § 57 sq.

**213. NOTE 4.**—*Genitive and Dative Dual.* According to Suidas, s. v. Ἀτρείδης, the sticklers for analogy (οἱ ἀναλογικοί) circumflexed the genitive dual of those words which had a circumflexed genitive plural and barytoned the dative dual, so that according to them μούσαιν was the genitive, μούσαιν the dative dual, see Chærob. C. 444. 1. This theory however has not at all affected practice.

**214. NOTE 5.**—*Nominative Plural.* Epic and Ionic forms in η = ᾱ, like ἔερα = Attic ἔερα, ἔρα or ἔρα, become proparoxytone in the nominative plural, as ἔερασι, not ἔερασι, as Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write, Schol. Ven. B. 351; Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 991. 24.

The late Attics (οἱ νεώτεροι, οἱ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν) retracted the accent in the nominative plural of ἡμέρα and of words in ια; the following instances are given of this practice, which has had no effect on accentuation as we know it; viz. ἡμεραι, εὐπράξια, τιμῳραι, αἵται, δμίλια, κομῳδία, Chærob. C. 449. 16; Arc. 133. 9; Schol. Ven. B. 339, οὕτως συνθεσία τε ὅς θυσία τε· ὅσοι δὲ προπαροξύνουσι, πταίουσι· τῆς γὰρ μεταγενεστέρας Ἀθίδος ἢ τοιάδε ἀνάγνωσις; Schol. Ven. E. 54.

**215. NOTE 6.**—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural is perispomenon when contracted (as in Attic it always is), paroxytone when resolved, as τοξωτῶν, Ἀτρείδων, μουσῶν, ἀελλῶν, κλιῶν, μελισσῶν, κριτῶν, but μουσῶν, μελισσῶν, κριτέων; Chærob. C. 129. 35; Arc. 134. 26: scribes and editors are not in all cases quite sure whether contraction has taken place or not; see Kühner G. G. 1. 298; from this rule four words are excepted, viz. Ἑτησίαι, the *Etesian winds*; χλοῦνης, a *wild boar*; χρήστης, a *usurer*; and ἀφύη, an *anchovy*; which make Ἑτησίων, χλοῦνων, χρήστων, and ἀφύων, Arc. 134. 30, 135. 3; Joh. Alex. 17. 2; Chærob. C. 455. 29, 456. 11; E. M. 386. 56; this refinement we probably owe to the pedantry of the native grammarians, who by means of it distinguish between χρήστων (from χρήστης) and χρηστῶν (from χρηστός); ἀφύων (ἀφύη) and ἀφύων (ἀφύης); χλοῦνων (χλοῦνης) and χλοῦνων (χλοῦνός).

**216. NOTE 7.**—*Feminine adjectives and participles following the first declension* (which in the oblique cases of the singular, and in all cases of the plural, are subject to the rules laid down for oblique cases in the first declension) present some peculiarities. The rule is thus given by Chæroboscus C. 456. 13: εἰ δὲ εἰσι παρεσχηματισμένοι ἀρσενικοῖς [i. e. feminine adjectives and participles in a nom. plural], ἔαν μὲν ὁμοφωνῶσι τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ καὶ, ὁμοτονουσιν αὐτῇ, οἷον οἱ Ῥόδιοι τῶν Ῥοδίων καὶ αἱ Ῥόδια τῶν Ῥοδίων· μία φωνὴ καὶ εἰς ὁ τόνος· οἱ Βυζάντιοι τῶν Βυζαντίων καὶ αἱ Βυζάντιαι τῶν Βυζαντίων, οἱ ἄγιοι τῶν ἁγίων καὶ αἱ ἁγίαί τῶν ἁγίων, οἱ δίκαιοι τῶν δικαίων καὶ αἱ δίκαιαι τῶν δικαίων, οἱ φίλοι τῶν φίλων καὶ αἱ φίλαι τῶν φίλων, οἱ δοῦλοι τῶν δούλων καὶ αἱ δούλαι τῶν δούλων, οἱ καλοὶ τῶν καλῶν καὶ αἱ καλάι τῶν καλῶν, οἱ σοφοὶ τῶν σοφῶν καὶ αἱ σοφαί τῶν σοφῶν, οἱ Λύκιοι τῶν Λυκίων καὶ αἱ Λύκαιαι τῶν Λυκίων· (περὶ δὲ τῆς χώρας αἱ Λυκίαί τῶν Λυκίων περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γὰρ) οἱ ὑπατοὶ καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπάτων,

κοῦραι πετράων ἔρριπον ἐξ ὑπάτων,

ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς χορδῆς ἡ ὑπάτη τῆς ὑπάτης καὶ αἱ ὑπάται τῶν ὑπάτων περισπωμένως· μονογενὲς γὰρ· Ἐὰν δὲ παραλλάξωσι κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἀρσενικοῦ, καὶ τῷ τόνῳ παραλλάσσουσι καὶ περισπῶνται αἱ θηλυκαὶ γενικαὶ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἷον οἱ μέλανες τῶν μελάνων καὶ αἱ μέλαιναί τῶν μελαινῶν, οἱ μάκαρες τῶν μακάρων καὶ αἱ μάκαιραι τῶν μακαίρων, οἱ πάντες τῶν πάντων καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι τῶν πασῶν, οἱ γράφοντες τῶν γραφόντων καὶ αἱ γράφουσαι τῶν γραφουσῶν, οἱ χαρίεντες τῶν χαριέντων καὶ αἱ χαρίεσσαι τῶν χαριεσσῶν, οἱ ἔξεις τῶν ὄξεων καὶ αἱ ὀξείαι τῶν ὀξεῶν, οἱ ποιοῦντες τῶν ποιούντων καὶ αἱ ποιοῦσαι τῶν ποιουσῶν. So Arc. 135. 4. Put into a practical shape, this amounts to the following rule: *Feminine*

adjectives and participles making *αι* in the nominative plural are paroxytone in the genitive plural, when that of their corresponding masculine form, being declined after the second declension, is paroxytone; otherwise they are perispomena. Hence the grammarians distinguish between the adjectives *Σαμίων*, *Ῥοδίων* (sc. *γυναικῶν*) and the substantives *Σαμίων*, *Ῥοδίων*, which are the genitives plural of the proper names *Σαμία* and *Ῥοδία*, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. It need hardly to be observed that this difference is also apparent in the nominative plural, e.g. *Ῥόδιαι* *Σάμιαι* ὄσαι (sc. *γυναῖκες*), while *Ῥοδίαι* *Σαμίαι* ὄσαι are substantives, Joh. Alex. 17. 20. The following forms must not be confounded, *πόρναν* (*πόρνοι*), *πορνῶν* (*πόρναι*), *βάκχων* (*βάκχοι*), *βακχῶν* (*βάκχαι*) *ῶχθων* (*ῶχθοι*), *ῶχθῶν* (*ῶχθαι*), *πέτρων* (*πέτροι*), *πετρῶν* (*πέτραι*), *χῆρων* (*χῆροι*), *χῆρῶν* (*χῆραι*), *κούρων* (*κούροι*), *κουρῶν* (*κούραι*), *παιδίσκων* (*παιδίσκοι*), *παιδισκῶν* (*παιδίσκαι*). Though they do not properly belong to this place, it may be here noticed that *Δαναϊδῶν* (*οἱ Δαναῖδαι*) is distinguished by its accent from *Δαναίδων* (*αἱ Δαναῖδες*); so also *Πριαμίδων* (*οἱ Πριαμῖδαι*), *Πριαμίδων* (*αἱ Πριαμίδες*), *Ἰλιάδων* (*οἱ Ἰλιάδαι*), *Ἰλιάδων* (*αἱ Ἰλιάδες*), Chærob. C. 458. 1 sqq.

**217. NOTE 8.**—The Æolic and Doric genitives in *αν* are circumflexed, as *κυλιχνᾶν*, *Τηϊᾶν*, Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 12, 2. p. 31; Chærob. C. 457. 14; Arc. 135. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252, 303.

**218. NOTE 9.**—*Accusative Plural.* In Doric as in the accusative plural is short, and therefore in that dialect *Μοίρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς* become *μοῖρᾱς*, *τίμᾱς*, *σφύρᾱς*. Ahrens (de dialect. ling. Gr. 2. 30) quotes the following instances, *πάσας*, Theocr. 1. 83, 4. 3: "*Ἀρπυιάς*, Hes. Theog. 267 (not *Ἀρπυίας* or *Ἀρπυῖας*): *Μοίρᾱς* in Theoc. 2. 160: *τραγοῖσᾱς*, Theoc. 9. 11. The two last instances, together with others, lead him to doubt the propriety of the rule laid down above, and he concludes by saying 'haud dubitamus quin ubique acutus penultimæ servandus sit, etiam in iis Doridis generibus, quæ constanter corripunt, ita ut scribatur, *πάσᾱς*, *τὸς τοιούτος*, *τιμάες*, *αἰίδες*, *ἐνέυδεν*.' But if such strange accents are correct it might have been expected that the grammarians would have mentioned them, and this they have not done; though they do say in general terms that in Doric many words were paroxytone, which in the Common dialect were properispomena, Chærob. C. 651. 15; Kühner G. G. 1. 252.

**219. NOTE 10.**—*Cases in θε and φι.* The old casal forms in *θε* and *φι* are accented according to the following rules:—

(a) Those with \* naturally short penultimate take the accent on that syllable, as *Πλαταιῶθεν*.

(b) Those with \* penultimate long, either by nature or position, retract the accent, as *πρώραθεν*, *Θήβηθεν*, *Ἀθήνηθεν*, except such as are derived from oxytone or circumflexed primitives, which are properispomena, as *εὐνή* *εὐνήφι*, *ἀρχή* *ἀρχήθεν*, *ἀγορή* *ἀγορήθεν*, *Πλαταιαί* *Πλαταιᾶθεν*, *Θεσπιαί* *Θεσπιᾶθεν*. These forms are considered at greater length under ADVERBS, chap. 7. §§ 841-845.



## CHAPTER III.

### ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE SECOND DECLENSION.

220. Words belonging to the Second Declension are even more difficult to accentuate than those of the first, and our perplexities are considerably increased when it is considered that no sufficient criterion has been, or probably can be, given by which to discriminate substantives from adjectives. Lobeck (Par. p. 329) justly observes: 'Nullam a Grammaticis regulam traditam esse qua substantiva et adjectiva discernantur, minus peritis mirum videatur necesse est, si reputaverint id quasi solum et fundamentum esse hujus disciplinæ, sine quo sistere nequeat; accuratius qui rem cognorint, omnino talem regulam tradi posse desperabunt. Adeo facile ex epithetis fiunt appellativa, adeo indiscreta est primitivorum et derivatorum similitudo, adeo late patet metonymiæ usus, ut proprias cujusque vocabuli notas promittere prope cujusdam insolentiæ videatur.' And yet substantives and adjectives have a very distinct accentuation, at least in the Second Declension, where it is generally true that, when they have similar terminations, they have dissimilar accents, which cannot be with certainty affixed until we have determined whether a given word belongs to the one class or the other. In most cases a fair knowledge of the usages of the language will enable the student to decide this point without much difficulty, but there are also many words so doubtful that they have been entered as exceptions to the rules laid down, e. g. *δήμιος*, *ἀλκίβιος*, *ἀντακάιος*, etc. Those who wish to see some of the difficulties which beset this matter stated will derive both satisfaction and information from Lobeck's learned dissertation, 'De nominibus adjectivi et substantivi generis ambiguis,' which has been reprinted in his *Paralipomena*, pp. 329-388.

As in the First Declension, so here, no general rule of any practical value can be given; but it will be seen that, generally speaking, substantives in *os* pure are oxytone, those in *os* impure throw the accent as far back as possible; the majority of pure adjectives, on the other hand, retract the accent, while the impure are oxytone.

The accentuation of these words is considered under the following general heads and in the following order:—1. Simple Substantives, (*a*) Masculines and Feminines, (*b*) Neuters; 2. Simple Adjectives; 3. Compound Substantives not being verbal derivatives; 4. Compound Adjectives including Substantives, the latter half of which is derived from a verb; 5. Oblique Cases. But this arrangement, though generally adhered to, has been abandoned whenever it seemed that any advantage was to be gained by doing so.

# I. SIMPLE SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE OR FEMININE GENDER.

## -ΑΟΣ.

**221.** Common substantives in *aos* are oxytone, as *λαός*, *ναός*; except proparoxytone, *ἔρραος*, *μάραος*, and the *Æolic* *ὑμήναος* for *ὑμέναιος*.

**222. NOTE.**—Arc. 36. 33; 38. 11. *Λᾱός* (?) Schol. Soph. Œd. Col. 195, ἐπ' ἄκρου λᾱού: ἀπὸ τῆς λᾱός ἐστὶ παροξυνομένης εὐθείας, γενομένης ἀπὸ γενικῆς τῆς λᾱός. "Ομηρος"

*Λᾱός* ὑπὸ βιπῆς.

Οὕτως Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ε τῆς καθόλου: *μάραος*, Eust. 1657. 20: *ὑμήναος*, Sappho ap. Hephæst. p. 129.

**223.** Proper names in *aos* are oxytone when they are simple and proparoxytone when compound, as *Δαναός*, *Κραναός*, *Ταλαός*, *Ναός*, *Κραναοί*, *Ἀγέλαος*, *Ἀμφιάραος*, *Οἰνόμαος*, *Ἀρχέλαος*, *Μενέλαος*, except *Δᾱός*=*Davus*, *Δᾱοί*, *Λᾱός*.

**224. NOTE 1.**—It would seem from Chærob. E. 69. 6 that dissyllabic proper names are barytone, cf. Arc. 36. 23, 38. 11; some additional examples of compound names have been included in the following list: "Ἀγλαός, nom. pr. viri Dionys. Cyz. Epigr. in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 329; Christod. Ecphr. 5. 263, in Anthol. Pal. 7. 78. t. 1. p. 48; De accentu v. Jacobs. præf. p. 35; Alius Ἀγλαός, *δευτόνων* sine var., occurrit ap. Paus. 8. 24. 13; Bekk.=7 Sieb. Vide Schol. Leid. ad Il. O. 445. p. 427. a. 39 ed. Bekk., coll. Heyn. ad h. l. t. 7. p. 74; 'Fix ap. H. D.: Ἀντώ-*ναος* (?) Pape: *Βῡαοί*, Nic. Damasc. p. 150, ed. Orell., but the reading is doubtful:

**Δᾱος**, Arc. 36. 24; Strab. 304, where Kramer reads Δᾱοι: **Ἐνναος** (?) *Pape*: **Ἐπίδαος**=**Ἐπίλαος**: **Ἐρύλαος**, Hom. Π. 16. 411: **Ἰόλαος**, Apollod. 2. 4. 11, and **Ἰόλεως**, Eurip. Heracl. 479: **Κλάδαος**, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 29, is **Κλάδεος** in Paus. 5. 7. 1, etc.: **Λᾱος**, a city and river of Lucania, Strab. 253, etc., the city is paroxytone in Herodot. 6. 21: **Μάμαος** (?) Strab. 344: **Πᾱος**, Paus. 8. 23. 9: **Πίταος**, St. Byz.: **Σᾱος**, an island, river, and man so called, St. Byz.; Strab. 314, etc.: **Ταργίταος**, Herodot. 4. 5.

**225.** NOTE 2.—The Æolic forms in *aos*=*aîos* are paroxytone in the grammarians, as **Ἀλκάος**=**Ἀλκαίος**, **Θηβάος**=**Θηβαῖος**, E. M. 66. 28; Greg. Cor. p. 596. ed. Schäfer; yet Ahrens, de Dialect. Ling. Gr. 1. p. 100, makes them all proparoxytone, e. g. **Ῥμήναος** (or **ηος**), Sappho, frag. 44.

## -ΒΟΣ.

**226.** All words in *βος* throw the accent as far back as possible, as **ἄραβος**, **βόμβος**, **διθύραμβος**, **θόρυβος**, **ἱαμβος**, **ἄλβος**, **φλοῖστος**, **Ἄραβος**, **Κάνωβος**, **Λέσβος**, **Φοῖβος**; except oxytone, **ἄμοιβός**, **ἀμορβός**, **βολβός**, **λοβός**, **Ἐρεμβοί**, and **Περραιβοί**.

**227.** NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* **Ἀγεῖρακάβος**, Hesych.: **ἄμοιβός** seems to occur only as an adjective: **ἀμορβός**, also an adjective: **ἄπτελαβος** ὅπερ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παραλόγως δέδυνονσι, Arc. 46. 8: **βολβός** is falsely written **βαλβός** in A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 9: **θαμβός**, Eust. 906. 53: **καὶ θάμβος μὲν ἡ ἐκπληξις, θαμβός δὲ κατὰ δέξιαν τάσιν ὁ ἐκπλαγεῖς**: **κλωβός**, Anth. Pal. 6. 109: **λόβος**, Arc. 46. 1.

**228.** NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* **Ἀδερβός**, Suid.: **Ἀναξαρβός**, Anth. Pal. 9. 195. 2, is **Ἀνάξαρβος** in St. Byz.; Procop. Arc. p. 56 A, etc.; *H. D.*: **Βαταβοί** (?): **Βολβός**, Athen. 22 C, should probably be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 397. 10: **Ἐρεμβοί**, Hom. Od. 4. 84; Strab. 784; this word is strictly adjectival, cf. Arc. 46. 1, and Schmidt ad loc.: **Περραιβοί**, Diod. Sic. 11. 3; Strab. 61, etc.: so also **Περραιβός** the son of Illyrius, Appian. Illyr. c. 2.

## -ΓΟΣ.

**229.** Common substantives in *γος* retract the accent, as **ἀπόλογος**, **ἀσπάραγος**, **βούτραγος**, **λόγος**, **μαίνουργος**, **πάγος**, **πάταγος**, **πύγαργος**, **πύργος**, **σπόγγος**, **τράγος**, **φθόγγος**, **ψόγγος**; except oxytone, **ἀγός**, **ἄγωγός**, **ἀμολγός**, **ἀμοργός**, **ἀρηγός**, **ἄρωγός**, **βαγός**, **κραταιγός**, **κραυγός**, **λαιγός**, **μολγός**, **πελαργός**, **ταγός**, **φηγός**, **φαγός**, and **σαργός**, together with **λαγός**=**λαγώς** and **ὑγός**.

**230.** NOTE.—**Ἀγός** is a verbal: **ἄγωγός**, also an adjective: **ἀμολγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἀμοργός** is another form of the same word, and also a *kind of flax* (?): **ἀρηγός**, Arc. 47. 16: **ἄρωγός**, an adjective used substantively, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7: **βαγός**=**φαγός**, is **βάγος** in Hesych.: **βρυτιγγοί**, Hesych.: **δυγός**, E. M. 316. 57: **ζυγός**, Chærob. E. 76. 23: **κραγός** (?) Arc. 47. 3: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΓΟΣ διβράχεια ἐπιθετικά καὶ μὴ ἐθνικά ὀξύνεται**: **φαγός κραγός (ὁ κραυγαστικός)**: **τὸ δὲ κράγος βαρύνεται**: the text here is somewhat corrupt, Meineke, Lobeck, and Schmidt have attempted its restoration, but without much success: **κραυγός**, *woodpecker* (?)

Hesych. : λαγός, Ionic and Common for the Attic λαγώς, Eust. 1534. 14 : λαρυγγός, Hesych. = *nugator*, *H. D.* : λουγός, Arc. 47. 8 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : μολγός, a *leathern sack* : ὀρεπelaργός occurs in two MSS. of Aristot. *H. A.* 9. 32. 3, where Bekker rightly prefers ὀρεπέλαργος ; see Compound Substantives : πελαργός, Arc. 47. 16 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 7, 'πελαγός poet. ellipsi pro πελαργός dicitur teste, E. M. 659. 7,' *H. D.* : πηγός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 263. 32 : ρογός, a *barn* or *granary*, Pollux 9. 45 : σαργός, a *kind of mullet*, Arc. 46. 18, 'qui accentus Aristoteli vel ex libris restitui poterat ; idem constanter est ap. Athen. p. 341 A. D. quum inter utrumque [i. e. σάργος and σαργός] varietur p. 135 F ; 136 C ; et ap. Plut. *Mor.* p. 977 E,' *H. D.* : φαγός, Arc. 47. 4, on this word, which may be an adjective, see Lob. *Par.* 135, note 30 ; he quotes φάγος from Epiphanius, *Tom.* 1. p. 143 B : φηγός, Arc. 47. 8. The rule as stated above will be found its most convenient form, but, according to Arc. 46. 19, *dissyllables in γος, preceded by a consonant, are barytone, except σαργός, while dissyllables with a naturally long penultimate, and trisyllables with a penultimate long either by nature or position, are oxytone*, cf. A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4 ; Chcerob. E. 76. 29 ; and these two rules are true, with some few exceptions.

231. Proper names in γος throw the accent back, as \*Αμολογος, \*Αργος, Γόργος, Μάγος, \*Ομαργος, Πύργος, \*Ωλυγος ; except compounds in ουργος, which are properispomena, as Λυκούργος, Φιλοῦργος. Πελασγός and οἱ Πελασγοί are oxytone.

232. NOTE.—\*Αβασγοί, Tzetz. *Chil.* 5. 586 : \*Αμοργος, Arc. 47. 17, and A. G. Oxon. 2. 243. 8, expressly make it proparoxytone, yet \*Αμοργός is the common accent in St. Byz. ; Strab. 487 : Βουφάγος, a river, Paus. 5. 7. 1, where some read Βουφαγός or Πουφαγός ; also the name of a man, Paus. 8. 14. 9 : Γολγοί, a city of Cyprus, St. Byz. : Βρύγοι, for which Βρυγοί also occurs : Γόλγος, a man, St. Byz., is Γολγός in Schol. Theocr. 15. 100 : Δημιουργός (?) *Pape*, who quotes Anthol. *Pal.* 7. 52, but it proves nothing : Ζυγοί Strab. 495 ; St. Byz. : \*Ιάφαγος (?) *Pape* : \*Ιππημολγοί, Hom. *Il.* 13. 5 (cf. οἱ κυναμολγοί, Strab. 771 ; neither of these are strictly proper names, though they are by some treated as such) : \*Ιπποφάγοι, Ptol. 6. 4. 3, the same remark applies to this and similar names, cf. Λωτοφάγοι, Μελινοφάγοι, Φθειροφάγοι, Χελωνοφάγοι : Λοχαγός, Plut. 2. 225 E ; 'Polyb. 27. 13. 14, quod Λόχαγος potius scribendum,' *L. Dindorf* : Λάγος, Eust. 906. 46, is false, the proper accent is Λᾶγος, Arc. 47. 9 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 264. 2 : Μάγος, a man's name, Æschyl. *Pers.* 318. ed. Didot : Μάγοι, Arc. 47. 5 : Πελασγός, the hero, and Πελασγοί, the people : Πραξιεργος, Diod. *Sic.* 11. 54 : Σιαγαθουργοί (?) St. Byz. : 'Fictum ex οἱ \*Αγαθουρσοί, ap. Marcian. p. 100. 3, Miller,' *H. D.* : Φιλοῦργος, Aristoph. *Lys.* 266 ; 'ubi de accentu schol. Φιλοῦργε' ἐὰν ᾗ Φιλοῦργε ὡς πανούργε, ὄνομα κύριον' ἐὰν δὲ δευτόνως, ἐπίθετον. Quocum consentit Arcad. p. 87. 23. Male igitur in Bekk. *Anecd.* p. 315. 20, Φιλουργός' ὄνομα κύριον' Ἀθηναίων ἱεροσύλον' eodemque accentus vitio apud Photium et Suidam, qui hunc Philurgum ex Isocrate memorant p. 382 A, ubi vulgo Φιλεργός, codex Vat. Φιλοργός, utrumque vitiose pro Φιλοῦργος,' *W. Dindorf* ap. H. D.

### -ΔΟΣ.

233. Substantives in δος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄχερδος, κάδος, κέλαδος, μόλυβδος, νάρδος, ὄμαδος, ῥάβδος, σμάραγδος, \*Αβυδος, \*Αοιδος, \*Αραδος, Βάλδος, Λέβεδος, Λίνδος,

Μάρδοι, 'Ρόδος, Σίνδος, Τένεδος; except oxytone, αιδός, ὀδός, ὀπαδός, οὐδός, ὀρυμαγδός, σπαδός, φῶδος, 'Ινδός, Λυδός.

234. NOTE 1.—Arc. 47. 20-48. 20: ἄλινδός = δρόμος, Hesych., is ἄλινδος in E. M. 64. 21: αιδός, Arc. 48. 19, is also an adjective: ἐδός, a *glutton*, Lob. Par. 135; εἶδοι = *Idus*, and ἰδοί: ἐμβαδός, *area*, Heron. de mensuris, p. 314; H. D.: κορυδός, Attic according to Arc. 48, 'oxytonum est ap. Aristoph. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295, paroxytonum ap. Aristotelem aliosque;' H. D.: λαρυδός = *clavis in aratro*, Hesych.; H. D.: μασδός = μαζός: μανδός (?) Arc. 48. 3, perhaps a proper name: ὀδός, Arc. 47. 23: οὐδός, Arc. 47. 26: ὀπαδός and ὀπηδός, *συνοπαδός* and *συνοπηδός*, A. G. Oxon. 1. 56. 27, really an adjective: ὀρυμαγδός, Arc. 48. 15, for which ὀρυγμαδός, Hesych. is another form: σπληδός, *ashes*, Nicand. Ther. 763: σποδός, Arc. 47. 23: στιβδός (?) Hesych.: ταρανδός, Götting quotes this from St. Byz. s. v. Γελανοί, where it is proparoxytone, as also in Arist. Mirab. Auscult. 30: υἱδός (?) Hesych.: on φειδός or φιδός (?), see Lob. Par. 135: χληδός (or χλιδός?) a *heap of stones*, should be χλῆδος, Arc. 47. 28; cf. H. D. s. v.: φῶδος, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35; Eust. 377. 44.

235. NOTE 2.—'Αμαρδοί, St. Byz., or 'Αμαρδοι, Strab. 508: Βερηκούνδος (?) Pape: Δαλσιανδός, Ptol. 5. 7. 7: 'Εορδός, Herodian ap. St. Byz.; Strab. 326; there are instances of 'Εορδος: 'Ηδοί, St. Byz.: 'Ημωδόν (ἔπος), Diod. Sic. 2. 35; Strab. 689: 'Ινδός, both the Indus, and an Indian, St. Byz. s. v. Βάλδος: 'Ισσηδοί, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 685; H. D.: 'Ισσυδοι, St. Byz.: Καρώνδος (?) Pape: for Κανδός, Arc. 48. 3, W. Dindorf conjectures Γανδός, an island near Crete, which is frequently, if not always, written Γαῦδος: Λανδοί, Strab. 292: Λυδός, a Lydian, also a slave's name, Strab. 304; it is really an adjective: Λυχνιδός, St. Byz.; Strab. 323; is Λυχνιτός in Arc. 82. 11, and Theog. Can. 75. 24: Μαιδός or Μαιδοί, a Thracian people, St. Byz.; cf. St. Byz. in 'Ωδονες, 'ubi Μαῖδοι scriptum ut ap. Thuc. 2. 98, Strabon. p. 316. 318, cujus tamen alii libri acutum exhibent;' H. D.: Μαροβουδός is quoted by Pape from Strab. 290, where Meineke has Μαρόβοδος: Μυμνηδός, St. Byz.: Ναγίδος (?) St. Byz.: 'Οδός, St. Byz.: Σεκούνδος, Suid.: Σινδοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 4. 28; Strab. 495, and elsewhere; but the proper accent is Σίνδοι, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 322; Schol. ad loc. Apollon. Rhod. τὰ Σίνδοι 'Ηρωδιανὰς ἐν τῷ ἔκτῳ τῆς καθόλου βαρυτονεῖν φησὶ δειν' τινὲς (οἱ πολλοί, Paris.) δὲ ὀξύνουσιν οὐκ εὔ: cf. Arc. 48. 9.

## -ΕΟΣ.

236. Substantives in εος, both proper and common, are oxytone, as ἀδελφεός, εἰλεός, ἐρινεός, θεός, λοχεός, φωλεός, 'Αλεός, Κελεός, Λοχεός, Σωρεός, Φενεός, 'Ωρεός; except ἔλεος, *pitv*, ἡίθεος, and compound proper names, which throw back the accent, as Φιλόθεος, Τιμόθεος, Ταμισίθεος.

237. NOTE 1.—Arc. 38. 1-39. 7; Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160: ἀδελφιδεός; there has been much difference of opinion about the accent of this and similar words, but there cannot be a doubt that it is oxytone, A. G. Oxon. 2. 315. 26: πρόσκειται πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, διὰ τὸ ἀδελφιδεός: θυγατριδεός, ὁ ἀδελφιδουὶ καὶ ὁ θυγατριδουί: ταῦτα γὰρ ὀξύνεται, the same accent is necessarily implied in the remarks of Chærob. C. 246. 5, and in the precept of Arc. 175. 9: ὅτι ἡ ὀξεῖα καὶ ἡ βαρεῖα συνερχόμεναι εἰς συναίρεσιν περιπωμένην ἀποτελοῦσι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ τονικὸν καλῶς παρὰ γέγραμμα, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀδελφιδεός (sic) ἀδελφιδουί, καὶ θυγατριδεός (sic) θυγατριδουί.

ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον: Joh. Alex. 6. 24: τὸ ἀδελφίδεος (*sic*) ἀδελφιδούς καὶ τὰ ὅμοια δι' ἕτερον λόγον περισπᾶσθαι. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΥΣ ἀπλῶ πάντα περισπᾶται: notwithstanding the accentuation in the text, it seems clear that these two authors regarded the uncontracted form ἀδελφίδεος either as a proparoxytone or as an oxytone, for the contraction of ἀδελφίδεος into ἀδελφιδούς is perfectly regular, it requires no apology, nor could there be any reason for referring it to other than the ordinary rules (see § 20). That Arcadius or his original, Herodian, did not look upon this class of words as proparoxytone, seems certain, because, if he had, the words ταῦτα γὰρ συναιρεθέντα οὐκ ὀξεῖαν, ἀλλὰ περισπωμένην ἔσχον would lose all their significance. It might be worth noting that ἀδελφίδεος made ἀδελφιδούς, just as the change of χάλκεος into χαλκοῦς, or of ἀργύρεος into ἀργυροῦς, would naturally call for a remark; but it would be absurd, even in a Greek grammarian, to tell us that such words received the circumflex, and not the acute. It is therefore obvious that the highest authority on the subject held all such forms as δαδελφιδούς, θυγατριδούς, υἱιδούς, ἀνεψιαδέος, to be oxytone; and the thing to which he wishes to call our attention is the fact that when contracted they do not obey the general law, for by rule they should be oxytone when contracted. Another word of the same kind is τηθελαδούς, Lob. Phryn. 299. Götting, Accent. p. 170, remarks that ἀνεψιαδούς is occasionally to be met with in MSS. with the accent ἀνεψιάδους, e. g. Demosth. Macart. 57. 3; and ἀνεψιάδοι, Demosth. Leoch. 26. 6: βροθάκεοι, Lac. = μικροὶ χοῖροι, Hesych.; H. D.: ἔλεος, *mercy*, is probably so accented to distinguish it from ἑλεός, *dresser, tray, kitchen table*: ἑλεός (?) Arc. 38. 19 is no doubt an error: κάπνεος (or κάπνεως) a *kind of vine*, Arist. de Gen. An. 4. 4. 12: also κάπνιος, Proverb. Bodl. 533, p. 64. ed. Gaissf.; H. D.: κηδεός, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160; some barytoned the word, as the genitive of κηδος; the scholiast considers it a verbal noun from κηδεύω, as λοχεός (λοχεύω), σωρεός (σωρεύω): λοχεός, according to Schol. Ven. Ψ. 160, most considered λοχεοῖο, Hesiod. Theog. 178, to be a mere bye-form of λόχος, and accordingly wrote λοχεοῖο: περίνεος, Galen; Arist. is probably a compound word: πίλεος = *pileus*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by H. D. s. v.; it retains the Latin accent: σεμνόθεο., Diog. Laert. Praef., is of course a compound: φέως, cf. Schneider ad Theophrast. tom. 5. p. 533: φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293; Theog. Can. 49. 6: φιβάλεοι, or φιβάλεω, Att. (sc. ἰσχάδες); L. S. s. v.: φιβάλεως, the tree that bears them, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 802, may be mentioned here, though it belongs more properly to the Attic declension.

238. NOTE 2.—Αἰγίστεος, H. D.: Ἄλεος, Strab. 615; or Ἄλεως, Attic, Diod. Sic. 4. 33, but Ἄλεός, E. M. 59. 42, is more in accordance with analogy: Βολεοί, Paus. 2. 36. 3: Δάρεος (?) = Δαρείος, *Pape*: Δεκαίνεος, Strab. 298; Ἐλεός, an island and a river, Theog. Can. 50. 5; Thucyd. 8. 26, where Bekker reads Ἐλεος: Ἐλεος = *Mercy*, personified, Paus. 1. 17. 1: Ἐρνεός, St. Byz.: Κέως, Ion. Κέος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Κλάδεος, Paus. 5. 7. 1, see Κλάδας above, § 224: Κούνεος, Strab. 137 = *cuneus*, it keeps the Latin accent, like πίλεος: vid. sup. § 237: Λέπερος, Paus. 5. 5. 3 and 4: Λυκίδεος (?) *Pape*: Μάνθεος, Inscr.: Πανδάρεος, Hom. Od. 19. 518, and Πανδάρως, Paus. 10. 30. 1: Παντέλεος, Anth. app. 58, is thus accented as being a compound: Πηνέλαος = Πηνέλεως, Hom. Il. 2. 494, etc.: Ποσειδέος (?) *Pape*: Πύθεος (?) *Pape*: Πύλεος, Paus. 9. 37. 1: Τίος, Theog. Can. 49. 6: Τριχόλεος, Athen. 605 F: Φένεος, Hom. Il. 2. 605, is more correctly Φενεός, Eust. 301. 14; Strab. 388; Paus. 8. 14. 4: Χίλεος, Herodot. 9. 9.

### -ΖΟΣ.

239. Substantives, proper and common, in ζος retract the

accent, as ἄσος, ὄσος, ῥοῖσος, τόπασος, Ἀρασος, Βύμασος, except μαζός oxytone.

240. NOTE.—ARC. 48. 21 : μαζός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 443. 18 ; also the name of a fish, Athen. 322 B, where Cod. B. reads μάζους paroxytone : Ἀαζοί, which Götting, Accent. p. 218, quotes from St. Byz., seems to be a typographical error; and for Βυζός, which he cites also from the same author, Βυσσός is read in Westermann's edition : Λαζοί, 'Luc. Tox. c. 44; Phot. Bib. 238. 29;' Pape; add St. Byz. : Τριζοί, St. Byz.

-ΗΟΣ.

241. Common substantives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζηός, πηός.

NOTE.—E. M. 32. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 599. The dialectic forms in ηος = εἶος seem to retain the accent of the latter termination, Ἀχηός = Ἀχαιός, E. M. 32. 6; Theog. Can. 51. 18; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 1. p. 187, note. Ὀρηος = Ὀρειος, Καλλιήης, Ἀριστιήης, Ἀρηος, Κολοσίμηος (?) Κλυτώνηος, Hom. Od. 8. 119; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 134. The passage in Arcadius (39. 8), which speaks of these words, is so corrupt that little can be made of it.

-ΘΟΣ.

242. Substantives in θος, both proper and common, retract the accent, as ἄκανθος, ἄμαθος, ἀσάμινθος, κέλευθος, κύαθος, λάπαθος, λήκυθος, μήρινθος, μῦθος, πίθος, πλίνθος, πόθος, σμίλινθος, τερέβινθος, ὑάκινθος, Βόηθος, Ἐρύμανθος, Ζάκυνθος, Ζήθος, Κόρινθος, Κράπαθος, Μάραθος, Ξάνθος, Ξοῦθος; except βοηθός, βυθός, μασθός, μισθός, ὄρμαθος, στρουθός, τιθός, which are oxytone.

243. NOTE.—ARC. 48. 24-50. 2; Schol. Ven. B. 676 : βοηθός (adj.), Schol. Ven. B. 311; E. M. 730. 35; Arc. 49. 25; Eust. 228. 33; Chærob. E. 120. 2 : βυθός, Arc. 49. 10; Theog. Can. 54. 19 : γύργαθος is always thus accented in our books (see H. D. s. v.), though Arc. 49. 19 expressly makes it oxytone : κακιθός or κάκιθος, Suid., or κακίθος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 229. 22, is a corrupt form for καπηθός, Arc. 49. 25 : κάνθος, the corner of the eye, and the tire of a wheel, is false (?) for κανθός, Eust. 598. 10; Arist. H. A. 1. 9. 2 : ὄρμαθος, Arc. 49. 18 : πέλεθος, the Attic for σπέλεθος, is sometimes falsely written πελεθός, and σπελεθός is so accented in one MS. of Aristoph. Eccles. 595 : σκινθός, Theophrast. H. P. 4. 6. 9, is paroxytone in Theog. Can. 16. 20 : στρουθός, Schol. Ven. B. 311; Eust. 228. 33; Arc. 49. 2; Chærob. E. 120. 2; E. M. 730. 33; Herod. π. μ. λ. 42. 4. According to Chares (Chæris ap. Schol. Ven.) and Trypho ap. Herodian. (Schol. Aristoph. Av. 877), the Attics wrote στρουθός : τεύθος, a kind of cuttle-fish, is wrongly oxytone in Arist. H. A. 9. 2. 1, where however one MS. has τεύθαι : τυνθός (an adjective); Lob. Par. 346 : τιθός, Pollux 2. 163, etc. : the proper name Δαμαθός, St. Byz. s. v. Σύρνα, is irregular : Μαπαθοί (?) Athen. 575 A, is doubtful both in form and accent.

-ΙΟΣ.

244. Common substantives in ιος are oxytone, as αἰγυπιός, ἀνεψιός, βιός, a bow, βομβυλιός, ἐρωδιός, κριός, μητρυιός, πατρυιός,

νίος, χαραδριός; except ἄπιος, βίος, *life*, δακτύλιος, δῆμιος, δρίος, (also neuter), ἥλιος, θρίος, κάπιος, κύριος, σφονδύλιος, which retract the accent, and the paroxytones γομφίος, κωβίος, νυμφίος, σκορπίος.

245. NOTE 1.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 17: ἀγάλιος, E. M. 7. 7, or ἀγάλλιος, Hesych.: ἀέλιοι, οἱ ἀδελφὰς γυναῖκας ἐσχηκότες, Hesych.; αἰγῶλιος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 3; or better, αἰγῶλιός, Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 17; 9. 17. 2: according to E. M. 380. 35, hypertrissyllabic names of birds in *ιος* are oxytone; cf. E. M. 995. 11; Chærob. E. 128. 7: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐπὶ ζῶων λαμβανόμενα ὀξύνονται, οἷον, αἰγυπῖός, βομβυλιός, χαραδριός, ἀδρυφίός, παρὰ Πέρσας ὁ ἀετός, ἐρωδιός: αἰτῶλιος, Arist. H. A. 6. 6. 3, this word is almost certainly an adjective, substantively used: ἀκίνιος (sc. στέφανος), Athen. 680 D: ἀλκίβιος (sc. ἔχως), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 441, so called from one Alcibijs: ἄπιος, a pear-tree, was no doubt originally an adjective: Ἄρτεμίσιος (sc. μῆν): Βάκχιος, really an adjective, Soph. Ant. 154; Eurip. Cycl. 446, etc.: βίος, *life*; βίος, *dow*, Arc. 37. 34; E. M. 198. 23: βουγάιος is a compound adjective: βουμέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 4; 4. 8. 2: Γεράστιος (sc. μῆν), Thucyd. 4. 119: γυλιός, E. M. 244. 21, is frequently, though perhaps wrongly, made proparoxytone, cf. A. G. 228. 30: δῆμιος = ὁ δημόσιος κολαστής, is an adjective: δρίος (pl. τὰ δρία), Arc. 119. 6: ἐγωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, where Schmidt conjectures αἰγῶλιός: ἐδωλιός, Arc. 41. 5, is falsely written ἐδῶλιος, or εἰδῶλιος, in Schol. Aristoph. Av. 884: ἑλώριος, Athen. 332 E, should probably be oxytone: ἐπικρήδιος, a Cretan dance, Athen. 629 C: ἥλιος, E. M. 521. 13, of which the Cretan form is said to have been ἀβέλιος, Hesych. and the Pamphylian βαβέλιος, Eust. 1654. 21: θαλαμῖος, Arc. 40. 13, but θαλάμιος is the general accent in MSS. according to Götting Accent. p. 173: θάσιος (sc. οἶνος, etc.): θρίος (?) E. M. 472. 46; Θρίος is the name of a place, Arc. 37. 21; Theog. Can. 48. 23: καλίκιοι = *calcei*, Polyb. 30. 16. 3, quoted by L. S.: καλιός, Pollux 10. 160. 161 is the proper accent, not κάλιος: κάπνιος, a herb so called, Galen T. 13. 184 B: κάπιος, also an adjective: καρχῆσιοι (sc. κάλοι), Galen Lex. Hippocrat.: κέρθιος, the *Certhios*, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 17. 2: κύριος is an adjective used substantively: λαβρώνιος, a kind of cup, Theog. Can. 55. 6, is probably an adjective: λάϊος, a kind of bird, Anton. Lib. c. 19. p. 124, is better oxytone, as it is in Arist. H. A. 9. 19: λύκιος, a kind of jackdaw, Hesych.; Περίτιος, a Macedonian month, Suid.: πράμνιος (sc. οἶνος): σῖός, Dor. = θεός: σείριος (sc. ἀστήρ and οἶνος), Lob. Par. 334: τύλιος (?) a leathern purse, A. G. 308. 4, perhaps a corrupt form for τύλιμος or τυλιμός: χαρίσιοι (sc. ἄρτοι and πλακοῦντες), Pollux 6. 72; on the compound substantive λευκερωδιός or λευκερώδιος, see below, § 422.

246. NOTE 2.—Paroxytones. Γομφίος (sc. ὀδούς), Eust. 150. 34; 870. 11; Götting Accent. p. 172, remarks that there is no authority in the grammarians for this accentuation; the word is very commonly proparoxytone, as in Pollux 2. 92; Athen. 411 B; Aristoph. Plut. 1059; Arist. de Gen. Animal. 5. 8. 1; H. A. 2. 4, where one MS. has γομφῖοι; E. M. 237. 53, etc.; H. D.: κωβίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chærob. E. 128. 10; yet it is generally oxytone, e.g. Arist. H. A. 6. 15. 9: νυμφίος, a bridegroom, Arc. 41. 33; Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33; E. M. 608. 40; Theog. Can. 58. 10; Chærob. E. 131. 15; Lobeck (Par. 355) notes that νυμφίος ὕμνος in Nonnus 47. 464, for νύμφιος ὕ. is a mistake: σκορπίος, Arc. 42. 3; Chærob. E. 128. 10.

247. Proper names in *ιος* throw back the accent, as Βομβύλιος, Θρίος, Κίος, Ἰαμβλιχοπορφύριος, Πίος, Χίος; except Ἀσκληπιός,



and Ἰλλυρίος oxytone, and those consisting of three short syllables, which are paroxytone, as Βαλλίος, Δολίος, Κλονίος, Ὀδός, Σχεδίος, Τυχίος, Χρομίος: to this rule of the grammarians there are many exceptions, of which the more important are Ἄλιος, Ἄνιος, Κρόνιος, Ξένιος, Στρόφιος.

**248. NOTE 1.**—Ἀγρίος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 13, but it is constantly proparoxytone: Αἰγίμιος, Athen. 503 D; Apollod. 2. 7. 7; Strab. 427; Suid. etc., is oxytone (?) according to Götting Accent. p. 172: Ἀμφίος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 168. 17, is wrongly made paroxytone in the same book, 284. 13: Ἀξίος, Eust. 359. 22, etc., this is probably correct, though Ἀξιός occurs Hom. Il. 2. 849; 21. 157; Strab. 330, and elsewhere: Ἀσκληπίος, Eust. 860. 10: according to the same author, 463. 39, Demosthenes made it proparoxytone: Γεδρώσιοι (?) Pape; Strab. 723 has Γεδρώσιοι, and that is its proper accent: Δέξιος, Diog. Laert. 9. 2. § 18, is more usually written Δεξιός, A. G. 129. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Στρομβιχίδης: Ἐρχίος, Arc. 41. 30; Theog. Can. 58. 26; this is falsely proparoxytone in some editions of Lucian Amor. c. 49: Ἰλλυρίος, an *Illyrian*, Arc. 40. 10: Ἰλλύριος, the son of Cadmus, in St. Byz., is oxytone in Apollod. 3. 5. 4, and Eust. ad Dion. Per. 95: Ἰλλυριοί, St. Byz.; Herodot. 1. 196: Ἴος, an island; Strab. 484; cf. Theog. Can. 48. 25: Ἴος, in Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 24, where Schneider reads *Olos* and *Oíos*: Κίος, a city and river, Strab. 563; Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1178; Theog. Can. 48. 28: Κίος ὄνομα ποταμοῦ καὶ ἔθνους: Κίος, or Κείος, adjective, A. G. Oxon. 2. 192. 3: Κρίος is sometimes properispomenon, but Aristarchus oxytoned it, E. M. 539. 20; A. G. Oxon. 2. 226. 16: Κυρίος (?) Μήνιος is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, see H. D. s. v.: Πίος = *Pius*, though condemned by Schmidt ad. Arc. 37. 21, is constantly so accented, the penultimate is expressly said to be long by Theog. Can. 48. 22; 107. 21; A. G. Paris. 3. 307. 10; A. G. Oxon. 1. 107. 21; Πίος is quoted by H. D. from Schol. Soph. Aj. 408; cf. E. M. 539. 25: Σήιος (?) Pape, apparently a typographical error for Σήιος.

**249. NOTE 2.**—Names consisting of three short syllables. Ἄλιος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Ptolemæus read Ἄλιος paroxytone in the *Odyssey*, Schol. Ven. E. 39. 683: Ἄνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 62: Γαλύφιος, Eust. 1665. 56: Θράσιος, Apollod. 2. 5. 11: Κλυτίος, Hom. Il. 3. 147, etc.; Eust. 395. 23. 'In codd. non raro Κλυτίος est proparoxytonum, contra regulam grammaticorum . . . de qua v. *Lehrs De Aristarcho*. p. 279,' H. D.: Κρόνιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14; Diod. Sic. 5. 55: Λάκιος (?) Athen. 297 F; St. Byz. s. v. Γέλα: Λάσιος (?) Paus. 6. 21. 10: Λύκιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Μάριος = *Marius*, Diod. Sic. 36. 1. p. 156. ed. Bekk.: Μαρίος, a town, Paus. 3. 21. 7; 22. 8: Νόμιος, Alciph. 3. 23: Νυμφίος, E. M. 221. 31, is almost certainly an error: Νύχιος, Quint. Smyr. 2. 363: Ξένιος, Schol. Ven. E. 39; E. M. 521. 14: Ὀριος, Alciph. 3. 29, 'scribendum videtur Ὀρείος, H. D.: Ὀσιος (?) Pape; Socr. H. E. 1. 7; Athanas. T. 1. p. 193 A; H. D.: Πόλιος, *Ælian* V. H. 12. 31; perhaps Πέλλιος is the better reading: Ράκιος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 308; Paus. 7. 3. 2: Ροδίος, the river, Strab. 595, etc., is in some books improperly proparoxytone; Schol. Ven. M. 20; Eust. 906. 56, distinguishes it from the adjective Ρόδιος; in Diog. Laert. 7. 1. § 22 it occurs as the name of a man; the passage does not determine the accent, but it should probably be Ροδίος, not Ρόδιος, as Pape prints it: Σθένιος, or Σθενίος: Σκορίος, Schol. Ven. Z. 24: Σκύριος (?) Apollod. 3. 15. 5, proves nothing: Σόφιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2: Σπείδιος (?) Inscr., Pape, and H. D.: Σπόριος = *Spurius*, Diod. Sic. 11. 1: Στίχιος, Hom. Il. 13. 195, or Στίχιος (?) Phot. Bib. 152. 36: Στόμιος, Paus. 6. 3. 2; 14. 13: Στράτιος, Paus. 9. 37. 1; Strab. 74, *Kramer*; or Στρατίος, Hom. *Odys.* 3. 413; Eust. 1474. 30: Στρόφιος, Eust. 1030. 11: Σχεδίος was by some

made proparoxytone, Eust. 1030. 11; Arc. 41. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 5: Τάτιος = *Tätius*, Plut. 1. 27 etc. Τάφιος, Apollod. 2. 4. 5; Diod. Sic. 8. 20: Ὕπιος, St. Byz.; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 797; Phot. Bib. 234. 34: Φάλιος (?) Thucyd. 1. 24, where some books have Φαλίος: it would be better to make it paroxytone: Φάνιος, Suid., probably a mistake for Φανίας: Φίλιος, Anth. App. 376: Φλόγιος, Lucian V. H. 1. 20, and elsewhere, is false for Φλογίος, Arc. 40. 8: Φόβιος, Parthen. 14: Φράσιος, Nomus Dionys. 32. 234, should be Φρασίος, Arc. 40. 22: Φύσιος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Χάριος, *Pape*: Χέδιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 87, 'ubi recte correctum est Σχέδιον quod Σχέδιον scribendum erat παροξυτόνως,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Χθόνιος, Paus. 9. 5. 3, etc., or Χθονίος, Apollod. 2. 1. 5: Χρόμιος frequently occurs, but is incorrect; the proper accent is Χρομίος, Schol. Ven. B. 495: Χρόνιος, Paus. 8. 47. 6, should be Χρονίος.

### -ΑΙΟΣ.

250. Common substantives in *aios* (if there be any such) are properispomena, as ἀντακαῖος, βαρκαῖος, βουκαῖος, γαῖος (?), γραψαῖος, εὔδιαῖος, σκωπαῖος, χαῖος (?); except ἔλαιος (ἀγριέλαιος, καλλιέλαιος), ὑμέναιος, proparoxytone.

251. NOTE.—Most, if not all, the so-called substantives of this termination are adjectives used elliptically; the following list comprises all that I have noted—Ἀγριέλαιος, Eust. 1944. 8: ἀφυταῖος, a kind of vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 5 is an adjective: βαρκαῖος, a kind of fish, Theog. Can. 52. 33: βουκαῖος, Theocr. 10. 1; Nicand. Ther. 5: γαῖος, Eust. 188. 28, is γαιός in Hesych., A. G. 229. 16, and elsewhere: γραψαῖος, Athen. 106 D: δεραιός, Hesych.: ἔλαιος, cf. Eust. 1944. 7: ἔλαιός, a kind of bird, L. S.: ἑρμαῖος ὁ τετράγωνος λίθος, Suid.: ἑρυσίχαιος in Alcman. 11 may perhaps be an adj. used substantively, but Herodian took it to be an ethnic name; cf. St. Byz. s. v. Ἑρυσίχη, and H. D. s. v.: εὔδιαῖος, Plut. 2. 699 F, is proparoxytone in Pollux 1. 92: καλλιέλαιος, Pseud. Arist. de Plantis 1. 6. 4: λαιός, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 19: πανομφαῖος, Hom. Il. 8. 250, or πανόμφαιος, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142: σκωπαῖος, a dwarf, Eust. 1523. 63: στελαιός = στελειών or στελειά: ὑμέναιος, Theog. Can. 52. 6: χαῖος, or χαῖός, H. D. s. v.: ὑπερβερεταῖος, the last month of the Macedonian year.

252. Proper names in *aios* are properispomena, as Ἀγαπαῖος, Αἰγαῖος, Ἀλκαῖος, Βαῖος, Γραῖος, Δερραιοί, Εὐναῖος, Μαῖος, Παῖος, Πτολεμαῖος, Σκαῖος; except Ἀθήναιος, Εὔμαιος, with some others, proparoxytone, and the oxytone Ἀχαιός (Παναχαῖος). Those which are derived from verbs are generally proparoxytone, as Τίμαιος, Φίλαιος.

253. NOTE.—Ἀγέλαιος, E. M. 7. 42: Ἀθήναιος, Arc. 43. 14; Schol. Ven. N. 791, with this, as with other names of the same termination, there was a diversity of accent according to the grammarians, in order that they might be distinguished from the corresponding adjectives: Ἀμφίβαιος, Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 749: Ἀρίβαιος, Xen. Cyrop. 2. 1. 5: Ἀρίνθαιος, Basil. Epist. 179, vol. 3. p. 264; H. D.: Ἀρράβαιος, Arist. Pol. 5. 8. 17: Ἀρτάχαιος (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes (Herodot. 7. 63; 8. 130) do not prove this to be the correct accent: Ἀχαιός, Arc. 43. 19; St. Byz. s. v. Ἀβάντις and Ἀχαῖα; Theog. Can. 52. 14: Βαρτίμαιος, N. T. Mark 10. 46; Βήλαιος, Liban.; *Pape*: Βίλαιος (*sic*), St. Byz. s. v. Τίος, a river, is properly written Βιλλαῖος, and expressly said to be properispomenon by Herodian ap. Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 791: Δάιαιος, Paus. 7. 12. 3: Δίκαιος (?)

Herodot. 8. 65; 'ubi pravo accentu Δικαῖος scribi notat Lehrs de Aristarch. p. 277,' *H. D.*; but it is better as a properispomenon than a proparoxytone; Ἐλαιος, a river in Bithynia, Marcian. Heracl. p. 70; *H. D.*: Ἐλαιός, in Messenia, Paus. 4. 1. 6: Ἐλαιος (?) in Ætolia, Polyb. 4. 65. 6: Ἐρμαιοι, the proper name, is distinguished from Ἐρμαιοις the adjective by Arc. 43. 8; Schol. Ven. N. 791: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΙΟΣ τρισύλλαβα, ἔχοντα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν εἰς σύμφωνον καταλήγουσαν, προπερισπᾶσθαι θέλει, χειρσαῖος, ὀρφαῖος, ἑρσαῖος, ἀρχαῖος, Ἀρναῖος, Τρικκαῖος, Ἐρμαιοί· ὅθεν τὸ Ἐρμαιοὺν κάρα παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ. τὸ δὲ ὅθι θ' Ἐρμαιοις λόφος ἐστίν (Od. 16. 471) ὡς εἰς ιδιότητα: but in the passage referred to our books, as well as the Greek scholiast on the place, read Ἐρμαιοις λόφος: Εὐαῖοι, a people of Canaan, Exod. 3. 8. 17: Εὐαῖος (?) Iamblich. V. P. c. 36: Εὐδαῖος (?) Suid.; the river so called varies between Εὐδαῖος, Εὐλαῖος, and Εὐλαῖος, Diod. Sic. 19. 19; Arrian Anab. 7. 7. 2; Εὐμαιοι, Hom. Odys.; Ἡραιοι, Schol. Ven. A. 301; Eust. 1562. 60: Θαλέλαιος, Synes. p. 304 D, quoted by *H. D.* s. v.: Θερμόλαιος (?) the name of a Cretan month: Ἰμαιοι, Strab. 519, is better Ἰμαιοί, Theog. Can. 53. 7: Κλεόδαῖος (?) *Pape*; *H. D.*: but the passages in Herodotus, Pausanias, and Apollodorus, which are quoted for this accent, prove nothing; the better form is Κλεοδαῖος, Suid.: Κωλαῖος, a man's name, Herodot. 4. 152, but Κωλαῖός (?) a place, Polyb. 2. 55. 5: Λήναιοι, Lob. Par. 342; St. Byz.: according to Philop. Ἀρναῖος, *Bacchus*, is properispomenon, and Λήναιοι, a man so called, proparoxytone, yet we have Ἀρναῖος in Anth. Pal. 7. 292. 1: Λίλαιος, Æschyl. Pers. 308, 969; Λύαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 23; E. M. 193. 16: Λύγαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 3: Μάταιος (?) *Pape*: Μνήσαιος, Quint. Smyr. 10. 88; Suid. s. v. Νικαγόρας: Νεῖκαιος (?) *Pape*: Νικαιοι, Schol. Ven. E. 69, or Νικαιοί, cf. Theog. Can. 53. 10: Πάναῖος (?) a man's name, *Pape*: the Παναῖοι, a Thracian race, is regular; St. Byz.; Thucyd. 2. 101: Παναχαῖοι, E. M. 250. 33; Apoll. Synt. 328. 14: Πείραιος, Hom. Od. 15. 540; Schol. Ven. A. 301: Πειραιός, a harbour in the Corinthian territory, Thucyd. 8. 10: Περίναιοι, Zenob.; *Pape*: Πήδαῖος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; E. M. 193. 16, for which Πίδαῖος, Suid. is a false form: Πύλαιος, Schol. Ven. B. 842: τοῦ Πύλαιος τὴν πρώτην δέχοντονητέον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τοπικοῦ· καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν τὸν Πυλαῖον (*sic*); Lob. Par. 342; E. M. 696. 50 is Πυλαῖος in Suid.: Σκαῖος, Arc. 37. 5: Σκαῖός, a river, Strab. 590; Theog. Can. 48. 6: Σκαῖοι, a people, St. Byz.: Τίραιος, Lucian Macrob. § 16: Τίθαιος, Herod. 7. 88: Τίμαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; Theog. Can. 53. 23; Arc. 43. 10: Τόλμαιος (?) *Pape*; the passages quoted prove nothing: *H. D.* have Τολμαιοί: Τρυγαῖος was Herodian's accentuation, the rest wrote Τρύγαιοι, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 62: Τύρταιος occurs, but Τυρταῖος, Strab. 366, is the usual accent: Ὑλαιος, E. M. 193. 17; Lob. Par. 342 is better Ὑλαῖος, in Apollod. 3. 9. 2: Ὑμέναιος, Athen. 603 D, etc.: Ὑπάχαιοι (?) the correct form is Ὑπαχαιοί, Herodot. 7. 91; Hesych. etc.; Ὑπέλαιος, a spring, Athen. 361 D; Strab. 640; Φεναιός = Φενεός, Callim. Del. 71, where Arnald writes Φενεῖος: Φέραιοι (?) Φιλαθήναιοι: Φίλαιος, Schol. Ven. E. 69; A. 301; Φιλαῖος, which, according to *H. D.*, occurs in Plutarch, is an error.

The grammarians say that proper names in *aios* from nouns are properispomena, from verbs proparoxytone: a useless rule, as is clear from Τρυγαῖος, Ἀγαπαῖος, and others, which might be derived either from nouns or verbs.

## -ΕΙΟΣ.

254. The few common substantives in *eios* are oxytone, as ἀδελφεῖός, ἐλειός, ἀρνεῖός, νεῖός (Arc. 37. 17), συφεῖός, φαπειός (Arc. 44. 28), φωλειός; except θεῖος, which is properispomenon.

NOTE.—The following are adjectives substantively used—βασιλῆιος (?): λείος,

a smooth-skinned shark, *L. S.*: βακχείος (sc. ῥυθμός, οἶνος, etc.): for ἡθείος or ἡθαῖος, see Adjectives.

255. Proper names in εἰος are oxytone, as Ἀλφειός, Ἀρνεῖος, Δαρδανεῖος, Ἐπειός, Ἐπειοί, Ὀλμειός, Πηγνεῖος, Σπερχεῖος; except Ἀρειος, Βασίλειος, Ἐλειος, Μῆδειος, Ὀρειος, Ὑπερβόρειοι proparoxytone, and the properispomenon Δαρεῖος.

256. NOTE.—Αἰνεῖοι (?) *St. Byz.* s. v. Αἰνεῖα: Ἀκρώρειοι, *St. Byz.*: Ἀργεῖος, both as a proper name and as an adjective, cf. *Chcerob. E.* 123. 24: Ἀρειος, *Pape*: Ἀρνεῖος, *Chcerob. A. G. Oxon.* 2. 174. 22: ἀρνεῖος, ὁ μὴν προπερισπωμένον: Ἀσπεῖος, *Pape*: Αὔσονεος (?) *Pape*: Βακχείος, *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 173. 31; *Plat. Ep.* 1. 309 C; as the epithet of Bacchus the accent varies between proparoxytone and properispomenon: Βασίλειοι, *Strab.* 306: Βασίλειος, a river, *Strab.* 747; a man, *Suid.*; *Phot. Bib.* 266. 10: Δαρεῖος, *Chcerob. A. G. Oxon.* 2. 196. 2; *E. M.* 248. 31; *Arc.* 44. 17 says that Δαρειος is oxytone, but in the same page, 1. 22, that it is properispomenon; in the former place Götting conjectures Δαρδανεῖος: Δεῖος (?) *Plut.* 2. 1132 D: Διογένης, *Pape*: Ἐγγεῖοι (?) *Strab.* 326, *Meineke*; on the numerous forms of this name, see *H. D. S. v.* Ἐγγεῖας: Ἐλειος, *Apollod.* 2. 4. 5, etc.: Ἐλαιοι, *St. Byz.* etc.: Ἥλειος, *Paus.* 5. 1. 8; *Plut.* 1. 168: Ἡράκλειος, *Suid.* s. v. Βασίλειος: Ἡτρεῖος (?) *E. M.* 248. 31: Καρνεῖος, *Athen.* 156 E, is Κάρνειος or Καρνεῖος in *Paus.* 3. 13. 3: Κήτειος, *Strab.* 616; (*Hom. Od.* 11. 521); yet *Arc.* 44. 22 says, τὸ δὲ Κητειός Πηγνεῖος ὀξύνεται ὡς κύρια: Κρεῖος, *Hes. Theog.* 134, etc.: Μῆδειος, *Arc.* 44. 11; *Hes. Theog.* 1001: Μῆδειος, *Pape*: Μινύειος, *Strab.* 346: Ὀλμειος (?) a man; the river Ὀλμειός is regular, *Schol. Hes. Theog.* 6; *Strab.* 407; *Arc.* 44. 16: Ὀρειος, *Diod. Sic.* 4. 12; *Paus.* 3. 18. 15: Οὔρειος, *Hes. Scut.* 186: Σοροάδειος, an Indian deity, *Athen.* 27 E: Στενήρειος, *Inscr.*: Στρατονίκειος as a compound is regular: Τίβειος (?) *Pape*: Ὑλλαιοι, *Dion. Perieg.* 386, is faulty for Ὑλλαιοι or Ὑλλαιοί: Ὑπερβόρειοι is correct as a compound, and also as being an adjective.

This class of words is so entirely adjectival in its character that even the Greeks themselves seem to have been in doubt whether they should give them the accent of substantives or adjectives.

## -ΟΙΟΣ.

257. Common substantives in οἰος are oxytone, as γλοιός, κλοιός, κολοῖός, φλοιός.

NOTE.—The following rare words are exceptions to this rule—βοῖός (?) *Arc.* 37. 12: γλοιός, such is the accentuation of our books, and *Arc.* 37. 12 states that (ὀξύνεται) γλοιός ἐπὶ κόπρου, Götting (*Accent.* p. 182) is therefore mistaken when he says that it is properispomenon: μνοῖος, a furnace, *Theog. Can.* 49. 24: πτοῖος (?) = πτοία.

258. Proper names in οἰος are properispomena, as Βοῖοι, Κοῖος, Μοῖος, except the deme Οἶος, which is oxytone.

259. NOTE.—Ἀθοῖος, *Theog. Can.* 53. 29: Ἀνόμοιος, *Phot. Bib.* 279. 20, perhaps so accented as a compound: Βοῖοι, *Strab.* 315, is also written Βοιοί, *St. Byz.* s. v. Βοῖον; like many other names of nations, it oscillates between an adjectival and substantival accent: Βοῖος as the name of a man is regular, *Athen.* 393 E; *Paus.* 3. 22. 11; *Arc.* 37. 14: Γέλοιος (?) *Pape*: Ἐνδοῖος, *Paus.* 1. 26. 4:

Εὔβοιος, Athen. 697 F: Ζάτοιος, Theog. Can. 53. 29: Οἶός, a deme, Arc. 37. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 24; Theog. Can. 49. 29: Οἶος in Tegea is regular, St. Byz.: Σμοῖος (?) is oxytone in Aristoph. Eccl. 846.

For those in φος, see Substantives in ωος § 338.

### -ΚΟΣ.

**260.** Common substantives in κοῖος retract the accent, as ἄρκος, αὐτόλυκος, δημοσίθηκος, δίσκος, θύλακος, κέρκος, κόκκος, λάκκος, λύκος, μῶκος, οἶκος, ὄρκος, πίθηκος, πλόκος, σάκκος, σῶρακος, τόκος, ὕσσαςκος; except those in ισκος, which are paroxytone, as ἀνδριαντίσκος, ἀστερίσκος, δεσποτίσκος, παιδίσκος, σατυρίσκος; adjectives in ἴκος used substantively, which are oxytone, as γραμματικός, μουσικός, and the oxytones ἀσκάς, ἀστακός, βοσκάς, διψακός, δοκάς, a *beam*, (δόκος=δόκησις), θριγκός, μωκάς, a *mock*, (μῶκος, *mockery*), ὀλάκος, σηκάς, σκιθακάς, φακάς, φαρμακάς, χαλκάς, ψιττακάς; ἀγροίκος is generally properispomenon.

**261.** NOTE 1.—Arc. 50. 3-52. 15; Etym. Gud. 435. 12; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 24: ἀγελάσκος (?) Hesych.: ἀγροίκος=ὁ σκαῖς τοὺς τρόπους: ἀγροίκος=ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, Ammon. s. v.; cf. Eust. 1409. 52; Lex. Gr. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 328: L. S. observe that the word is generally properispomenon in all senses: ἄνακος, Aristarchus made it oxytone, Eust. 1365. 45: ἀσκάς, Arc. 50. 15; and ἀκκόρ, Laced. Hesych.: ἀστακός (and Att. ὀστακός), Arc. 51. 8: βίττακος or βιττακάς=ψιττακάς: βοσκάς, Lob. Phryn. 22: δαρεικός (sc. στατήρ): διψακάς, a *disease of the kidneys*, Galen De Loc. Affect. 6. 3, Tom. 7. p. 511 C; also a plant, Boissonade Anecd. Tom. 1. p. 396; in the latter sense the word is paroxytone in Galen De Simp. Med. Facult. 6. 6; Tom. 13. p. 169 B, all these places are quoted by H. D. s. v.: δοκάς, a *beam*; δόκος=δόκησις, E. M. 538. 48; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 19: Δόκος πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολήν τοῦ δοκάς ὀξυτόνου τοῦ σημαίνοντος τὴν δόκησιν καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει ἐν Ταγηνισταῖς σημαίνει τὴν ἀγχόνην, is faulty; read τοῦ δόκος παροξυτόνου, for δόκος=δόκησις is paroxytone both by the precepts of the grammarians (E. M. 538. 48; Eust. 1967. 25, καὶ δόκος μὲν δόκησις καὶ ἀγχόνη, δοκάς δὲ ὁ τῆς στέγης), and in practice, e. g. δόκος δ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι τέτυκται, Xenophanes ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 49 *et alibi*; though τῷ γ' ἐμῷ δοκῶ (*sic*) is quoted from Callimachus by Eust. 1627. 43; 1761. 34, and Hesych. has Δοκάς, σκοπή, προσδοκία, which Salmassius corrects into Δόκος: ἐνθύσκος (?) Hesych.: ἐρίθακος is sometimes found oxytone; cf. Lob. Prol. 311: κικκάς, Hesych.: θριγκός, Arc. 50. 10: μάλικος ὄνομα ὀρνέου βαρυτονούμενον, Theog. Can. 59. 26: μωκάς, *mockery*: μωκάς, a *mock*, Lob. Par. 345, but there does not seem to be any good ground for the distinction: ὀστακός=ἀστακός: οὐρακάς, *middle part of the oar*, Pollux 1. 90; others write οὐρίαχος: παλλακάς, Hesych.: πλατίστακος, Hesych., is falsely oxytone in some editions of Athen. 308 F; see H. D. s. v.: σηκάς, Arc. 50. 5; Eust. 1197. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Schol. Ven. γ. 72: σκιδακάς (?), σκιθακάς (and σκιθαρκός or σκίθαρκος), a *fish so called*, Hesych.: ὕρτακάς: ὄστρεον, Hesych.: ὕστριακάς or ὕστριακόν, a *kind of cup*, Athen. 500 F; L. S.: φακάς, Arc. 50. 20; E. M. 538. 49: φαρμακάς, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Arc. 51. 9, 'Harpocrat. Δίδυμος δὲ προπερισπᾶν ἀξιοῖ τοῦνομα, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς οὐχ εὐρομεν οὕτω πον τὴν χρῆσιν. Ubi mirum et incredibile est Didy-

num *φαρμάκος* scripsisse dici, quæ scriptura ne in Hipponactis quidem versibus . . . in quibus media syllaba producitur, probabilis est, nedum in scriptoribus Atticis, quos syllabam illam constanter corripuisse constat. Quamobrem vereor ne *προπερισπᾶν* male scriptum sit pro *προπαροξύνειν*, quem accentum Ionibus tribuit Eust. 1935. 15: nam quæ Sylburg. in annot. ad Etym. M. p. 788. 5, proposuit, non possunt probari nitunturque errore librarii, qui in verbis Harpocratonis illic appositis *περισπᾶν* scripsit pro *προπερισπᾶν*. Alii grammatici significationis discrimen statuere videntur inter *φάρμακος* et *φαρμακός*, ut colligi potest ex verbis Arcadii p. 51. 9, qui de nominibus in *κος* agens sic scribit: *Φυλακός ὁ φύλαξ, Φύλακος δὲ τὸ κύριον· φαρμακός ὁ ἐπὶ καθαρμῷ τῆς πόλεως τελεντῶν, φαρμακείος δὲ ὁ γόης*. Ubi quum absurdum sit nomen in *ΕΥΞ* terminatum immisceri, manifestò scribendum *φάρμακος*, eodemque modo apud Ammonium leguntur p. 142: *Φαρμακείος· φαρμακός δὲ ὀξυτόνως, ὁ ἐπὶ καθάρσει τῆς πόλεως ριπτόμενος* sic sunt corrigenda et supplenda *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὁ γόης φαρμακός δὲ . . . ῥιπτόμενος*, non quod Valcken. volebat, *Φάρμακος προπαροξυτόνως ὄνομα κύριον, φαρμακός δὲ κτλ.*, illata illa quam supra notavi de nomine proprio opinione de qua nihil compertum habuisse videtur Herodianus cujus verba exhibet Arcadius et partem Schol. II. Ω. 566; *H. D.*: *φυλακός*, so Aristarchus Eust. 1365. 45; Arc. 51. 8; but *φύλακος*, Philem. Lex. p. 113. § 269; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. I. 132; Schol. Theocr. 8. 3, and this seems best, at least in Ionic: *χαλκός*, Arc. 50. 10: *ψιττακός*, Arc. 51. 8; Diod. Sic. 2. 53; but *ψίττακος* is also found.

**262. NOTE 2.**—According to Arc. 51. 6 all hyperdissyllables in *ακος*, whether substantives or adjectives, are oxytone, except *θύλακος*, *ύσσακος*, *αἷσακος*, and proper names; but this rule is quite contrary to facts, e. g. *ἀμάρακος*, *σώρακος*, *ἀβύρτακος*, *βάβακος*, *ἐρίθακος*, *ἀρακος*, *ἀσίρακος*, etc. Aristarchus oxytoned *φυλακός*, *φαρμακός*, and *ἀνακός* as being really adjectives, Schol. Ven. Ω. 566; E. M. 802. 3; see below, § 273.

**263.** Proper names in *κος* are so irregular that it is hardly possible to reduce them to any order whatever; the following rules may however be of some service.

**264. (a)** Those in *ισκος* are paroxytone, as *Κορίσκος*, *Τριποδίσκος*, *Τριποδίσκοι*, *Κουρίσκοι*, *Φαλίσκοι*, Arc. 52. 13; E. M. 807. 9; except *Ἀρτισκός*, Herod. 4. 92; or *Ἀρτησκός*, Arc. 51. 19; 52. 15, and this name is almost certainly to be read for *Ἀργησκός*, Theog. Can. 60. 62.

**265. (b)** Those in *ουσκοι* are mostly properispomena, as *Ἐτροῦσκοι*, *Τούσκοι*, Strab. 219; *Χηροῦσκοι*, Strab. 291.

**266. (c)** A considerable number of those in *ικος* are oxytone in our books, even where they are obviously adjectival, as *Ἀνδροικός*, *Ἀττικός*, *Αἰνικός*, and *Ἀπογονικός*, names of Cyprian months; *Γραμματικός*, *Γραφικός*, *Ἐπικός*, *Ἐπικουρικός*, *Ἐρατικός*, *Θορικός*, St. Byz.: *Ἱερατικός*, *Ἰκός* (i?), Strab. 436: *Κελεστικός*, Suid.: *Κλασσικός*, *Γερμανικός*, Strab. 291: *Ξανθικός*, Tzetzes, Antehom. 80: *Σοφιστικός*, *Τυχικός*, *Ὑλλικός*, Paus. 2. 32. 7: *Φαρσαλικός*, *Δροπικός*, Herodot. I. 125: *Ὀμβρικοί*, Strab.

228, or Ὀμβρικοί, St. Byz.: Κανλικοί, St. Byz.: Μεδιοματρικοί, Strab. 194: Ὀπικοί, Strab. 242: Ὠρικός, St. Byz.: Οὐνδολικοί, Strab. 292: Νωρικοί, Strab. 206: Ἀρκαδικός, Strab. 344: Ἀτουατικοί. On the other hand, and without any apparent reason for the difference, we have, Δήνικος (ἴ?), Θονμέλικος, Strab. 292: Κύζικος, Strab. 575; Apollod. 1. 9. 18: Μόνικος, Νήρικος, Hom. Odys. 24. 377: Ὀρικός, Herodot. 4. 78: Ποσίδικος, Σίσικος (?), Σύνδικος, St. Byz.: Εἰσάδικοι, Strab. 506: Ἐρνικοί, Strab. 228: Βέσβικος (ἴ?), St. Byz.: Ξένικος (ἴ?), Eust. 890. 16: Σώρικος, Ἐρικός, Τέμικος, Λυκάνικος, Theog. Can. 60. 7: Θορικός (not Θόρονκος, E. M. 453. 22, which is a mere clerical error, *v* and *ι* being to the later Greeks signs of one and the same sound) is often, though incorrectly, proparoxytone; see Theog. Can. 60. 9.

267. (*d*) Those in ἵκος retract the accent, as Κάϊκος, Γράνικος (Γρανικός (*sic*) Plut. 1. 672), Κῖκος, Φίλικος, Ἑλλάνικος; except Καμικός and Παλικός.

268. NOTE.—See Eust. 890. 12; Arc. 51. 25; Theog. Can. 60. 1: Καμικός, Theog. Can. 60. 2; Arc. 52. 2: Κάμικος, though found, e. g. Arist. Pol. 2. 10. 4, is an error: Παλικός, Arc. Theog. *ll. ll.*: Αἰνῖκος, the name of a poet, as it is printed in Theog. Can. 59. 33, contradicts his own rule, and is probably corrupt. Arcadius in the relative place (51. 24) has Ἄνικος, which may be right, though some have emended it. See Schmidt's note *ad loc.*, and Lob. Prol. 324.

269. (*e*) Those in ἰᾶκος are oxytone, as Ἀρκαδικός, Κλονιακός, Κωνιακός, Κυριακός, Ὀλυνθιακός, Σεραπιακός; except Πίακος (ἄ?), St. Byz.; which, according to Lob. Prol. 309, ought to be Πιακός.

270. (*f*) Trisyllables in ἄκος are proparoxytone, as Αἷσακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5: Ἄνακος, Athen. 629 A: Ἀρακος, Paus. 10. 9. 9: Ἀράνδακος, Plut. 1. 1160 D; *H. D.*: Ἄστακος, St. Byz.; Thuc. 2. 30, or Ἄστακός, Herodot. 5. 67: Βάτακος (?): Βύττακος, Polyb. 5. 79. 3: Βώρακος: Δρίμακος, Athen. 266 B, Dindorf, where others read Δριμακός: Θάψακος, Strab. 741: Θύλακος, Paus. 5. 23. 5: Ἰδακος, Thucyd. 8. 104: Ἰθακος, Arc. 51. 4: E. M. 470. 6: Λάβδακος, Arc. 51. 3: Λάμψακος, Schol. Ven. N. 759: Μάλακος, Diod. Sic. 7. 9. p. 511. 19. ed. Bekker.: Μάρμακος, Diog. Laert. 8. 1: Μύννακος (not Μυννακός, as in Athen. 351 A; see *H. D.* s. v.): Νάννακος, Suid. (*H. D.* remark that this name is Ἄννακός (*sic*) in St. Byz. s. v. Ἰκόνιον): Νώρακος, St. Byz.: Ὀπλακος, Plut. 1. 393: Πάλακος, Strab. 306: Πύρρακος: Πύνδακος, Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 959. 32; Schol. Ven. N. 759; and such is no doubt its proper accent,

though it is oxytone in Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Σάνδακος, Apollod. 3. 14. 3: Σίτακος, Arrian Ind.: Σπάρτακος, St. Byz.: Στρόφακος, Thueyd. 4. 78: Τίτακος, St. Byz. (Τιτακός in Herod. 9. 73): Ὑρτακος, Apollod. 3. 12. 5; Schol. Ven. N. 759; the city of that name is oxytone in St. Byz.: Φύλακος, Arc. 51. 9: Ὠτακος, or Ὠτακός (?) Hesych. Yet the following oxytones occur: Αἰακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1165: Ἀλακός, Ἀρτακοί, St. Byz.: Ἀσакός, Διψακός, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 653; *H. D.*: Θαυμακοί, Strab. 389: Θημακός (οί), St. Byz.: Ἰππακός, Anth. Palat. 7. 521; *H. D.*: Μαρακοί (ᾶ ?) Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 7: Ὀλθακός, Plut. 1. 501: Πιττακός, Plut. 1. 85, etc.: Συρακοί, Xenob. Cf. Lob. Prol. 307 sqq.

271. (g) All others in *κος* retract the accent, as Φάκος, Γλαῦκος, Κώρυκος, Δημόδοκος, Σέλευκος, Δράβησκος (Δραβῆσκος, St. Byz.), Πάταικος, Ἀσσάρακος, Ἀστράβακος, Σεσίθακος, Εὐφάντακος, Ὀσκοι; except Κεραμεικός, Theog. Can. 59. 9: Ἰωλκός, Theog. Can. 59. 29 (Ἰαωλκός), Δαμασκός, the city (but Δάμασκος, a man's name, see *H. D.* s.v., though even that is oxytone in St. Byz.). Γραικοί (Γραικός is a man's name), Γαλλογραικοί, Σολκοί, Λεκκοί, Hesych.: Καλλαῖκοι, Strab. 162: Μυκοί, St. Byz.: Τροκμοί, Strab. 567: Πατυκός, St. Byz.: Γαραντεικός (?) *Pape*: Ὀξύκανός, Arrian Anab. 6. 16. 1: Ἀσκός, St. Byz. s.v. Δαμασκός: Καδοῦρκοι, Strab. 190 and Καοῦλκοι, Strab. 291, are properispomena.

272. NOTE 1.—Γραικοί, Olympiodorus in *Meteora* Aristot. f. 27 a: τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι παροξύνουσι Γραίκοι λέγοντες, ἡ δὲ κοινὴ διάλεκτος ὀξύνει καθόλου δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πᾶν ὄνομα παροξύνουσι διὰ τὸν κόμπον, ὅθεν ὑπερνηροέοντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν: Σολκοί, a city in Sardinia, St. Byz., but he also calls it Σύλκοι (*sic*): Πιττάλακος, Aeschin. p. 8. 24; in Demosth. 417. 21 some MSS. have Πιτταλακοῦ, others Πιτταλάκοῦ (*sic*): Ἀρουάκοι, in Strab. 162, seems an error: Βελλοοῖκοι, *Pape*, who quotes Strab. 196, which proves nothing as to the accent; it is oxytone in Ptol. 2. 9. 8: Δάκοι, St. Byz. varies; it is Δακοί in Strab. 313, and sometimes Δᾶκοι: Ἰνυκος, Herodot. 6. 24, is oxytone in Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 E: Ὑασκοί, . . . Dionys. Per. 1069, ubi Eust. annotat βαρυτόνος παρὰ πολλοῖς ἀναγινώσκεισθαι; *H. D.*: Φάκος, a place in Macedonia, Diod. Sic. 30. 14, Bekk. is oxytone in Polyb. 31. 25. 2; A. G. Oxon. 1. 223. 16, σεσημειῶται τὸ φακὸς ὀξυτόμενον ἔστι δὲ καὶ βαρυτόνος ὄνομα ὅρους, Ἐκαταῖος

πρὸς μὲν νῶτον (*sic*) Παῦλος καὶ Φάκος

εἰ ἔτι ὀξυτονήθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἐτέρου σημαίνοντος.

273. NOTE 2.—The grammarians give the following rule for the accentuation of trisyllables in *ακος*: τὰ εἰς ΚΟΞ (i. e. ἄκος) τρισύλλαβα τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ἔχοντα λήγουσαν εἰς ἀμετάβολον προπαροξύνονται, Δάμφακος, Ὑρτακος, Ῥύνδακος, Eust. 959. 52; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 759.



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274. (a) Dissyllables in λος preceded by λ, a long vowel or a diphthong, are oxytone, as αἰλός (βόαυλος, μέσαυλος), βηλός, γαυλός, a *milk rail*, θαλλός, μαλλός, πηλός, φαλλός, φελλός, χιλός; except βῶλος, γρύλλος (γρῦλος), δοῦλος, ζῆλος, ῆλος, θρύλλος (θρῦλος), μύλλος, a *kind of fish*, μῶλος, ναῦλος, οὔλος, πίλος, πῶλος, σίλλος, στῦλος, ψύλλος, which retract the accent.

275. NOTE.—See Schol. Ven. O. 338; Arc. 52-53: ἄθλος = ἄεθλος: βδέλλος: βῶλος (?) Arc. 53. 21, who says that παρὰ Ἑφεσίοις βαρνύνται: βῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 17: γάλλος, Hesych.: γρύλλος is a common but incorrect form for γρῦλος, Arc. 52. 24: γαῦλος, a *vessel*, Eust. 1625. 3: γαυλός, *milk-rail*, a distinction frequently neglected in MSS; the island Γαῦλος is properisopomenon, Diod. Sic. 5. 12: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12; Eust. 794. 26: δρῖλος: ζῆλος (Dor. δᾶλος), Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. O. 338: ῆλος, Arc. 53. 4; Eust. 1018. 61; Schol. Ven. O. 338: θρύλλος is a less correct form for θρῦλος: ἴλλος, an *eye*, but ἰλλός, *squinting*, Eust. 907. 8: κίλλος, Pollux 7. 56, is better oxytone, as Hesych. has it s. v. though he varies: κόλλος (?) A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: κτίλος in Theog. Can. 61. 2 seems corrupt: κῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 18; cf. Athen. 200 F, for which Strab. 312 has κόλος: μυλλός, *prudenda muliebria*, or a *kind of cakes*, Athen. 647 A: Μύλλος, a proper name and μυλλός, *squinting*, Eust. 1885. 20; Arc. 53. 15; but μύλλος or μύλος, a *fish*, Galen Tom. 6. p. 402 A: μῶλος, Theog. Can. 62. 18: ναῦλος, Arc. 53. 8: οὔλος, Arc. 53. 12: πῆλος, ὁ οἶνος, A. G. Paris. 4. 188. 10: πίλος, Arc. 52. 23; Theog. Can. 61. 2: πῶλος, Arc. 60. 8: σίλλος, Arc. 53. 20; σιλλός also occurs, see Tittmann ad Zonar. 1648: σκύλλος, Hesych. is σκύλος in E. M. 720. 19: σκῶλος, a *stake*, *stumbling-block*, Hom. II. 13. 564: σμίλος (?) Hesych.: σπίλος, is better σπίλος, Reg. Pros. 10. p. 423: στῦλος, Arc. 52. 24, is written στύλος in the text of Eust. 731. 37, and elsewhere: τίλος (?) Pollux 5. 91, is sometimes τίλος: ὕλλος, Georg. Pisid. Cosm. 951; *H. D.*: ψύλλος, Lob. Phryn. 332; Theog. Can. 61. 25: ὦλος (or ὠλλός), Hesych.

276. (b) Those in ἴλος and ὕλος are paroxytone, as ναυτίλος, κτίλος, κρωβύλος; except δάκτυλος, κόνδυλος, πίτυλος, σφόνδυλος, and several others of daetylic measure mentioned below.

277. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 17: αἴγυλος, Arc. 55. 21: it is also spelled αἴγυλλος and αἴγυλλος: ἄκυλος, A. G. 373. 25: ἄμυλος is in fact an adjective: βάκχυλος, Athen. 111 D; βῆθυλος, E. M. 196. 54; or βηθύλος, Suid., also βηθύλος and δηθύλλος: βράβυλος, Hesych.: γόγγυλος, E. M. 245. 39; Arc. 56. 25: δάκτυλος, Arc. 56. 24: ἔκυλος, Suid.: κάνδυλος, Pollux 6. 69: κηρύλος, Theog. Can. 61. 20; Aristoph. Av. 300 is wrongly proparoxytone in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14, where one MS. has κηρύλλος: κόνδυλος, Arc. 56. 24: κότυλος, Athen. 478 B; *H. D.*: κρωβύλος is wrongly proparoxytone in Eust. 851. 46, and elsewhere: ὀπτίλλος, Arc. 54. 15, is better ὀπτίλος; see *H. D.* s. v.: πίτυλος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 25: σφόνδυλος (and σπόνδυλος), Arc. 56. 24, is sometimes σφονδύλος: τροχίλος, 'Schol. Aristoph. Av. 79, ἔστι δὲ ὄρνεον τροχίλος, καὶ λέγεται εἶναι δριμύ-ἀξιούσι δέ τινες τὴν μέσσην ὀρύνουν: ut alii circumflexisse videantur qui frequens est in libris accentus. V. Jacobs ad *Ælian.* N. A. 3. 11; ' *H. D.* : φάγυλος, Plut. 2. 294 C.

278. (c) The rest in λος throw the accent back, as ἄγγελος,

αἰγίθαλλος, ἄμπελος, βύβλος, ἵουλος, κάπηλος, κροκόδειλος, κρύσταλλος, κύκλος, ὄμιλος, ὄχλος, πάλος, σάλος, σίαλος, σκόπελος, στόλος, στρόβιλος, τράχηλος, τύλος, φάλος; except αἰγιαλός, θολός, *μυῖ* (but θόλος, *dome*), κορυθαλλός, μοχλός, μυελός, ὀβελός, ὀβολός, ὀμφαλός, which are oxytone.

**279. NOTE.**—ἀελλός, Hesych., is an adjective used substantively (?) see H. D.; on αἰολος or αἰόλος see below, § 282: ἀσφόμελος, *the plant*: ἀσφόμελος (λειμών), an adjective, Eust. 906. 58; Lob. Par. 341; E. M. 161. 12: δειελός τὸ δειλινόν, Arc. 55. 4: δορχελοί, Hesych.: θόλος, *vault*; θολός, *μυῖ*, Eust. 794. 30; 907. 4: ἰλός = κατάδυσσις τοῦ θηρίου, Theog. Can. 61. 1; A. G. Paris. 4. 181. 32, εἰλός, ὀξύντας ἡ κατάδυσσις τοῦ θηρίου· οὗτω καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἀττικῶν τόνολος [τόνον μονοβίβλιφ conj. Cramer], καὶ μέμφεται τοῖς τὸ ι κατατάττουσι τὴν λέξιν: Hesych. explains it by ἰλύς, βόρβορος, γλοιός: κορυθαλλός, Arc. 54. 11: κραπαταλός, Arc. 54. 10; this is the correct spelling and accent; κραπάταλος is found in Athen. and Pollux, and κραπάταλλος or ὅς in Hesych. and the above place in Arcadius; see H. D. s. v.: μοχλός (also μοκλός), Eust. 794. 29; E. M. 640. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 134: μυελός, Arc. 55. 5; in late Greek also μυαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 309: μυχλός, Hesych., appears to be an adjective: ὀβελός, Arc. 55. 5: ὀβολός, Arc. 56. 7: ὀδελός = ὀβελός, Aristoph. Ach. 796: ὀλός = θολός, Schol. Anth. Pal. 15. 25. 1; H. D.: ὀμφαλός, Arc. 54. 19; Chærob. E. 68. 20; E. M. 553. 30: προβαλλός, *a shield*, Arc. 54. 6; in Phot. Lex. and Hesych. it is incorrectly proparoxytone; the comic word εἰμω-τανωπερίβαλλος (Athen. 162 A, quoted by L. S.) is regular, being a decompound: σίαλος, *a fat hog*; σιαλός (Ion. σιελός) = σίαλον, Suid., but the latter word is always proparoxytone in our editions: στρόβιλος, εἶδος ὀρχήσεως, στροβιλός δὲ ἡ συστροφή τοῦ ἐχίνου, Arc. 55. 27: σφαλός (or σφαλλός), Hesych.: φυσίκιλλος ἄρτος, Athen. 139 A.

**280.** Proper names in λος retract the accent, as Αἰολος, Ἄλος, Ἀξύλος, Ἀσβολος, Ἀστυλος, Βῆλος, Γαῦλος, Δαίδαλος, Δῆλος, Ἥλος, Θράσυλλος, Κέφαλος, Κρεόφυλος, Κύψελος, Μᾶλος, Μάταλλος, Μαύσωλος, Μόλος, Νείλος, Πάμμυλος, Πύλος, Πῶλος, Σίγηλος, Στύμφαλος, Τάνταλος, Ὑλλος, Φάρσαλος, Φόλος, Χῶλος; except trisyllables in ἴλος and ὕλος, which are paroxytone, as Αἰσχύλος, Ῥωμύλος, Ζωίλος, Τρωίλος, Πενθίλος; but to both these rules there are numerous exceptions.

**281. NOTE 1.**—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος.* Those compounded with φίλος throw the accent as far back as possible, as Ἀγνύφίλος, Δημόφίλος, Ἐργύφίλος, Πάμφίλος, Σώφίλος: Ἀγκυλος, Arc. 57. 7: Αἰγίλος (?) H. D.; the passage in Lycoph. 108 proves nothing: Αἰτυλος, Arc. 56. 12: Ἀκτυλος, Phot. Bib. 536. 22. ed. Bekker: Ἀξύλος, Hom. Il. 6. 12; Arc. 56. 25: Ἀργίλος, Herodot. 7. 115: Αὔαλός, Hesych.: Βαίτυλος, E. M. 192. 56, ought to be paroxytone: Βάσιλος, Parthen. Erot. 1. 4; H. D.: Βράγυλος, H. D.: Γαῖσυλος, Plut. 1. 980: Γογγύλος, is proparoxytone in Thucyd. 1. 128; 7. 2; both of which passages are quoted by H. D. s. v., and perhaps that is its proper accent; see E. M. 245. 39: Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι: Δάκτυλος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1126-1131: Δάσκυλος, Apollon. Rhod. 2. 805: Δεσιλοί (?) St. Byz.: Εὐρύτυλος, S. V. E. 255: Εὐστάφυλος, Alciph. Ep. 3. 22, quoted by H. D. as a compound, is regular: Ἴτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Hom. Od. 19. 522: Κόρδυλος, St. Byz.: Κορπιλοί, St. Byz.: Κότυλος, Strab. 602:

**Κράβυλος** is very commonly found, but it should perhaps be paroxytone; H. D. observe (tom. 4. p. 2023 A) on *κρᾶβύλος*, 'eadem accentus inconstantia in nomine proprio scribendo animadvertitur, cujus scripturam *παροξύτονον* recte defendit Boisson. ad Aristæan. p. 441: 'Μικύλος, or Μικκύλος, 'Simplici κ et per diphthongum Μεύκυλος cod. Pal. in epigr. Callimachi Anth. 7. 460. 3, sed in lemmate a prima manu *μικ-*, ab secunda *μεικ-*. Accentum correxit Jacobsius;' H. D.: Μόσχυλος (?), Pape: Μυρσίλος, Herodot. 1. 7; is in some editions wrongly printed Μυρσίλος; see Theog. Can. 62. 8, who has Μυρτίλος: Νικάσυλος, for this L. Dindorf ap. H. D. quotes Paus. 6. 14. 1; but on turning to his own edition of that author I find that he prints Νικασύλος: Οὔτυλος, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 585: 'Οκυλος (?): 'Ονήσυλος, or 'Ονήσυλος, Herodot. 5. 104; Theog. Can. 61. 23: 'Οξύλος, Arc. 56. 25; 'Οξύλος tamen scriptum in scholl. Nicand. Th. 289, ubi scriptor. quidam, et Pind. Ol. 3. 19. 22, ubi Ætolus memoratur, utrobique fortasse contra libros,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. s. v.: Σίπυλος, Diod. Sic. 3. 55; St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. 1. 51. 24: Σόφιλος or Σώφιλος is regular as a compound: Σπόργυλος, St. Byz.: Στάφυλος, Arc. 57. 5; Strab. 475, etc.: Σώσυλος (?) Polyb. 3. 20. 5. with the variants Σώσυλος and Σωσύλος; Lob. Prol. 139: Τίτυλος, Arc. 57. 3; Theog. Can. 61. 22: Ταξιλος, Paus. 1. 20. 6, etc., is generally proparoxytone, cf. Lob. Prol. 115: Τράγυλος, St. Byz.: Τρίπυλος, Plut. 1. 1046: Τρίσυλος (?) Pape: Τρόχυλος is quoted by Götting (Accent. p. 184) from Paus. 1. 14. 2, where Dindorf prints Τροχύλος: Τρώγυλος, Thucyd. 7. 2, or Τρωγίλος or Τρωγιλός, Thucyd. 6. 99: Τρώκυλος (?) Pape: 'Ωγυλος, St. Byz.

**282. NOTE 2.**—Γαιτούλοι, St. Byz.; in Strab. 826 Meineke prints Γαίτουλοι, and rightly, Eust. Dion. Per. 215: *ὅτι Γαιτούλοι ἔθνος μέγιστον Λιβυκόν. Τούτους Ἀρτεμίδωρος Γαιτούλιους λέγει. Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ προπαροξύνει, λέγων ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΛΟΞ παραληγόμενα διφθόγγῳ τῇ διὰ τοῦ ΟΥ προπαροξύνεται*: Ἰαμβούλος, Diod. Sic. 2. 60; Ἰάμβουλος is quoted by H. D. from Lucian V. H. 1. 3: Tzetz. Hist. 7. 644. 724: Pape has Ἰκτομοῦλοι from Strab. 218, but the place does not justify that accentuation: Καδμίλος, Arc. 56. 2, occurs under the form Κάσμιλος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 917: Καμβύλος (?) Polyb. 8. 17. 4: Κυδρήλος, Strab. 633, a very questionable accent.

The proper name **Αἰόλος** is very variable in its accentuation: according to Eust. 631. 32; 1681. 3, it is said to be proparoxytone, and so Philoponus accented it; Arcadius 56. 6 makes it paroxytone, and that accent is common in our books, e.g. Diod. Sic. 4. 67; Strab. 20. 23; even in Eustathius himself, contrary to his own rule, 1644. 12. On the whole it seems better to write **Αἰόλος** for the proper name, αἰόλος for the adjective. The common substantive, αἰόλος, a kind of fish, is equally uncertain; it is an adjective used elliptically, and vacillates, like others of the same kind, between an adjectival (αἰόλος) and substantival accent (αἰόλος); see Lob. Par. 344, and H. D. s. v.

**283. NOTE 3.**—*Oxytones in λος.* Ἀγχιαλός, a city, Eust. 1681. 3; yet elsewhere (1396. 25) he says that it is proparoxytone; E. M. 14. 36 however remarks, *ἡ μὲν πόλις ὀξύνεται· ὁ δὲ παραθαλάσσιος τόπος, προπαροξύνεται*: as the name of a man it is regular, Ἀγχιάλος, Hom. Od. 1. 180, etc.: Αἰγηλοί (and Αἰγλοί), St. Byz.: Αἰγιαλός, Schol. Ven. B. 592: Αἰτωλός, Choerob. E. 23. 14, *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ὠλος ἀρσενικὰ πρὸ τοῦ ω τὸ τ ἔχοντα ὀξύνεται*, St. Byz. s. v. Αἰτωλία: Παναίτωλος, Polyb. 10. 49. 11: Ἀρτωλός (?) Choerob. E. 23. 9: Αὔαλός, Hesych.: Βαστούλοι, Lob. Prol. 132: Γάλλος is paroxytone in all senses, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; Arc. 53. 15: Ἐλλός, Schol. Ven. Π. 234, and Ἐλλοί: Θάλλος, Plut. 1. 747; I do not know why Pape says that Θαλλός would be more correct: Θετταλός, or Θεσσαλός, Arc. 54. 20; Hom. Il. 2. 679; Diod. Sic. 5. 54, etc.; 'In codd. interdum προπαροξυτόνως scribitur,' H. D. s. v.: Ἰταλός, Choerob. E. 68. 21; Arc. 54. 24; E. M. 553. 30: Καστωλός,

St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰτωλία*; Arc. 57. 15: *Κερμαλός* (?) Plut. i. 19: *Κορυδαλλός*, a deme, Arc. 54. 11; this is sometimes found falsely accented, e.g. St. Byz.: in Diod. Sic. 4. 59 *Κορυδαλλῶ* is now read for the incorrect *Κορυδάλλω*; it is also oxytone as the name of a man, e.g. Herodot. 7. 214: *Μαγδωλός*, St. Byz.: *Μαλλός*, a city, Arc. 53. 17; so called, according to St. Byz., from *Μάλλος*, its founder: *Μαλλοί*, an Indian people, St. Byz.: Strab. 701: *Μανταλός*, the founder of the Phrygian city *Μάνταλος*, St. Byz.: *Μαυσωλός*, a river, and *Μαυσωλοί* are oxytone in St. Byz.: *Ὀμφαλός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 70: *Πακτωλός*, Chærob. E. 23. 9; St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰτωλία*: *Πενθλός* in Suidas is an error for *Πενθίλος*: *Σελλοί* is oxytone, like *Ἑλλός*: *Σίγγηλος*, Eust. 1967. 36; hence *Σίγγηλός*, Strab. 404, is faulty: *Σικελός*, Diod. Sic. 5. 50; Arc. 55. 10, is sometimes *Σίκελος*: *Σικελοί*, St. Byz.: *Σπαρτωλός*, St. Byz.: *Τριβαλλός*, Strab. 301, etc.; Arc. 54. 5, though it is occasionally proparoxytone: *Φελλός*, a city of Pamphylia, St. Byz.; Strab. 666, but *Ἀντίφελλος* Strab. 666: *Φέλλος*, a man, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 23.

### -ΜΟΣ.

284. Common substantives in *μος* with a long penultimate are oxytone, the rest retract the accent, as *θύμός*, *anger*, but *θύμος*, *thyme*, *ἀγερμός*, *ἀγιασμός*, *ἄνεμος*, *ἀριθμός*, *βαθμός*, *βωμός*, *γάμος*, *γίγγλυμος*, *δεσμός*, *δημός*, *fat*, *δρόμος*, *ἐσμός*, *θάλαμος*, *θεσμός*, *κάλαμος*, *κομμός*, *κύαμος*, *κυδοιμός*, *λαιμός*, *λιμός*, *μερισμός*, *νόμος*, *law*, *ὀφθαλμός*, *πόλεμος*, *πορθμός*, *ῥυθμός*, *τόμος*, *φιμός*, *φορμός*, *χρησμός*, *χυμός*, *ψαλμός*, *ψωμός*; except 1. oxytone *νομός*, *pasture*, *οὐλαμός*, *ποταμός*, *φωραμός*, *φωριαμός*, *χηραμός*; 2. *ἄμμος*, *βλάστημος*, *δῆμος*, *people*, *ἐρημος*, *θέρμος*, *κόσμος*, *κῶμος*, *μῆμος*, *μῶμος*, *ὄγμος*, *οἶμος*, *ὄλμος*, *ὄρμος*, *πότμος*, *τόρμος*, *σίμος*, *ψάμμος*, which retract the accent.

285. NOTE.—*Αἶμος*, according to H. D. s. v. the right form is *αἶμός*; Chærob. E. 28. 1 expressly makes it barytone, but he may possibly refer to the proper name, cf. E. M. 568. 38: *ἄλειμός* (?) Hesych.: *ἄμμος*, Arc. 59. 8: *ἀφλοισμός* was by Tyrannion incorrectly made proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. O. 607: *βλάστημος*, Æschyl. Suppl. 317; S. c. T. 12; this is directly opposed to Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 4, yet accords with Arc. 61. 5; see Lob. Par. 397: *βόρμος* = *βρόμος*, E. M. 205. 3: *βρίμος*, Theog. Can. 63. 9: *βρώμος*, Theog. Can. 63. 21; Arc. 60. 8: *βῶμος*, Æolic for *βωμός*, Greg. Cor. 617, ed. Schäfer: *γίγγλυμος* is in some places falsely oxytone: *γολαμός* = *οὐλαμός*, Hesych.: *γροῦμος*, Hesych.: *δῆμος*, *people*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. O. 240; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 213; E. M. 265. 3: *δημός*, *fat*, Arc. 59. 16: *ἐπίκορμος*, Eust. 1692. 62, is a compound of *κορμός*: *ἐρημος* (sc. *γῆ*), Lob. Par. 361: *ἡδύσμος*, *mint*, Strab. 344; *L. S.*, is an adjective used as a substantive: *θερός* = *θεσμός*, Hesych.: *θέρμος*, *lupine*, Lob. Par. 341 (cf. Lob. Par. 360) quotes *θερμός* in this sense from Galen: *θύμος*, *thyme*: *θυμός*, *anger*: *Θύμος*, a proper name, Arc. 59. 28; Theog. Can. 63. 14: *κῆμος*, a plant so called (?) Theog. Can. 63. 5: *κημός*, the cover of the voting urn, is regular: *κινδαμός* (?) Arc. 60. 24: *κομμός*, lamentation, is paroxytone in Arist. Poet. c. 12. 3; and in Nicol. Damasc. Excerpt. p. 457 (59 Orell.) quoted by H. D.: *κόμμοι* in a different signification occurs in Hesych.; A. G. Oxon. i. 338. 24: *τὸ κόμμοι οὐ δὲ σύνηθες* [*βαρύνεται*]: *κόσμος*, Arc. 58. 27: *κρήθμος* (the ordinary form is *τὸ κρήθμον* and *κρηθμόν*; it is also spelled *κρίθμος* or *ον*, Arc. 58. 14). This word furnishes one example among

many others of the strange tricks played by the old Greek grammarians; *δένυται* δὲ ὁ σταθμός, says Eustathius, 582. 17, *κανόνι τοιοῦτω. τὰ εἰς ΜΟΞ λήγοντα, ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Μ τὸ Θ, δένυται, μηνιθμός, πορθμός, σκαρθμός, ἰσθμός. οὕτω καὶ σταθμός. τὸ κρήθμος οἱ μὲν τοῦ Ὀμήρου ὑπομνηματισταὶ βαρύνεσθαι φασιν εἰς ἰδιότητα, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ Λυκόφρονος [238] καὶ αὐτὸ δένυται*: this passage shows also the corruption and the cure of the place in Philem. Lex. p. 72. § 198; the word should doubtless be oxytone, and it is so found in Dioscorides, Hesychius, and others; see H. D. s. v.: *κῶμος* (and the barbarism *κῶμο*), Arc. 60. 6; Theog. Can. 63. 26: *λεμός* (?) Hesych.: *λίημος*, Hesych.: *μάμος*, Hesych.: *μίμος*, Joh. Alex. 3. 7; Theog. Can. 63. 9: *μύρμος*, Hesych.: Lycoph. 176: *μῶμος*, Arc. 60. 7; 'Μωμός, quod ponit Theog. [Can. 63. 20] scribendum *βωμός*;' H. D.: *νάθος* (?) Hesych.: *νόμος*, *law*; *νομός*, *pasture*, Schol. Ven. T. 249: *νοῦμμος* = *numus*, Zonar. 1405, or *νοῦμος*, A. G. 109. 24: *δγμος*, Schol. Ven. A. 68; Arc. 58. 6; Eust. 831. 57: *οἶμος*, Arc. 60. 11; Chærob. E. 28. 1; Schol. Ven. A. 24; E. M. 568. 38; Lob. Rhem. 282, note 20: *δλμος*, Chærob. E. 1. 28; Eust. 831. 57; E. M. 817. 29: *δρμος*, *harbour*, and this is perhaps the best accent for the word in all senses, though Eust. 1788. 46 says: *δένυται δὲ παρὰ τισι τῶν ἐσῦστερον ὁ τοιοῦτος δρμος* (i. e. *neoklace*) *καθὰ καὶ ἀλλαχοῦ ἐρρήθη πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα: δρχαμος*: dactyls in *amos* are oxytone (Arc. 60. 17) if the first syllable is long by nature; proparoxytone if it be long only by position, Eust. 1347. 12; E. M. 804. 17; this word is written *δρχαμος* in Eust. 1094. 54: *οὐλαμός*, Schol. Ven. A. 228: *δχμος* = *πύργος* s. *δχυρὸς τόπος*, Lycoph. 443, quoted by H. D., or *δχμός* (?) Eust. 1528. 23, quoted by H. D.: *πλεῦμος*, Galen Lex. Hippocr. Tom. 2. p. 99 F: *ποταμός*, Arc. 60. 15; Eust. 1347. 12; Schol. Ven. A. 228: *πότιμος*, Arc. 58. 19: *ρήμος* (?) *a peel*, in Athen. 113 C, the only place quoted for the word, *κεράμψ* is now read: *σίμος* [*σίμος*], *a fish, tunny*, Eust. 906. 56; Artemid. 2. 14, was wrongly oxytone in Athen. 312 A: *σκινδαλαμός* or *σκινδαλμός*, Schol. Aristoph. Nubb. 130: *ιδίως σκινδαλοὺς καλοῦμεν τὰ λεπτότατα τῶν ξύλων καὶ τὰ τῶν καλάμων ξύσματα. τοῦτο μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθείας δένυται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πλαγίων παροξύνεται*, Arc. 59. 2; 60. 24: *τίμος*, Æschyl. Choeph. 916; Eust. 1148. 37; *τόμος* = *ὁ τετμημένος*: *τομός* = *ὁ τέμνων*, Arc. 59. 24; A. G. Oxon. 1. 371. 1: *τόρμος*, Diod. Sic. 2. 8, etc., and this is the constant accent in our books, yet it is expressly made oxytone by A. G. Oxon. 1. 285. 13: *τυλιμός* (?) E. M. 773. 5: *φῖμος* is sometimes falsely *φίμος*, e. g. Sept. Eccles. 20. 29, and there is one instance of *φῖμος*: *φλῶμος* is false for *φλόμος*: *φωραμός*, Schol. Ven. A. 228; E. M. 804. 19; A. G. Oxon. 1. 430. 14: *φωριαμός*, Arc. 60. 20; E. M. 688. 18: *φωρίαμος* is Attic, according to Herodian: *χαμός*, Lob. Par. 346: *χηραμός*, E. M. 688. 18: *χλαμός* (?) = *χλαῖνα*, Hesych.: *χῶμος* (?) = *χῶμα*, Hesych.: *χωριαμός*, Hesych.; Lob. Prol. 155: *ψάμμος*, Arc. 59. 9: *ψόμμος*, Hesych.: *ῶμος*, *shoulder*: *ῶμός*, *raw*, Schol. Ven. F. 35; Eust. 377. 44; Theog. Can. 63. 27.

286. Proper names in *mos* throw back the accent, as *Αἶμος*, 'Αλμος, 'Ελυμος, Θέρμος, Θῦμος, 'Ιάλεμος, Κάδμος, Κῶμος, Λάτμος, Μῶμος, Νικόδημος, Πάτμος, Πέργαμος, Πρίαμος, Πύραμος, 'Ρήμος, Σάμος; but there is a considerable number of exceptions, which are mentioned in the following note.

287. NOTE.—'Αγαμός, St. Byz.: 'Αγχεσμός, Paus. 1. 32. 2: 'Ακιαμός (?) St. Byz. s. v. 'Ασκάλων: Βρυσμός, E. M. 249. 15: Βωμοί, certain hills in Ætolia so called, St. Byz.; the word does not acquire the distinctive accent of a proper name, because it seems to have retained the greater part of its ordinary signification: Δραγμός, St. Byz.: Δρυμός, vacillates between the accent which it should have if it retains its significance, and that of a proper name; it is oxytone according to Arc. 60. 1, and in Strab. 445; but Δρύμος (? Δρύμμος) in Herodot. 8. 33;

Ἅρπoc. and Eust. 638. 57; all these passages are quoted by H. D.: **Θυμός**, the name of a dog, Xen. de Ven. 7. 5, quoted by H. D.; as the name of a man it is properispomenon, Arc. 59. 28: **Ἰσθμός**, *passim*, is always oxytone: **Καταβαθμός** or **Καταβασμός**, Strab. 791, etc.: **Κυδοιμός**, Hom. Π. 18. 535: **Λιμός**, *Famine* personified, Hes. Theog. 227, quoted by Götting; also a place, **Λιμοῦ πεδιον**, A. G. 278. 4: **Ὀλμός**, a man's name, St. Byz. s. v. **Ὀλμῶνες**, is **Ὀλμος** in Paus. 9. 24. 3, or as he elsewhere (9. 34. 10) calls him, **Ἄλμος**: **Πορθμός** = *fretum Siculum*, Polyb. 1. 7. 1, and of others, Polyb. 16. 29. 8: also the name of a city in Eubœa, Demosth. de Coron. p. 248. 15, etc.; H. D.: **Ποταμός** (or **Ποταμοί**) an Attic deme, Strab. 398: **Ῥωγμοί**, St. Byz.: **Σημός**, Harpocrat. s. v. **Ἐκάτης νήσος**, is rightly **Σῆμος** in Athen. 38 A; 614 A; Suid.; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1304; Schol. Pind. Ol. 11. 73: **Τρωκμός**, Arc. 58. 17; in Strab. 187; Ptol. 5. 4. 9, and elsewhere, it occurs under the form **Τρόκμοι** (*sic*), but in the former author, 561, it is correctly accented **Τροκμοί**: **Τρωγμοί**, Phot. Bib. 228. 3: **Φυλαμός**, Lycoph. 593, is rightly **Φύλαμος** St. Byz. s. v. **Αἰῶων**: **Φωριαμοί**, St. Byz. That many of these exceptions are nothing but mistakes seems probable both from the uncertainty of the books in some cases, and from the absence of any reason why they in particular should vary from the analogy of hosts of proper names having the same termination.

### -ΝΟΣ.

**288.** Polysyllables in **ωνος**, are oxytone, as **κολωνός**, **οἰωνός**, **κοινωνός**, **κορωνός**, **μελεδωνός**.

NOTE.—Arc. 66. 6; Chærob. C. 411. 13: **Ἄγωνος**, Æol. = **ἀγών**, Hesych. L. S. have **κερκόρωνος** from Ælian H. A. 15. 14, where Schneider would read with Gesner **κερκίωνος** for **κερκόρωνος**.

**289.** All in **ίνος** are properispomena, as **γελασίνος**, **γίνος** (and **γίνυος**), **ἐχίνος**, **ἰκτίνος**, **κεστρίνος**, **σταφυλίνος**, **φοξίνος**; except **κάμινος**, **κυκλάμινος**, **συκάμινος** proparoxytone, and **χαλινός** oxytone.

**290.** NOTE.—E. M. 488. 4: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΙΝΟΞ πρὸ μᾶς τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα ἐκτείνουσι τὸ Ι**, πλὴν τοῦ ἐχίνος, καρκίνος· πρὸ δύο δὲ τὸν τόνον ἔχοντα, συστέλλει, πλὴν τοῦ κάμινος, E. M. 793. 45: **γάκινος**, E. M. 219. 41, is a compound: **γρῖνος**, Eust. 1926. 55, is falsely accented **γρίνος** in Hesych. . **γύρινος**, Arc. 65. 16; E. M. 243. 49, is occasionally to be found properispomenon; St. Byz. s. v. **Βιθυνία** spells the word **γέρυνος**; Götting thinks **γυρίνος** the correct accent when the **ι** is long, and he is probably right: **ἔρινος**, a plant, Nicand. Ther. 647, and schol. ad l.: **ἐρινός** = **ἐρινεύς**, Arc. 65. 18: **ἐρυθρίνος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 13. 3, two MSS. read **ἐρυθρινός**, a wrong accent, as is **ἐρύθρινος** found elsewhere; cf. Lob. Prol. 207; who shows by many examples how very irregular the books, both manuscript and printed, are in accenting this termination: **ἰκτίνος**, Herodian ap. Eust. 1825. 12, is proparoxytone according to Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 470. 35, 'Utroque modo in codd. Aristophanis, Æliani, aliorumque scriptorum scribitur;' H. D.: **κάμινος**, Theog. Can. 67. 17; E. M. 488. 6: **κυκλάμινος**, Theog. l. l. . **κύμινος** (?) Theog. l. l.: **μέλινος** (?) = **μελίνη**: **μύρινος**, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, where one MS. has **μαρίνος**: **ῥμινος**, Athen. 478. D, for which Pollux 6. 61 has **ῥρμενος**, and Hesych. the right (?) form **ῥρμίνος**: **συκάμινος**, Theoph. H. P. 1. 1. 7; **χαλινός**, Arc. 65. 18; Chærob. E. 139. 10; E. M. 805. 16; in Æolic it was **χάλλινος**.

**291.** The rest retract the accent, as **ἄγνος**, **βόθυνος**, **θάμνος**, **θύννος**, **θύσανος**, **κίνδυνος**, **κόλρανος**, **κότινος**, **κροῦνος**, **κύκνος**, **κῶνος**,

λύχνος, νάννος, οἶνος, ὄκνος, πόνος, πρίνος, ῥάμνος, ῥάφανος, στέφανος, τόνος, τύραννος, ὕμνος, ὕπνος, ὦνος; except oxytone, ἀμνός, ἀρνός βαυνός (βαῦνος, *Attic*), βουνός, γουνός, ἐανός, ἐλλεδανός, ἱπνός, καπνός, κεραυνός, κρημνός, κρουνός, ληνός, λιχανός, οὐρανός, παιδνός, πλυνός, ῥίνος, ὤκεανός, and the paroxytones καρκίνος and παρθένος.

292. NOTE.—'Ακεανός, a kind of pulse, Suid, is proparoxytone in Eust. 1528. 44, but is expressly said to be oxytone in Theog. Can. 67. 2: ἀμνός, Arc. 62. 17; Eust. 541. 44: ἀραχνός, Æschyl. Supp. 886, quoted by L. S., but Ahrens reads ἀραχνος: βαυνός, ὅπερ κοινῶς μὲν ὀξύνεται, Ἀττικῶς δὲ βαρύνεται, Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. A. G. 654. 33, thus also Arc. 64. 7: βρενός, Hesych.: γονός = ὁ γεννητικός, E. M. 239. 11; but the word does not seem to be oxytone in this signification, at least in the printed books; γονός, where it does occur, appears either to be an adjective or another form of γουνός: γουνός, E. M. 12. 36: γρυνός (or γρουνός), Arc. 63. 25: δεκανοί (sc. θεοί), Stob. Ecl. vol. 1. p. 468, ed. Heeren: δελκανός, Athen. 118 B: ἐανός (sc. πέπλος): ἔλινος, Nicand. Alex. 181, is oxytone in E. M. 330. 39, perhaps a mistake; both these passages are quoted by H. D.: ἐλλεδανός, Arc. 64. 17: ἐχίνος, Chærob. ap. A. G. Oxon. 2. 170. 30; Theog. Can. 67. 22; E. M. 488. 5, is possibly a proper name, for ἐχίνος, a hedgehog, is regular: ἱπνός is sometimes paroxytone, e.g. Arist. de Part. An. 1. 5. 6.: καπνός, Arc. 62. 14: καννός (?) Arc. 64. 6, καννός = κλήπος, is barytone in E. M. 267. 18, and elsewhere: κεραυνός, Arc. 64. 8: κρουνός, Arc. 64. 7: καρκίνος [?], Theog. Can. 67. 22; A. G. Oxon. 2. 236. 14: Herod. π. μ. λ. 20. 8, 'καρκίνος sæpissime in codd. scriptum et inter properispomena memoratum ab Arcad. p. 65. 16, si sana lectio: de qua dubitat L. Dindorfius, vol. 2. p. 833-D. Sed poetarum versus ubique καρκίνος scribendum esse arguunt. Et breve esse annotavit Etym. M. p. 488. 5;' H. D.: λαμνός (?) H. D.: ληνός, Arc. 63. 20: ὁ λιχανός (δάκτυλος) seems to be always oxytone, but ἡ λίχανος (sc. χορδή) varies; it is proparoxytone in Diod. Sic. 3. 59; oxytone in Plut. 2. 1029 A (quoted by H. D.), Arist. Prob. 19. 20. 1; 'Adjectivum λιχανός, Hipp. Mul. 1. 703. T. 2, Lucian. Tim. § 54, Athen. 1. 15 D, ubi substantive dicitur ἡ λίχανος, accentum ad Principium rejicit,' Lob. Par. 355: μέδιμνος, Thom. Mag. p. 602, asserts that the Attics made this word paroxytone; in printed books however it seems to be always proparoxytone: 'μερμνός, ὁ, Accipiter, Ælian N. A. 12. 4; H. D.: μόρφνος varies between an adjectival and substantival accent; 'Accentu gravi Lycophr. 838: Τὸν χρυσόπατρον μόρφνον ἀρπάσας γνάθοις. Et μόρφνος ut ὕπνος scriptum τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ferre tradit schol. ad I. Hom. [Schol. Ven. Ω. 316] testaturque Etym. M. p. 591. 25, in quo μορφοῖο scriptum in I. Hesiodi, p. 796. 2, Atque etiam Arc. p. 62. 8: Τὸ δὲ μόρφνος, ὁ μέγας (μέλας Passov.) ἔχει τὸ ὀρ aperte hunc probat accentum, quum antea dixisset: Τὰ εἰς νος ἀπλᾶ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ ἡ ἔν τι τῶν ἀντιστοίχων ὀξύνεται, ἐπιθετικὰ ὄντα καὶ μὴ ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ τέλους ὀρ, componatque cum μόρφνος barytonum ὄκνος. Gl.: 'Ο μορφνός, ἀγκικὸν ὄρνειον, Emussulus, Gl.,' H. D.; see also Lob. Par. 344: νωτιδανός, cf. H. D. T. 3. p. 1717 C; ξηνός, Suid.: ὀκορνός, Hesych.: οὐρανός (also ὠρανός and ὠρανός, ὠρανός, Æolic), Herod. π. μ. λ. 7. 18; Arc. 64. 13; cf. Eust. 128. 41: παιδνός, Hom. is an adjective: πανός, a Messapian word = ἄρτος, panis: πάνος = ὁ δίφρος, Arc. 63. 10: παρθένος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 26: ἀειπάρθενος is properly proparoxytone, but in Dio Cass. is paroxytone, the reason being, as Fix ap. H. D. s. v. suggests, that the ancients wrote such words as two, ἀεὶ παρθένος: πελανός, Arc. 64. 13, but the word is always proparoxytone in the books; ὁ πελανός oxytonum ap. Arcad. 64. 13, quod ex πεδανός corruptum videri posset, quod in loco simili memorat Herodian Π. μων. λ. p. 7. 24, nisi Eustathii verba p. 1601. 4, dubitationem injicerent; Θυσίων &

πελάονους τινές φασιν, ἡ καὶ δευτέρως πελανοῦς,' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: περκνός, in *Hom. Π.* 24. 316, was by *Ptolemæus Ascalonites* taken as an adjective, and rightly; *Aristarchus* however barytoned it as a substantive, *Schol. Ven.* ad l., and *Lob. Par.* 344: πλυνός, *Arc.* 63. 26: σκέπανος (*Lob. Par.* 344), or σκεπανός, also occurs under the form σκεπινός, *Athen.* 322 E; σκύμνος, *Arc.* 62. 21; according to an idle distinction of the grammarians σκύμνος is applied to lions' whelps, σκυμνός, to the young of other animals, or of man, *E. M.* 720. 22; so *Ptolemæus Ascalonites* ap. *Schol. Ven.* Σ. 319; *Eust.* 1653. 29: σπίνος, *Herod.* π. μ. λ. 40. 1, or σπίνος (?) *Theophr.* de lapid. fr. 2; *H. D.*: τιθνήος, *Nicand. Alex.* 31, etc.: φασιανός (sc. ὄρνις): φανός, *Arc.* 63. 12: φονός = φόνος, *Nicand. Alex.* 187; *Lob. Par.* 341: φρύνος (?) 'In libris interdum φρύνος scriptum. Sed ὅν produci postarum loci docent et annotarunt *Herodian* Περὶ μον. λέξ. p. 33. 14. et Περὶ διχρόνων, p. 287. 1, apud quem φρυνός oxytonum est inter alia in υνος oxytona positum. Φρύνος ap. *Arc.* p. 193. 17 [where *Schmidt* rightly has φρυνός];' *H. D.*; ψανός = ψηνός: ψενδυνοὶ σπόνδυλοι, *Suid.*: ὤκεανός, *Theog. Can.* 67. 1.

293. Proper names in υος are extremely irregular; in general however they retract the accent, as Ἄλαινος, Δάρδανος, Ἐλενος, Ἐπίδαμνος, Εὐθιοῖνος, Θῶνος, Κύδνος, Κύκνος, Κύρνος, Λήμνος, Μύκνος, Μύρσινος, Νῖνος, Οὔννοι, Τήνος, Ὠλενος; except the following classes of words, when consisting of more than two syllables: 1. Those in ἄνος, ηνος, ὕνος, and ωνος, which are oxytone, as Ἀβασηνοί, Ἀφρικανός, Βιθυνός, Γαληνός, Γελωνός, Ἡρωδιανός, Ἰσμηνός, Κολωνός, Λουκιανός, Μηδαβηνοί, Σειληνός; 2. Those in ἴνος, which are properispomena, as Ἐρυθῖνοι, Ἰππαρίνος, Λατῖνος, Μαркеλλῖνος, Ψευδαντωῖνος; 3. Participial forms in μενος, which are oxytone, as Ἀκουμενός, Ὀρχομενός, Στησαμενός, Σωζομενός. These rules are however subject to a multitude of exceptions.

294. NOTE 1.—Ἀμνός, *Athen.* 173 A: Ἀπιδανός, *Arc.* 64. 18; *Herodot.* 7. 129; and Ἠπιδανός: Ἀργεννός, *H. D.*: Βασινοί, *St. Byz.*: Γληνός, *Apollod.* 2. 7. 8, is elsewhere properispomenon, e. g. *Paus.* 4. 30. 1: Ἐδοῖοι, *Zonar.* 612, is Ἐδουοι in *Suid.*: Ἐχίνος [ῥ], *Theog. Can.* 67. 22; *E. M.* 488. 4: Ἡριδανός, *Strab.* 215: Θαμβοφάνος, *Alciph.* 3. 56; *Pape*: Θυνός, Θυνοί, *Strab.* 295: Θύνος, 'ap. *Hippocr.* p. 1238 D: Τῷ τοῦ Θύνου εἰ scriptura sana;' *W. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: Ἰτανος, *Herodot.* 4. 151, is also written Ἰτανός, *St. Byz.*: Καινοί, *St. Byz.*; *Strab.* 624: Κάλανος, *Strab.* 686; 716: *Arrian Anab.* 7. 2. 4, is made oxytone by *Plut.* 1. 668. 701: Καμοῖνοι, *Strab.* 206: Κανός, *Plut.* 2. 786 C: Καταννοί, *St. Byz.*: Καῦνος, *Eust. Dion. Per.* 533: ἡ Καῦνος, ἣν Ἡρωδιανός ἐν τῇ καθόλου προσφθίᾳ ὀξύνει: Κελαινός, *Strab.* 579, or Κέλαινος, *Paus.* 4. 1. 5: Κιανός, *Galen Tom.* 2. p. 363 C: Κοινός, a Macedonian king, *E. M.* 523. 38, should be Κοῖνος, *Eust.* 906. 44: Κρημνοί, *Herodot.* 4. 20: Λαπιθανός, *Anth. Pal.* 6. 307: Λιβυρνοί, *St. Byz.*: Λοθρόνος (?) *Plut.* 1. 177: Οὐλοτύρνος, *Strab.* 238: Οὐρανός retains the accent of the corresponding appellative: Πέλιγνοι, *Strab.* 219; *Pape* has Πελιγνοί: Πλυνός, *Strab.* 838; *Herodot.* 4. 168; *Tzetz.* ad *Lycoph.* 149, is Πλύνοι in *Scylax* p. 485; *H. D.*: Παδινός (?) *Pape*: Ποδανός, *Diod. Sic.* 5. 25; *Strab.* 208; *Arist. Meteor.* 1. 13. 28: Σικᾶνός, *Arc.* 64. 14; τόπος [ποταμός?]: Ἰβηρίας, *Cherob.* E. 79. 11; a son of Briareus, *Schol. Theocr.* 1. 65, Σίκανος, a king of Sicily, is quoted by *H. D.* from *Joh. Malal.* p. 114. 21; Σικανοί, *Strab.* 270; it does not appear that the



Greek poets ever lengthened the penultimate: **Σκύμνος**, Ptolemæus Ascalonites oxytoned this to distinguish it from the appellative *σκύμνος*, Schol. Ven. **Σ.** 319, but he does not seem to have found any to follow his practice; as a proper name it is always barytone: **Ταυγενοί**, Strab. 183; yet **Ταύγενοι**, Strab. 293; the latter form is probably the right one: **Φάνος**, Arc. 63. 10 (or **Φάνος**, Demosth. 851. 21), is falsely **Φανός**, Aristoph. Eq. 1253; cf. Lob. Par. 342; **Φάνος** is better than either: **Φρυνοί** (?) Strab. 516: **᾽Ωγενός**, Lycoph. 231, is better **᾽Ωγενος**, St. Byz., for which the false form **᾽Ωῆγνος** occurs in Clem. Alex. Strom. 6. p. 741; *H. D.*: **᾽Ωκεανός** is, as **Οὔρανός**, accented like the common substantive.

**295. NOTE 2.**—*Exceptions in ānos.* **᾽Αδανός** [? ā], St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αδανα**: **᾽Αδρανός** (?): **᾽Αδρανός** [? ā] Plut. 1. 241: **᾽Αρβάξανοι** in Pape seems to be a misprint; St. Byz. has the word oxytone: **᾽Αρτάβανος**, Herodot. 7. 46, etc.: **Βαγίστανος**, Diod. Sic. 2. 13, it is oxytone in St. Byz.: **Βρεταννοί** (**Βρετανοί**, Dion. Per. 284): **Κάντανος**, St. Byz.: **Κάρανος**: **Κοριολάνος** (*sic*), Plut. 1. 218: **Μαρκόμᾶνοι** (?) appears under the form **Μαρκόμᾶννοι** in Strab. 290: **Μεγάπανος**, Herodot. 7. 62: **Σεγοσιανοί**, Strab. 186; for which Pape has **Σεγοσίανοι**: even compounds in *anos* remain oxytone, as **᾽Ανδρονικιανός**; on this termination see Lob. Prol. 181. Lucian always has **Λουκιᾶνός**.

**296. NOTE 3.**—*Exceptions in ηnos.* St. Byz. s. v. **᾽Αβασηννοί**; Lob. Prol. 192 sqq.: **Γαλῆνος** is unquestionably false, the name is oxytone, as is expressly stated by Theog. Can. 67. 12: **Γέρηνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 5: **Γοργῆνος** (?) Pape: **Εὔηνος**, 'In accentu variatur inter **Εὔηνος** et **Εὐῆνός**; priorem exhibent libri plerique vel omnes ap. Hesiod. Soph. Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 11. Apollod. geographos, Pausan. Max. Tyr. diss. 38. p. 225, et lexicographos, alterum omnes ut videtur ap. Hom. unus ap. Aristot., consentiente Theognosto in Cramerii Anecd. vol. 2. p. 67. 34, ubi inter oxytona in *ηnos* ponitur **Εὔηνος**; ex quo depravatam videtur **᾽Εηνός**, *ὄνομα ποταμοῦ* in Lex. de spirit. p. 215,' *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: **Εὐσάγγηνος** (?) Alciph. **Κάρηνος**, Herodot. 7. 173: **Κύλληνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: **Λάηνος** (?) Pape, should probably be **Λαηνός**: **Μίσηνος** (?) Pape is written **Μισηνός** in Strab. 245: **Μυκήνος** (?) Theog. Can. 68. 7: **Σάκχηνοι** in St. Byz. has been corrected into **Σακχηννοί**: **Σερῆνος**, Suid.: **Σίκηνος** seems to be an incorrect mode of spelling **Σίκινος**: **Τροΐζηνος**, Hom. II. 2. 847; Eust. 359. 10; Theog. Can. 68. 6: **᾽Τπηνος**, Paus. 5. 8. 6.

**297. NOTE 4.**—*Exceptions in īnos.* For **᾽Αργυρῖνοι**, Suid., there also occurs the false form **᾽Αργύρινοι**, St. Byz.; Lycoph. 1017 (?): **Βουδῖνοι**, St. Byz., is less correct than **Βουδῖνοι**, in Herodot. 4. 21, 108, 109; *H. D.*: **Βουλῖνοι**, St. Byz.; according to *H. D.* the codex Vratisl. reads **Βουλῖνοι** and **Βουλῖνος**: **Βύζινος** (ι?) Zenob.: **Γεμῖνός**, Artemid. 2. 44; Pape: **᾽Ελῖνοι**, St. Byz.: **Καϊκῖνός** (?), **᾽Καικῖνον** ex libris optimis restitutus Thucyd. 3. 103; ubi alii **Καικηνόν**, vulgo **Καϊκινόν**, *H. D.*: **Καμαρῖνοι**, Suid.: **Κάσινος**, Strab. 237 Kramer, where Meineke properly reads **Κασῖνος**: **Κλουσῖνοι**, Plut. 1. 68, **Λαρῖνός**, **Λάρινος**, and **Λάρενος**, Lob. Prol. 212: **Μορινοί**, Strab. 194 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Μορῖνοι**: **Μύρκινος**, St. Byz., etc.: **Παρθῖνοί** (?): **Ποῖνινος** (?) Pape: **Σίκῖνος**, Strab. 484; St. Byz.: **Ταυρῖνοι**, Strab. 204, where Kramer reads **Ταυρινοί**, a form which occurs elsewhere, e. g. Polyb. 3. 60, though it is condemned by Dindorf: **Τικῖνος**, Strab. 209, where Kramer reads **Τικῖνος**, which occurs in St. Byz.; Polyb. 3. 64: **Χάλῖνος** (?) Pape; cf. Lob. Prol. 202 sqq.

**298. NOTE 5.**—The following names in *εῖνος* should probably be spelled *ῖνος*; Pape is the authority for most of them.

**᾽Αντωνεῖνος**: **Αὐγουρεῖνος** (?): **᾽Εραξεῖνος**: **᾽Ερασεῖνος** = **᾽Ερασῖνος**, which is falsely **᾽Ερασῖνός** in the Chron. Pasch. p. 61. 20; *H. D.*: **Καπιτωλεῖνος**: **Κλινα-**

ταῖνος: Παυλείνος (?): Ποθεινός, Luc. Rhet. Præc. c. 24; Athen. 19 E: 'Ρηγείνος: Σευηρείνος (?): Τυρτυλλείνος: Φαεινός, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 959: Φιλείνος = Φίλινος: Φροντεῖνος = Φροντίνος: Χαρείνος = Χαρίνος.

299. NOTE 6.—*Exceptions in ὄνος*. Βόθυνος, A. G. 173. 26: Γρύνοι (?) St. Byz.: Δέρκυνος, Apollod. 2. 5. 10: Εὐθύνος, Athen. 120 A; Schol. Lucian Tim. 30; Μαιδοβίθουνοι, St. Byz. s. v. Μαιδοί, is more correctly Μαιδοβίθουνοι in Strab. 295: Μάκυνος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 518: Μαριάνδουνοι (?) St. Byz., who says that they were so called from one Μαριανδυνός (*sic*): Μαριανδουνοί, Strab. 345, and so expressly Arc. 66. 3: Μόσυνος, Nic. Dam. p. 148 ed. Orell.; *H. D.*: Πάχυνος, Strab. 106, etc.; Arc. 66. 3 (the *υ* is sometimes short): 'Ρόσκυνος, Athen. 332 A; Theog. Can. 68. 10: Σίγυνου, or Σίγυνου, Apollon. Rhod. 4. 320; also Σίγινου, Strab. 520: Τόλυνος, E. M. 761. 47; but the name is suspected: Χάμυνος, Paus. 6. 21. 1; cf. Lob. Prol. 227.

300. NOTE 7.—*Exceptions in ὄνος*. 'Αγῶνος, Eust. 1335. 59: 'Αλιζῶνοι, Strab. 549: 'Αλπάνος, St. Byz.; Strab. 60: 'Ανωῶνος in the passage of Paus. (3. 20. 7), cited by Pape, Dindorf reads 'Ανωῶνος: Γίγῶνος, a city, Herodot. 7. 123: 'Ιτωνος, Paus. 5. 1. 4: Καννῶνος, Theog. Can. 68. 19, is perhaps falsely written Κάνωνος in Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 20; Aristoph. Eccles. 1089; for which Κάνωνος is another form: Κορωνός, Theog. Can. 68. 19, or Κόρωνος, Hom. Π. 2. 746; Diod. Sic. 4. 37, according to the precept of Arc. 66. 9: 'Οζῶνος (?) Suid.; Dindorf thinks, and with reason, that this is a genitive case: 'Οθρωνός, Lycoph. 1027; 1034; Suid.; Theog. Can. 68. 19; is falsely 'Οθρωνος in St. Byz., and 'Οθρώνος in Hesych.: 'Ονόχωνος, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132; Herodot. 7. 129, 196; cf. Lob. Prol. 230.

Compounds (which are rather uncommon) throw back the accent, as Τρικδῶνος, Paus. 8. 3. 4.

301. NOTE 8.—*Irregular Participial Forms*. 'Αγαπόμενος, Anth. Palat. Append. 375: 'Αρμενος, Strab. 503: 'Ασμενος (?) Pape: Δαμάρμενος, Paus. 5. 13. 5: Δέγγμενος, Paus. 5. 4. 2: Δεξάμενος, St. Byz.: Δημάρμενος, Herodot. 5. 41; 6. 65: Διαδούμενος, Plut. 2. 1058 F: Εὐκτίμενος (?) Inscr.: Θεοκλύμενος, Hom. Od. 15. 256; Eurip. Hel. 1184: 'Ιάλμενος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31; Arc. 64. 27: Καύμενος (?) Pape: Κλύμενος, E. M. 521. 4.; Arc. 64. 28: 'Ορμενος, Arc. 64. 28; Herod. π. μ. λ. 8. 31: Φιλήμενος, Polyb. 8. 26.

302. NOTE 9.—The rule for the accentuation of these words is thus stated by Arcadius, 64. 23: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΜΕΝΟΣ μετοχικά ὀξύνονται, εἰ μὴ πάθος τι γένηται παρὰ τὴν φωνήν, τότε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται. τὰ δὲ ὀξύτονα ταῦτα: Τισαμενός, 'Ακεσαμενός, Φαμενός, 'Ιαμενός, Σωσομενός, τὸ 'Ιάλμενος προπαροξύνεται ὡς πάθος, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ 'Ορμενος, Κλύμενος, ἱκμενος: according to this it would seem that any participial form in μενος is proparoxytone when it is not absolutely identical with the participle whence it is derived: e. g. ἰάλλομαι makes ἰαλλόμενος, or ἱηλάμενος, but in no case ἰάλμενος: as therefore there is no fear that the latter word should be confounded with any actual participle of ἰάλλω, it does not require the help of a special accent to distinguish it from one: in like manner κλύμενος is at least an irregular participle of κλύω; it has lost or never had a connective vowel: but why proper names which are exactly identical with participles do not receive a distinguishing accent, the grammarians do not explain; cf. Eust. 501. 8; 1228, 26; Philemon Lex. p. 6. § 16: 'Ακεσσαμενός ὡς κύριον ὀξύνεται, πρὸς διαστολὴν τῆς μετοχῆς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ Σωσομενός καὶ Τισσαμενός. Upon this principle 'Αγαπόμενος at least ought to be oxytone; cf. Schol. Ven. Φ. 142.

-ΞΟΣ.

**303.** Substantives in ξος, both proper and common, retract their accent, as πύξος, τάξος, Ἀξος, Λίπαξος, Νάξος, Ποίξος; except ἱξός and μυοξός oxytone.

**304.** NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* Ἀπαξός (?), Hesych. probably an adjective: ἀραξός, E. M. 134. 40: ἱξός, Arc. 66. 13: κριξός, Doric for κρισσός or κρισός, L. S.. μυοξός, μύοξος, or μυωξός, Lob. Par. 405, note.

**305.** NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* Ἀξος, St. Byz., is wrongly Ἀξός in Herodot. 4. 154: Δαοξός (?) Theog. Can. 69. 10: Κοραξός; for [δύνεται] . . . καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς ἔθνικόν, Arc. 66. 14; Lobeck (Par. 404, note) proposes to read καὶ τὸ Καραξὸς ὡς ἐπίθετον δύνεται, βαρύνεται δὲ ὡς ἔθνικόν, and adds, 'etsi gentis nomen sæpius oxytonum est Scylac. § 76. p. 31, quam proparoxytonum, adjectivum autem non legi nisi Plutarch. Flum. 18. 8, ubi Maussacus κόρακος correxit sicut Corais Xenocr. 1. 19. 5, piscis nomen scripsit pro κόραξος (non κοραξός). Salmasius vero ad Tertull. de Pall. p. 215, non solum illic retinet κοραξός, quod parum apte cum φριξός confert, sed et aliis locis restituere conatur; 'Κόραξος occurs also in St. Byz., and Κοραξοί, or, as one MS. reads, Κορεξοί, in Aristot. Meteor. 1. 13. 27: Λιξός (?), Theog. 69. 10, should probably be Λίξος, as in St. Byz. s. v. Λίγξ: Ὀαξός, Scylax, should be Ὀαξος, St. Byz.: Παξοί, Polyb. 2. 10. 1, is better Πάξοι in Dio Cass. 50. 12: Σιξός (?) Theog. 69. 10, seems false for Σίξος, St. Byz.. Φριξός, Theog. l. l.; but the proper name is always Φρίξος (or less correctly Φρίξος) in the books.

-ΟΟΣ and -ΟΥΣ.

**306.** All substantives, both proper and common, in οος, retract the accent, as αἵμοος, ἀνάπλοος; ἐπέκπλοος, θρόος, πλόος, ρόος, Πείροος, Πειρίθοος, Πρόθοος, Σόος, Τιμόνοος. All *simple* words in ους of the Second Declension are perispomena, whatever may have been the accent of the forms from which they come; as νόος νοῦς, βόος βοῦς, ἀδελφιδεός ἀδελφιδοῦς (cf. § 237), θυγατριδεός θυγατρίδοῦς; Θαμοῦς, Plat. Phædr. 274 D, Ἀμοῦς. The name Ἰησοῦς is perispomenon, according to this general analogy. All *compound* words in ους, on the other hand, are paroxytone, as ἀκκλῖνους, εὐπλους, εὐχρους.

**307.** NOTE.—On these words see Arc. 38. 1; 42. 4; 93. 6; 126. 4; Chærob. C. 245. 21; A. G. 708: Δεξόος, as a proper name in Plut. 1. 393, seems to violate all analogy, and should be corrected.

Almost all these words are liable to contraction; and when that takes place they conform to the general rule laid down above, § 20, at least in the nominative singular, for the oblique cases (which are considered below) are somewhat anomalous. Hence θρόος, ρόος, πλόος, ἐπέκπλοος, Πειρίθοος, become θροῦς, ροῦς, πλοῦς, ἐπέκπλους, Πειρίθους; γόος however is never contracted, Chærob. C. 244. 24. The national name Χοί, St. Byz., is probably to be referred hither.

## -ΠΟΣ.

**308.** Substantives in *πος*, both proper and common, throw back the accent, as *ἄνθρωπος*, *δόρπος*, *ἔππος*, *κῆπος*, *κόλπος*, *κόμπος*, *din*, *κόπος*, *πάππος*, *πρόπαππος*, *ρύπος*, *ῥῶπος*, *τόπος*, *τρόπος*, *mode*, *τύπος*, *ὑσσωπος*, *Αἷσωπος*, *Ἄτροπος*, *Εὐρίπος*, *Κάμπος*, *Κάρπος*, *Κρῶπος*, *Λάμπος*, *Μελάνωπος*, *Μέλαμπος*, *Ὀλυμπος*, *Φίλιππος*; except oxytone, *ἀτραπός*, *καρπός*, *κλοπός*, *μαστροπός*, *ὀπός*, *πομπός*, *σκοπός*, *στενωπός*, *τροπός*, *a thong*, and *Ἀριμασποί*, *Ἄσωπός*, *Ἰνωπός*, *Ὠρωπός*, oxytone.

**309.** NOTE 1.—*Common Substantives.* *Ἄταρπός* or *ἀτραπός*, Arc. 67. 15 : *γρίπος* or *γρίπος*, E. M. 241. 28 is written *γριπός*, Anth. Pal. 6. 23. 5 : *ἱπος*, Arc. 66. 18, is oxytone in A. G. 44. 19 and Hesych. : *καρπός*, Arc. 66. 23 ; Eust. 907. 8 ; Chærob. E. 46. 20 : *κλοπός*, Hom. H. in Merc. 276, *βοῶν κλοπὸν ἑμετερῶν* ; Oppian. Cyn. 1. 517 ; *Ἐρίφων κλοπός* (vulgo *κλόπος*), H. D. : *κομπός*, *a boaster*, is really an adjective, and therefore oxytone : *λόπος*, Theog. Can. 68. 31, is occasionally oxytone in the books : *μαστροπός* (wrongly *μαστραπός*), is accented thus by a false analogy : *μολπός*, Hesych. : *ὀπός*, Theog. Can. 68. 32 : *πολύπος*, is a doubtful form ; *πούλυπος* is expressly said to be proparoxytone by Eust. 768. 48 : *πομπός* (really an adj.), Arc. 67. 4 : *σκοπός*, Arc. 67. 4 : *στενωπός* (really an adjective), Lob. Par. 332 ; Arc. 67. 22 ; 87. 1 : *ταρπός* (?) Pollux 7. 174 : *τρόπος* ὁ *τρέπων* : *τροπός* ὁ *τετραμμένος* [*the thong for fastening the oar to the thole*], Arc. 67. 2.

**310.** NOTE 2.—*Proper Names.* *Ἀριμασποί*, St. Byz. : *Ἄσωπός*, Arc. 67. 18 : *Βοπός*, Phot. Bib. 447. 15 : *Εὐρωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19 ; St. Byz. ; 'In accentu variatur inter *Εὐρωπος* et *Εὐρωπός*. Sed viri quidem nomen gravari, ut *Εὐρώπη*, testatur Eust. ad Dionys. v. 270 ; conf. id. ib. 175 ; Schol. Lycophr. 1283,' *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D. : *Ἰνωπός*, Theog. Can. 69. 19 ; *Ἰνώπιο* in Hom. Hym. ad Apoll. 18 is false for *Ἰνωπιοῖο* : *Κνωπός*, a king of Erythræ, Athen. 259 E, is *Κνώπος* in St. Byz. s. v. *Ἐρυθρά*, and this is probably the correct accentuation ; so also *Κνώπος*, a river and city in Bœotia, Schol. Nicand. Ther. 889 : *Οἰνωπός* (?), for this name, which occurs in the MSS. of Arc. 67. 18, Schmidt reads *Ἰνωπός* : *Ὠρωπός*, Arc. 67. 19.

## -ΡΟΣ.

**311.** Common nouns in *ρος* throw back the accent, as *ἄγγαρος*, *αἰγειρος*, *αἰλουρος*, *ἄργυρος*, *βόθρος*, *βόρβορος*, *δίφρος*, *οἱ ἔνεροι*, *κάπρος*, *κέγχρος*, *κόμαρος*, *λάρος*, *λῆρος*, *μάγειρος*, *οἰστρος*, *ὄνειρος*, *πάγρος*, *πάπυρος*, *πέτρος*, *σίδηρος*, *σπόρος*, *ταῦρος*, *φθόρος*, *φόρος*, *ῶχος* ; except oxytone, *ἀγρός*, *ἄφρός*, *ἄχυρός*, *γαμβρός*, *δαιτρός*, *δορός*, *ἐκυρός*, *θαιρός*, *θεωρός*, *θησαυρός*, *θορός* = *θορή*, *ιατρός*, *καιρός* (but *καῖρος* = *licium*), *κηρός*, *μηρός*, *νεβρός*, *νεκρός*, *νεφρός*, *ξυρός*, *ὀρός*, *serum lactis*, *οὐρός*, *trench*, *πενθερός*, *πυρός*, *σορός*, *σταυρός*, *σωρός*, *ταρρός*, *τυρός*, *χορός*, and *ἐταῖρος* properispomenon.

**312.** NOTE.—*Ἀγορατρός* (?) : *ἄγρός*, Arc. 73. 19 : *ἄγχοῦρος*, *the dawn*, Arc. 73. 10 : *ἄκαρός*, E. M. 26. 29 ; 45. 13 : *ἄλιτρός* is an adjective, though it is used

substantively: ἄφρος, Eust. 907. 3: ἄχυρος, Attic, Arc. 75. 5; Ælius Dionysius ap. Eust. 1698. 31: it was also proparoxytone, A. G. 7. 24: βαλαρός, a Corsican word meaning *an exile*, Paus. 10. 17. 9: βαλλιρός (?) Arist. H. A. 8. 20. 2; some MSS. have it barytone, which is more agreeable to analogy, unless indeed the word be adjectival: βδαροί, Hesych.: βορός ὁ πολλὰ ἐσθίων, Arc. 68. 24, is an adjective: δαιτρός, Arc. 74. 15: δαρός ὁ δεδαρμένος, Arc. 69. 3, probably an adjective: δειρός, Hesych.: δορός, Hom. Odys. 2. 354: ἐκυρός, Arc. 72. 8: ἐταίρος, Arc. 72. 18; Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 4; but ἔταρος: θαιρός, Choerob. E. 47. 3: θεωρός, Arc. 72. 13: θησαυρός, Arc. 72. 23: θορός = *semen genitale*: θόρος = ἀφροδισιασ-  
τής, Hesych.: ιατρός, E. M. 250. 29: ἰδρός, Poet = ἰδρώς: ἰωρός, Arc. 72. 14: καιρός, *opportunity*: καίρος = τὸ διάπλεγμα, ὃ οὐκ ἐξ τοῦς στήμονας συγκέεσθαι, Eust. 1571. 56; on the accent see Eust. 907. 12; Theog. Can. 70. 20; Choerob. E. 46. 35; 47. 2; Arc. 69. 17: κέρκουρος, Arc. 73. 12, sometimes wrongly κερκούρος: κηρός, Arc. 68. 5: λυκροί, Hesych., is probably false; he has λέκροι (?) in the same signification, i. e. *the buds or knots on stags' horns*: λήρος, Arc. 68. 10, the accent λήρος = *some unknown feminine ornament*, is doubtful, as the MSS. vary: L. S. have μαστρός; it is barytone in Hesych., and Arist. ap. Harpocr. s. v. μαστή-  
ρες; H. D. also write μάστρος: μηρός, cf. Arc. 68. 5: μολοβρός is an adjective, Arc. 74. 22: μόρμυρος, Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 7; Athen. 313 E; 136 C; E. M. 591. 3, is paroxytone in Anth. Palat. 6. 304. 4; Artemid. 2. 14. p. 168; Eust. 1150. 33; 1230. 44; all these passages are quoted by H. D.: μυλωθρός, Athen. 168 A; Suid.: μῶρος or μωρός is an adjective: ναιθροί, Hesych.: νεβρός, Arc. 73. 14: νεκρός, Arc. 73. 14, really an adjective: νεφρός, 73. 15: ξυρός, Arc. 69. 8; on the quantity of the penultimate, see H. D. s. v.: ὄρος (and ὄρρος, Arc. 68. 23) = ὕδατῶ-  
δες τοῦ γάλακτος, A. G. 743. 11; Eust. 906. 59; but ὄρος, *a mountain*, and ὄρος, *a boundary*: οὔρος, *a trench*; but οὔρος, *a fair wind*, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. B. 153; Eust. 906. 48; Arc. 70. 2, 'Cum ὅλκοι conjungit Pollux 10. 148 ap. quem οὔρος scriptum ib. 134 contra præceptum Arcadii,' H. D.: περιστέρως, Theog. Can. 70. 23: πόρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 370. 30: πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχει καὶ τὸν τόνον καὶ γὰρ πόρος μὲν παροξυτόνως, τὸ πλατούμενον, πορὸς δὲ δευτόνως τὸ πλατοῦν: πυρός, Arc. 69. 7: συνδρός, an adjective sometimes used elliptically: σιρός (also σιρρός and σειρός), Arc. 68. 14; Ammonius ap. E. M. 714. 17; Theog. Can. 69. 33: σορός, Arc. 69. 1: σταυρός, Arc. 69. 22: στελεφούρος (?) Theophrast. H. P. 7. 11. 2; H. D.: σχερός, Hesych.: σωρός, Arc. 69. 11; E. M. 742. 20: ταρρός, Attic = παρός: τηρός (?) Æschyl. Supp. 248: 'τυμωρός, *cicuta*, Diosc. Notha. p. 468 (4. 79), Boissonade ap. H. D.: τυρός, Arc. 19. 1; Eust. 907. 10: φηρός, Arc. 68. 6; Theog. Can. 69. 30; τὸ φήρον is barytone: φιτρός, Arc. 74. 16; falsely φίτρος in Hesych.: φορός, *a favourable wind*, Arc. 68. 21, is really an adjective, as is φρουρός, Arc. 70. 3: χονδρός, Arc. 73. 23, but in the books it is always paroxy-  
tone: χορός, Arc. 68. 24: on χλώρος or χλωρός, see Lob. Par. 341.

313. Proper names in *ros* retract the accent, as Γλάφυρος, Γύαρος, Δῶρος, Ἐπίδauρος, Ἐπίκουρος, Ἴρος, Ἰσόδωρος, Κέρβερος, Κίμβροι, Κόδρος, Κύπρος, Κῦρος, Λάρος, Μαίανδρος, Μέταυρος, Ὀμηρος, Πάνδαρος, Πάρος, Πέτρος, Πίνδαρος, Σάτυρος, Σκάμανδρος, Στάγειρος, Σῦρος, Σφαίρος, Τάρταρος, Τύρος, Φαῖδρος, Φάληρος, Φάρος; except Λοκροί, Νευροί, Οἰνωτρός, Τελεσφορός, Τευκροί, oxytone (but Τεῦκρος, *Teucer*), and Ἀγχοῦρος, Ἀρκτοῦρος, pro-  
perispomena.

314. NOTE.—Cf. E. M. 660. 50: Ἀγχοῦρος (?) Arc. 73. 10: Ἀμφοτερός, Schol. Ven. Π. 415: εἰς διαστολὴν τὸ κύριον δευτόνως ἀνέγωγα ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος, ὡς δεξιτέρων

καί, he complacently adds, ἐπέισθησαν οἱ Γραμματικοί: Ἄρκτουρος, Arc. 73. 10: Ἄρος, *a river*, St. Byz. s. v. Δρύς: Βάλακρος, Diod. Sic. 17. 27 is oxytone in St. Byz. s. v. Βέροια: Βρομερός, Thucyd. 4. 83: Βωσφόρος is paroxytone according to the analogy of compound adjectives and substantives, the last factor of which is derived from a verb: Διζήρος, St. Byz.: Ἑκατέρως (?) Plut. 2. 177 F: Ἐρυθρος, Arc. 74. 28; it is incorrectly oxytone in Eust. 267 and elsewhere: Ἐωσφόρος, Hes. Theog. 381: Καίρος, Paus. 8. 25. 9, and Eust. Opusc. p. 339, quoted by H. D.: Καλαβροί, St. Byz. s. v. Κανταβρία: Κανταβροί, St. Byz., is paroxytone in Strab. 153; Appian Iberic. 80: Καρτερός, Galen Tom. 13. p. 547 D: Κρατερός, *Pape*, but Arrian, e. g. Anab. 7. 12. 3, has Κράτερος: Λοκρός, Hesiod ap. Strab. 322: Λοκροί, *passim*: Μηρός, Diod. Sic. 2. 38: Νευροί, Arc. 69. 26, is falsely Νεῦροι in St. Byz.: Οἰνωτρός, Arc. 75. 1; St. Byz. s. v. Οἰνωτρία, 'unde corrigenda prosodia apud Pausaniam et Dionys. A. R. 1. 11-13, ubi gentis (ut ap. Steph. B. in Ἀριάνθη, Ἀρίνθη, Νίναια, Ξέστιον) ducisque nomen est paroxytonum;' H. D.: Παλαιρός, *Pape*, is Πάλαιρος in Strab. 450. 459: Σεβήρος, Herodian; Suid., etc.; Σεβρός, Paus. 3. 15. 1; Σμικρός et Μικρός vitioso accentu nonnulli ap. Demosth. et Isæum, ut Μικρός scribitur ap. Diog. L. 5. 73, L. Dindorf ap. H. D.; Lob. Par. 342; Σμίκρος is the proper accentuation: Στεφειφόρος (?): Σύρος, *the island Syrus*, but Σύροι, *the Syrians*, Arc. 69. 5: Τελεσφόρος, Athen. 616 C, has the accent of a verbal adjective: Τευκροί and Τευκρός, *the ethnic noun*, Arc. 74. 5, though it is occasionally properispomenon, e. g. Eust. 713. 26; but Τεύκρος, *the hero*, Arc. l. l.: Χόμαροι, Ptol. 6. 11. 6: Χυτροί, St. Byz.: Ψενηρός, St. Byz., but Meineke reads Ψένηρος, which seems preferable.

## -ΣΟΣ.

315. Common substantives in *sos* throw back their accent, as βύσσος, *byssus*, δρόσος, θίασος, θύρσος, κάβαισος, κυνάρισσος, νήσος, νόσος, παράδεισος, χέρσος; except βυσσός, *bottom*, κερασός, κισσός, κολοσσός, κρωσσός, μολοσσός, νεοσσός, πεσσός, πυρσός, ταρσός, χρυσός, which are oxytone.

316. NOTE.—Ἄρσός (?) Arc. 76. 5: ἡ βύσσος, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσός; cf. Schol. Ven. Ω. 80; but ὁ βυσσός: γαῖσος, Arc. 75. 19; Theog. Can. 72. 25; in several passages however this word is oxytone, doubtless an erroneous accentuation: καμασός (?) Hesych.: κεισός, Hesych.: κερασός, Arc. 76. 22: κηνσός, *a plant*, Hesych., κήνσος, *census*, Arc. 75. 11: κισσός, *a varicose vein*, Arc. 76. 4; also, κρισσός and Dor. κριβός: κισσός, Arc. 76. 13; Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: κολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21: κροσσός or κροσός, Hesych.: κρωσσός, Arc. 75. 7: κυνάρισσος, Arc. 77. 11: κυρσός, Suid.: κυσός (and κυσσός?), Hesych., is κύσος in Eust. 746. 18, while it is expressly made properispomenon by Theog. Can. 72. 17: μολοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 21; this is, strictly speaking, an adjective; but it is constantly used substantively: νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11: νεοσσός, Theog. Can. 73. 21; Arc. 77. 20: νήσος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 11. 15; Arc. 75: νοσσός=νεοσσός, A. G. Oxon. 1. 338. 24: οἶσος, Eust. 1533. 57, or οἶσός, Theoph. H. Pl. 6. 2. 2, both places quoted by H. D.: ὀρσός, Hesych.: πάσσος (sc. οἶνος), Eust. 1843. 31; Polyb. 6. 2. 3=*vinum passum*: πεσσός, Schol. Ven. Ω. 80: πεσός=πεσσός in the sense of *pessory*, cf. Eust. 1397. 6: πῖσος, Arc. 75. 4, is oxytone elsewhere: πυρσός, Arc. 76. 4: ὑρισός (?) Athen. 372 C; ὑρισός, Hesych.: ὕσσος, Theog. Can. 24. 8: χρυσός, Arc. 75. 13; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30; according to Eust. 1340. 38 words in *sos* are oxytone: as a fact however there are more barytones than oxytones.

317. Proper names in *σος* are hardly reducible to rule<sup>1</sup>; with the exceptions given below, however, it may be said that they draw back the accent, except those in *σος*, which are oxytone, as Βλαῖσος, Διόνυσος, Ἑρσος, Ἐφεσος, Θάσος, Κροῖσος, Μόλσος, Μύρσος, Νῖσος, Πελοπόννησος, Πήγασος, but Ἑρεσσός, Ἀλικαρνασσός, Κολοσσός, Παρνασσός, Βεσσός.

318. NOTE 1.—Lob. Prol. 408 : Ἀγορησός, St. Byz. : Ἀμωσός, Theog. Can. 73. 17; Strab. 519 : Ἀμνησός, Suid., or Ἀμνισός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 172. 14, is Ἀμνισσός, in Eust. 1861. 39 : Ἀμφρυσός and Ἀμφρυσσός are false for Ἀμφρυσος, Strab. 433; St. Byz.; this was Herodian's accentuation; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 1. 54 : Ἀνδρασός, Suid. s. v. Μέδουσα : Ἀπαισός, Hom. Il. 2. 828; Ἀπαισος seems to be expressly made barytone in Theog. Can. 73. 31 : Ἀσσησός, St. Byz. : Βηρωσός, or more properly Βηρωσσός, is also written Βήρωσσος, Theog. Can. 74. 3; on the various forms of this name, see H. D. : Βολογισός (?) St. Byz. s. v. Βολογισιάς : Βραισοί, St. Byz. : Βριλησός, E. M. 214. 9 is Βριλησσός, Strab. 399; Thucyd. 2. 23, yet we find in Theog. Can. 73. 2 : τὸ Κήσος, Βρίλησος δὲ ἐνὸς ἑξαγράφευ βαρύνονται : Βρυσός (?), Herod. π. μ. λ. 38 : Γαισός, Hesych. : Γαλαῖσος, Polyb. 8. 35. 8 : Γάλαισος, a man's name : Γεδρωσοί, Dion. Per. 1086 : Γεδρωσός, Arrian Ind. : Δουδαλός, Strab. 563, or Δουδαλός, Phot. Bib. 228. 15 : Ἐβυσός, St. Byz. s. v. Βυσσοί is another form of the latter name : Ἐβυσος, in Strab. 159, is the island Ebusus (Iviza) : Ἐδεβησός, St. Byz.; H. D. quote it as Ἐδεβησσός, which is doubtless the correct form : Ἰάλυσος s. Ἰάλυσσος, urbs Rhodi, Scythiæ, Adriæ . . . St. Byz. ubi scriptum Ἰάλυσσος . . . Ἰαλυσός ap. Strab. 14. p. 655 : Ἰήλυσον ap. Diodor. 4. 58 : sed oxytonum Ἰηλυσόν, 13. 75, et Ἰηλυσού Thucyd. 8. 44, ubi v. Wass : Ἰηλυσός est ap. Hom. Il. B. 656, ubi libri plures Ἰηλυσός, vitiose, quantum ex adjectivo Ἰηλυσίος colligi potest ap. Dionys. Perieg. 505 : Ἰηλυσίαν πέδον ἀνδρῶν, et ex nomine Ialysi, quod tertia syllaba correpta dixit Pindarus, H. D. : Ἰλυσός, Arc. 77. 16, an incorrect form for Ἰλισσός : Καρδησός, St. Byz. : Καρησός, Schol.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps others may be more fortunate than I have been in bringing these troublesome words to something like order, and to assist them in that thankless task the following abstract of the rules given by Arcadius (75. 3-78. 5) is appended.

*Dissyllables*.—1. Those consisting of two short syllables are barytone, as Θάσος, Κάσος. 2. Those with η in the penultimate are barytone, as Βῆσος, Μνῆσος, Ῥῆσος. 3. Feminine nouns with ω in the penultimate are oxytone, as Κνωσός. 4. Masculines with a long dichronous vowel in the penultimate are barytone, as Ἴος, Κῖος, Κρίσος, Πῖσος, except Λισός, and Μυσός. 5. Names of cities with a diphthong in the penultimate are oxytone, as Παισός, Λουσός, Πραισός. 6. Those with a liquid before the termination are barytone, except some with ι or α in the penultimate; hyperdissyllables with α in the penultimate are proparoxytone, as Βάργασος, Μέγαρσος, Ἀγάθυρσος. 7. Those in *σος* are oxytone, as Βεσσός, Θυσσός, Ἀσσός, but Νέσσος the Centaur. *Hyperdissyllables*.—1. Those in *σσος* are proparoxytone, as Ἀρπασος, Δάμασος. 2. Those in *εσος* are proparoxytone, as Ἐφεσος, Ἑρεσος. 3. Those in *ησος* are oxytone, except *paronyma* and compounds, as Ταρτησός, Λυνησός, Λυκαβησός, except, according to some, Κάρησος, and Μάρπησος from Μάρπησσα : Μυώνησος, Χερρόνησος, etc., are compounds. 4. Those in *ισσος* are proparoxytone, as Μέλισσος, except Τελμισσός. 5. Those in *ισος* are oxytone, except those derived from feminine nouns, as Κηφισός, Ἰλισός, Κερδισός, but Ἀρκισος from Ἀρκισα, Λάρισος from Λάρισα. 6. Those in *οσσος* are oxytone, as Μολοσσός. 7. The rule for those in *υσος* is wanting. 8. Those in *ωσος* are oxytone, as Κερωσσός. Götting's rules are even more complicated still, but, as they do not avoid a host of exceptions, it is unnecessary to quote them.

Ven. M. 20: *Τυραννίων δέξινει τὸ Κάρησος ὡς Παρνασσός*· οὕτως γὰρ ὑπὸ Κυζικηνῶν δομάζεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν. ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος βαρύνει ὡς Κάναιβος. εἶπομεν δὲ ἐν ἑτέροις ὅτι οὐ πάντως ἐπιρακτεῖ ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν ἑθνῶν χρήσις καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ὅποτε περὶ τοῦ Γαισῶντα (Π. 2. 504) διελέαβομεν, εἶγε Διονύσιος ἱστορεῖ τοὺς ἐγχαυρίους συστέλλειν τὸ Ι καὶ μὴ περισπᾶν. τὸ τε Λύκαστος ὁ αὐτὸς ἱστορεῖ δέξινεσθαι, ἡμῶν ἀναγνωσκόντων βαρυτόνως (Π. 2. 647); Arc. 77. 4, τὸ μέντοι Κάρησος (sic) τινὲς βαρύνουσι; the city Κάρησος is barytone, Demetrius ap. Strab. 603: **Καρκασός** (?), Xen. Anab. 7. 8. 18: **Καρμυλησός** (?), or **Καρμυλησσός**, Strab. 665: **Κερδισός**, Arc. 77. 17; Suid.: **Κερωσός** is false; the correct form is **Κερωσσός**, Arc. 78. 4; Apollon. Rhod. 4. 573: **Κηφισός** (**Καφισός** Dor. Pind. Pyth. 4. 81), Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 228. 25; Arc. 77. 16; 'In codd. non raro Κηφισσός duplici scriptum;' *H. D.*: **Κνωσός**, Diod. Sic. 5. 78; Arc. 75. 7; Theog. Can. 72. 10, who observes that Trypho wrote *Κνωσός*, 'Κνωσός et Κνώσιος in libris modo simplici modo duplici scripta reperiuntur: simplex ut in aliis hujusmodi nominibus, commendatur numerum inscriptionumque auctoritate;' *H. D.*: '**Κριμισός**, ὁ, Crimisus, fluvius Siciliæ, ap. Lycoph. 961, ubi codd. nonnulli *κριμισσός* vel *κριμησός*, plerique *κριμισσός*, quod in *Κριμισός* recte mutavit Bachmannus, analogiam similitudinis nominum secutus, de quibus v. Arcad. p. 77. 14: **Κρίμησος** scribitur apud Plut. V. Timol. c. 25. 27, 28: **Κριμισσός** ap. Diodor. 19. 2; *Ælian.* V. H. 2. 33, aliosque, libris plerumque nonnihil discrepantibus, etiam ap. scriptores Latinos: v. Staver. ad Cornel. Nep. Timol. c. 2, et Heyn. ad Virg. *Æn.* 5. 38: **Κριμισός** est ap. Dionys. A. R. 1. 52, et Suidam (cujus codex Par. A. *κριμινισός*, Leid. *κριμνησός*) et in Etym. Gud. p. 347. 40;' *H. D.* The passage in Arc. referred to runs as follows, τὰ ἐς **ΣΟΣ** ὑπερδισύλλαβα ἔχοντα τὴν πρὸ τέλους συλλαβὴν εἰς Ι ἐκτεταμένον λήγουσαν δέξινεται· εἰ δέ τι βεβαρυτόνηται, τοῦτο παρὰ νῦν ὥφθη ἀπὸ θηλυκοῦ· **Κηφισός**, **Ἰλισός**, **Κερδισός**· τὸ δὲ Ἀρκίσιος Ἀρκισα, Λάρισος, Λάρισα ἀπὸ θηλυκῶν. Now as the feminine *Κρίμισσα* exists, and as Lycophron himself uses it (v. 913), it may be doubted whether Bachmann has 'followed the analogy of similar nouns.' It is expressly said to be barytone by Theog. Can. 73. 16; cf. Lob. Prol. 414: **Λουσός**, Arc. 75. 16: **Λουσοί**, St. Byz.: **Λυρνησός** is found in some books for **Λυρνησσός**, St. Byz.; Strab. 584; Arc. 77. 4: **Μαγαρσός**, Arrian Anab. 2. 5. 9: **Μαυσός**, St. Byz.: **Μουσοί** (?) Strab. 295; see *H. D.* s. v. *Μυσία*: **Μυκαλησός** (?) is properly **Μυκαλησσός** in St. Byz., Hom., etc.: **Μυσοί**, Arc. 75. 12; Theog. Can. 72. 18: **Μυσός**, a man's name, Herodot. 1. 171: **Ναῖσός**, St. Byz.: 'Inter utramque scripturam per simplex, et quod frequentius, duplex σ, variatur etiam ap. Byzantinos qui sæpe urbem memorant;' *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.* **Παγασός** is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 10. 5. 8, where **Πάγασος** is rightly read in Dindorf's own edition: **Παισός**, Arc. 75. 16; Theog. Can. 72. 23: **Πανισός** (?) *Pape*: **Παμισός**, Strab. 316, is expressly said to be **Πάμισος** in Theog. Can. 73. 16: **Παραισός**, Theog. Can. 73. 33, where it is wrongly printed as a common substantive. St. Byz. is rather amusing, **Πάραισος** (sic) περὶ ἧς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν ὁγδόῳ· τὸ μέντοι Πάραισος (sic) δέξινεται. ἐγένετο δὲ ὁ Πάραισος Μίνην συγγενῆς, ἀφ' οὗ ἡ πόλις ἡ Πάραισος δημοτόνως τῷ οικιστῇ. This is one out of a host of accidental blunders in the same author. Are the scribes or the modern editors to blame? According to some, **Παραισός** is only another form for **Πραισός**: **Παρακαρησός** (?), Suid.: **Παρμισός**, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 132: **Παρνασσός**, the older and perhaps better form of **Παρνασσός**, Arc. 76. 24: **Περμησός** occurs in some MSS. for **Περμησσός**, Strab. 407: **Πιγινισός** or **Πιτνίσος** (?) are read in some books of Strab. 568 for **Πιτνισσός**: **Πραισός**, Theog. Can. 72. 23; Arc. 75. 16: **Πρυμνησός**, Lob. Prol. 411: **Ρωσός**, Theog. Can. 72. 11; see below, § 319: **Σαλμυδησός** for **Σαλμυδησσός** is not uncommon: **Ταμασός** or **Τάμασος**, and **Ταμασσός**; on these various forms, concerning which there is much diversity of authority and opinion, see *H. D.* s. v.; in St. Byz. it is absurdly printed **Ταμάσος**: **Ταρσός**, St. Byz.; also called **Θαρσός**, Arc. 76. 3; A. G. Paris. 4. 192. 3: **Τάρσος**· ἡ πόλις παροξυτόνως:



Ταρσοί, Xen. Anab. i. 2. 23: Τευμησός, or Τευμησός, cf. Lob. Prol. 410: Τραυσοί (not Τραῦσοι, as Hesych. has it), Herodot. 5. 3: Τυμνησός, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγορησός; he elsewhere (s. v.) calls it Τυμνισσός; while H. D. quote him as reading Τυμνησός: Χρυσός (?); cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 30: Χρύσος (*sic*), Nicetas Chon. Hist. p. 314 C; 328 C; 344 C; 345 C; H. D.

319. NOTE 2.—*Exceptions in σος.* Ἀδοπισσος is quoted by H. D. and Pape from Ptol. 5. 9. 16, but there it is regular Ἀδοπισσός: Ἀκάρασος, Pape, is rightly Ἀκαρασός in St. Byz.: Ἀκρόλισσος, Strab. 316: Ἀλυσσος, Paus. 8. 19. 3, is strictly an adjective, and therefore regular: Ἀντασος (?), Pape, is Ἀντασός in Paus. 2. 4. 4: Ἀράισσος (?) Pape: Ἀρχέμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Ἀσσος, St. Byz.; Strab. 606: according to Arc. 76. 12 it is oxytone: Βάλισσος, Plut. 1. 557: Βαρβάλισσος (?) St. Byz., is Βαρβαρισσός (?) Ptol. 5. 15. 17: Βάσσος, Lucian adv. Indoct. c. 23: Βεσσός, Arc. 76. 12, 'In libris non raro Βέσσοι scriptum,' H. D.: there can be no doubt, however, that the word is oxytone; it is also spelled Βησσοί, Herodot. 7. 111, and, with a false accent, Βήσσοι, Eust. 277. 35: Βήσος, the name of a man, Arc. 75, note, is written Βήσος in Arrian Anab. 3. 8. 3, etc., or Βησσός, Strab. 724, though elsewhere he has Βήσος, e. g. 513; 518: Βόσσος, Phot. Bib. 30. 20: Βούβασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, perhaps only another form of Βύβασσος, St. Byz.; the codex Vratisl. has Βυβασσός: Δόρυσσος, Herodot. 7. 204; Paus. 3. 2. 4, both places quoted by H. D.: Ἐλασσος, Paus. 10. 26. 4 . . . ubi est var. Ἐλεσσον vel Ἐλεσσος, et scrib. videtur Ἐλασος quum nihil sit Ἐλασος,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ἐρβησος (?) is mentioned by Götting Accent. p. 213, but it is oxytone in St. Byz.; Ptol. 3. 4. 13; 'Accentus verus videtur Ἐρβησός,' L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Εὐήνισσος, Alciph. 3. 52, Pape: Ἥλισσος, Anthol. Palat. 12. 22: Θάλασσος, Alciph. 1. 7, Pape: Θυσσός, Arc. 76. 12, is Θύσος in Herodot. 8. 22; Thucyd. 4. 109, quoted by Götting: Ἰάλλισσος or Ἰήλλισσος, see above, § 318: Κάριασος, cf. Götting Accent. p. 213: Κίβισσος, Diog. Laert. 1. 26: Κίσσος, a man, Strab. 481; Plut. 1. 689, is paroxytone; but Κισσός, a city, Strab. 330; 'Montis nomen Κισσός est ap. Nicandr. Ther. 804 . . . et Lycoph. 1237 . . . ubi var. lect. Κίσσου et Κισοῦ,' H. D.: Κράσος, Strab. 747: Κρύασσος, St. Byz. s. v. Ὑγασσος, yet he has Κρυασσός, s. v. from Κρύασσος (Κρύασος Cod. Vratisl.), the founder: Κύβασσος is quoted by Götting Accent. p. 213 from St. Byz., but he has it rightly oxytone: Κυπάρισσος, St. Byz.: Κύρμισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Λάρισος is false for Λάριος, Arc. 77. 17; cf. H. D. s. v.: Λίσσος, a city of Dalmatia, Strab. 316; Diod. Sic. 15. 13, but Λισσός, a town of Crete, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 26; Arc. 75. 12 (?); also as the name of a man, Suid. s. v. Ἰδαῖος: Μάρπησος, Arc. 77. 5; for which Μαρπησός also occurs: Μέλισσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Arc., etc.: Μούκισσος, St. Byz., or Μωκισσός, on which see H. D. s. v.: Νάρκασσος, St. Byz.: Νάρκισσος, Arc. 77. 11: Νέσσος, Arc. 76. 14; Eust. 1340. 39: Νίσσος (?), Pape, but his reference seems incorrect: Νόσος (?): Παροτάμισσος, St. Byz.: Πρίνασσος, St. Byz.: Πόλιςσος, Theog. Can. 73. 8: Πυτιάσος, St. Byz. s. v. Πύτιον: Ρωσός, or Ρώσος, is Ρώσος in St. Byz.; according to Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 27, Ρωσός is the proper accent: Σάρδησος, St. Byz.; according to H. D. it should be oxytone; they quote no authorities: Σύασσος, St. Byz.: Τάρτησος, Pape, is false; the word is expressly made oxytone by Arc. 77. 3; Theog. Can. 72. 32: Τίασος, Ptol. 3. 8. 9, or Τίασος, as some MSS. read; for Τνύσος in St. Byz. Meineke reads Τνυσσός: Τριπόλιςσος, St. Byz.: Ὑγασσος, St. Byz.: Ὑδισσος<sup>1</sup> is read by Salmasius for Ὑδīs, as the

<sup>1</sup> Supposing the emendation of Salmasius to be right, still there may be doubts as to the correctness of the accent; for, according to Herodian, the names of cities or nations and of their founders or eponymous ancestors have the same accent; St. Byz. s. v. Αἰμονία: Ἡρωδιανός δέ φησιν, ὅτι τοῖς συνοικισταῖς συνεχῶς ὁμοφωνεῖ τὰ

name of the founder of Ὑδισσός in St. Byz.: Ὑσσος, Arc. 76. 13; Arrian Peripl. Pont. Eux. p. 6: Φάσσος, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: Ψησσοί, St. Byz.

### -ΤΟΣ.

**320.** Common substantives in ετος are oxytone, as αἰτός, βροχετός, βρυχετός, νιφετός, πυρετός, τοκετός, συρφετός, ὑετός; except proparoxytone, ἔμετος, νομίτ, κάπετος, ῥυάχετος.

**321.** NOTE.—Αἰβητος, Hesych.: ἀλετός, Eust. 1885. 10 *et alibi* is proparoxytone in Plut. 2. 289 F: ἀφυσγετός, such was the accentuation of Aristarchus, but Tyrannion wrote ἀφύσγετος, Schol. Ven. A. 495; Arc. 81. 19; E. M. 347. 22: βρούχετος (?) Hesych.: βρυχετός is proparoxytone in E. M. 216. 26: ἔμετος, ἡ τῶν περιπτωμάτων κένωσις. Ἐμετός δὲ αὐτὸ τὸ κενωθέν, Suid. Quod discrimen observatum ap. Theodot. Jesaia 28. 13: Δεισαλία εἰς δεισαλίαν, ἔμετός εἰς ἔμετόν, . . . Arcad. ponit nonnisi unum ἔμετος p. 81. 12; H. D.: ἔργετος, Hesych.: κάθετος (sc. γραμμῇ, etc.); καίπετος (?) Hesych.: κάπετος, cf. Arc. 81. 13: λαϊλάπετος (?) Hesych.; it is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. A. 495: πάγετος, ὅπερ δξύνει ἡ συνήθεια, Arc. 81. 14, 'Distinguit Eranius Philo p. 172, Πάγετος μὲν τὸ κρύος, παγετός δὲ ὁ χειμῶν;' H. D.: ῥυάχετος, Aristoph. Lys. 170: σκάπετος, Hesych.; most of these words are verbal derivatives; and it will be seen that several of the exceptions in the succeeding sections belong to the same category.

**322.** Dissyllables in στος are oxytone, as ἄστος, βλαστός, ἰστός, κεστός, μαστός, ξυστός, παστός; except κίστος, κόστος, and νόστος, which are paroxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 79. 16; Chærob. E. 74. 32: κίστος, a plant so called, see H. D. s. v.: κόστος, Arc. 79. 21; in Hesych. it is falsely oxytone: νόστος, Arc. 79. 21: σχιστός (sc. χιτών, etc.), Lob. Par. 332.

**323.** The rest in τος throw back the accent, as ἄρκτος, ἄρτος. ἄσφαλτος, βάτος, βάρβιτος, βίοςτος, δέλτος, θάνατος, κάκτος, κούτος, κρότος, μίλτος, μέτος, νότος, οἶτος, πάτος, πλατάνιστος, πλούτος, σίτος, σκότος, φόρτος; except ἀγοστός, ἀλαλητός, ἀμαξιτός, ἀτραπιτός, βουλυτός, γλουτός, γωρυτός, δειπνηστός, δορπηστός, ἐνιαυτός, κιβωτός, κολοσυρτός, κοινορτός, κοντός, κροκωτός, κωκυτός, λεπιδωτός, λιβανωτός, λωτός, μοτός, ξυστός, οἰστός, πῶακτός, σκηπτός, στρατός, στρεπτός, φορυτός, and φρυκτός, which are oxytone.

**324.** NOTE.—Ἀβρυτοί, Hesych.: ἀγοστός, Arc. 83. 20: αἰητός and αἰητός = αἰετός: ἀλαλητός, Arc. 82. 1; and the Dor. form, ἀλαλατός: ἀλοητός, *threshing time*, 'non videtur autem distingui accentu, duplex hujus nominis signif., ut fit in ἄροτος, ἄμητος, et ἄροτός, ἄμητός. De accentu vid Reiz. De acc. incl. 112,' Schäfer ap. H. D.: ἀλοιτός (= ἀλοιτής), really an adjective: ἀμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός),

ἐθνικά, δηλονότι καὶ γραφῇ καὶ τόνῳ. τὸ Τεῦκρος [?] ὡς τριγενὲς ᾤξυνθη. εὐρίσκεται καὶ πόλεσις ὁμοφωνοῦντα τὰ τῶν κτιστῶν ὀνόματα, Κάμικος καὶ ὁ κτιστής [?] καὶ ἡ νῆσος. ὁμοίως Τροίξην, Κολοφών, Κόρινθος, Κῶς, Σικυνών, Κύρνος, Λέσβος: St. Byz. s. v. Ἀβαντίς, Αἰλία, Τροία. At the same time it is true that, in our editions at least, several exceptions to Herodian's rule are to be found.

Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11: ἄμητος, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ θέρους· ἄμητός, ὁ θερισμός, Theog. Can. 75. 13; Schol. Ven. T. 223; Arc. 81. 27; E. M. 83. 7; this is reversed by Ammon. p. 15; Hesych. contradicts himself, and the books vary: ἄροτος, τὸ τοῦ ἀροτριᾶν ἔργον . . . καὶ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ, προπαροξυνόμενον ἀναλόγως τῷ ἄμητος; Eust. 811. 27; but ἀροτός (?) seed-time: ἀτραπτός, Arc. 82. 11: βουλυτός, (sc. καιρός), Hom. II. 16. 779; Arc. 82: βρητός, Hesych.: βρότος, ὁ μολυσμός, τὸ αἶμα: βροτός, ὁ φθαρτός, Arc. 78. 22; Eust. 636. 62; 907. 9; E. M. 214. 50; 656. 19; Schol. Ven. Z. 202: γακτός, Hesych. = φακτός: γλουτός, Arc. 78. 11: γωρυτός, cf. Arc. 82: δειπνητός (sc. καιρός); Eust. 1814. 36: δοκεῖ δὲ κρεῖττον εἶναι δειπνητός. γράφειν ὁμοίως τῷ ἄμητός· ἔστι δὲ δειπνητός ἢ δειπνηστος, ὁ τοῦ δειπνου καιρός, ἄλλως δὲ σαφέστερον εἰπεῖν, δειπνητός ὀξυτόνως, αὐτὸ φασὶ τὸ δειπνον, βαρυτόνως δέ, ἢ ὥρα τοῦ δειπνου ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἄμητός καὶ ἄμητος παρατετήρηται: δορηπτός (sc. καιρός): δρυφακτός, Arc. 83. 15, 'Ubique scribitur δρύφακτος ut ξυλόφρακτος, etsi contrarium jubet Arcadius . . . qui fortasse illud, quia substantivi intellectum habet, alio atque adjectiva accentu notandum putavit,' Lob. Par. 15, note 15: ἐνιαυτός, Arc. 84. 11: ἐψητοί, Eust. 867. 49; Athen. 301 C: καρυντός (sc. φοῖνιξ), Diod. Sic. 2. 53: κιβωτός, cf. Arc. 82, note: κολοσυρτός, Arc. 83. 8: κονιορτός, Arc. 83. 8: κοντός, Arc. 79. 13: κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), Lob. Par. 332: κωκυτός, Arc. 82: λεπιδωτός (sc. ἰχθύς?), Lob. Par. 344: λοπητός, Theoph. H. P. 5. 1. 1; 5. 1. 2: λυρτός, Athen. 500 B: λωτός, Arc. 78. 15: μορτός or μόρτος Theog. Can. 64. 2, really an adjective: μοτός, and also μότος (?), see H. D. s. v.: μυττός, Hesych.: μυωτός, εἶδος χιτῶνος, Arc. 82, note, is an adjective: μυττωτός (and μυσωτός?), Pollux 6. 70, etc.: νοττός (?) = νοσός: ὀστός, Arc. 83. 20, and οἰστός: πλατάνιστος, Arc. 80. 20, some wrongly made it paroxytone, E. M. 807. 9: πτότος, τὸ συμπόσιον· ποτός, τὸ πινόμενον, Arc. 78. 24; E. M. 685. 4; Ammon. p. 118; the former is however sometimes oxytone: ρυτός (?): σκαφητός, cf. Reiz. de Incl. Accent. p. 111: σκηπτός is a verbal adjective: στατός (sc. ἵππος, χιτῶν, etc.), Lob. Par. 332: στρατός, Arc. 78. 25; Schol. Ven. Z. 202; Στράτος is the name of a city: στρεπτός (sc. πλακοῦς, etc.): τρύγητος ὁ καιρὸς μονογενῶς, τρυγητός δὲ τὸ τρυγῶμενον, Arc. 81. 25; but Ammon. p. 15, ὀξυτόνως . . . ὁ τρυγητός, ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ τρυγᾶν; Theog. Can. 75. 13, agrees with Arcadius; the books vary; see H. D. s. v.; but the distinction in the case of this and similar nouns is probably an idle invention of the grammarians; and some readers may be disposed to agree with Moschopulus (ad Hesiod. Op. 386), when he says, αἰτία δὲ οὐ φαίνεται δι' ἣν ἕκαστον τούτων ἐπὶ τοῦδε μὲν τοῦ σημανομένου ὀξυτονουθήσεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦδε προπαροξυνθήσεται: φορυτός, Arc. 82. 20: χειριδωτός (sc. χιτῶν): χυτός, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 4: χωρυτός = γωρυτός, Hesych.: ὠτός, Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 11, is better ὠτος, E. M. 826. 20; Eust. 1522. 56, etc.

The Attic forms in ττος = σσος follow the accent of the latter form, as κιττός = κισός, Arc. 80. 14.

325. Proper names in τος retract the accent, as Αἴγυπτος, Αἴπυτος, Ἀλῆαρτος, Ἀνυτος, Ἀρατος, Βάπτος, Βύτος, Ἡφαιστος, Θεαίλητος, Κλήτος, Μάκιστος, Μέλητος, Μίλητος, Μυτίστρατοι, Νάστος, Νέστος, Νήριτος, Πλείστος, Πλούτος, Πρώτος, Στράτος, Σχέτος, Τρίτος; except those in ὦτος, which are oxytone, as Καρδυτός, Κωκυτός, Βηρυτός, and Ἀραχωτοί, Ἀριξαντοί, Βοιωτός, Γαργητός, Γεραιστός, Ἑνετοί, Θεσπρωτοί, Ἰαπετός, Κελτοί, Κολλυτός, Λυκαβηγτός, Μολοπτοί, Ραιτοί, Σηστός, Σπαρτοί, Σφηγτός, Ὑμηγτός, Φαιστός (the city), but Φαῖστος (the hero), Χριστός.

**326. NOTE.**—**Ἀγαπητός**, Suid.: **Ἀετός**, the old name of the Nile, Diod. Sic. 1. 19: **Ἀζωτός**, Strab. 759, seems to be commonly **Ἀζωτος**, St. Byz.; Ptol. 5. 16. 2: **Αἰνετός**, Apollod. 1. 9. 4: **Ἀκύτος** (?) St. Byz.: **Ἀλτός**, St. Byz.: **Ἀμαξίτης**, St. Byz.; Thucyd. 8. 101, etc., is sometimes paroxytone: **Ἀμάραντος**, Arc. 83. 5: **Ἀμάραντος τὸ κύριον, τὸ δὲ ἔθνην δύνεται**: cf. E. M. 77. 52; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 401: **Ἀποδοτοί**, St. Byz., is **Ἀπόδοτοι** in Thucyd. 3. 94: **Ἀραχωτοί**, Strab. 513, etc.; there are several forms of this name: see Müller on Dionys. Pers. 1096: **Ἀρδηττός**, a place, Plut. 1. 13; but **Ἀρδηττος**, a man's name: **Ἀριζαντοί**, Herodot. 1. 101: **Ἀρμάτος** (?) Suid., the name of a man: **Βενεβεντός**, St. Byz., appears as **Βενεβεντόν** in Strab. 249, and **Βενέβεντον** or **Βενευεντόν** in Plut. 1. 399: **Βηρυτός**, Arc. 82: **Βοιωτός**, both as the name of a man and of the people, Arc. 82: **Βουθρωτός** and **Βουτρωτός**, St. Byz.: **Βουτός**, Arc. 78. 11, and **Βουτοί**, Hesych., is **Βούτος** in Strab. 802: **Βροτός**, E. M. 215. 37: **Γαργηττός**, St. Byz.: **Γεραιστός**, a town and promontory of Euboea, St. Byz.; E. M. 227. 46; H. D. quotes **Γέραιστος** from Dicæarch. Stat. Gr. 22. 34: **Γέραιστος**, a son of Zeus, is thus accented by St. Byz. s. v.: he also mentions **Γεραιστός** (*sic*), a son of Mygdon s. v. **Παρθενόπολις**: H. D. also mention **Γέραιστος**, a Cyclops, Apollod. 3. 15. 8: **Γλυτός**, Galen Tom. 13. p. 858 C; H. D.: **Δαλμάτος** (?) H. D.: **Δεβελτός**, or **Δηβελτός**, Suid.: **Ἐνετοί** [**Ἐνετοί**] and **Ἐνετός** [**Ἐνετός**], St. Byz., etc., 'More Rom. retracto accentu Οὐνένετος dicit Polyb.' H. D.: **Θεσπρωτός**, Apollod. 3. 8. 1: **Θεσπρωτοί**, Strab. 6, etc.: **Ίαπετός**, Schol. Ven. A. 495; E. M. 347. 25: **Ίστοί**, a harbour in Icaria, Strab. 639: **Ίστός**, an island, St. Byz.: **Καρδυτός**, Arc. 82 (p. 94. 20, Schmidt): **Κελτοί**, Strab. 10, etc.: **Κηττοί**, Harpoc.; **Κηττοί** (?) Suid.; **Κηττός**, Phot. H. D. **Κιβωτός**, Strab. 569: **Κλειτός**, Schol. Ven. O. 445; St. Byz. 78. 10, yet in the face of these express declarations, **Κλειτός** stands in Hom. II. 15. 445, Od. 15. 249, and in Eust. 1025. 6; Arrian Anab. 1. 5. 1; 15. 8; Diod. Sic. 17. 20, etc.: the name is however oxytone in Apollod. 2. 1. 5, quoted by H. D.: **Κολλυντός**, on the various forms of this name, see H. D.: **Κοπτός**, Strab. 781: **Κορνούτος**, Suid.: **Κραστός**, St. Byz.: **Λατός** (?) *Pape*: **Λαυρεντός**, Arc. 83. 6: **Λεωνάτος** (?) Phot. Bib. 64. 41: **Λομεντός** (?) Arc. 83. 6: **Λυκαβηττός**, St. Byz. s. v. **Γαργηττός**: **Λυκαστός**, Eust. 313. 12: **Λύκαστος** δὲ ἀπὸ **Λυκάστου**, φασίν, αὐτόχθονος, ἢ παιδὸς τοῦ Μίνως. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Ποντικὴ Λύκαστος κατὰ τὸν γραφεὰ τῶν ἑθνικῶν, δὲ λέγει καὶ ὅτι τὴν Κρητικὴν Λύκαστον δύνουσιν οἱ ἐγχώριοι· οὐκ ἐπικρατεῖ δὲ φησιν, ἢ ἑθνικὴ παράδοσις, τούτεστι παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐκ ὀξύνεται: **Λύκτος**, St. Byz., 'Hom. II. B. 647, ubi alii male **Λυκτόν**, ut annotat schol., alii **Λύττον**,' H. D.: **Λυχνιτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 24; Arc. 82. 11, or **Λυχνιδός**, St. Byz.: **Λωμεντός**, St. Byz., he holds that all in *εντος* are oxytone; yet even he has **Ῥάρεντος**, as Göttling observes: add also **Πόλλεντος**, **Σάρεντος**: **Μάδυτος**, 'vitiosum esse accentum ap. Steph. Byz. in ultima positum constare videtur ex Theognosto Can. p. 75. 33, **Μάδυτος** ponente inter barytona, non inter oxytona,' H. D.: **Μισητός**, St. Byz.: **Μολοττοί**, *Attic*; Arc. 77. 21, and **Μολοτός**, Theog. Can. 75. 29; on which see H. D. **Νωμεντός**, St. Byz.: **Ὀγχηστός**, Strab. 410; Paus. 9. 26. 5; **Ὀγχηστος**, the founder of it, St. Byz. (also the place itself, Hom. II. 2. 506), is oxytone in Paus. 9. 26. 5, and Eust. 270. 13; and that would be correct according to Herodian's rule referred to above, p. 93, note: **Ὀνωράτος**, Suid.: **Παιτοί**, Arc. 78. 12, is written **Πάιτοι** in Herodot. 7. 110; Theog. Can. 74. 11: **Πιλάτος** occurs Choerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 400. 16; E. M. 671. 53, *et alibi*: **Πιλάτος** correptis duabus syllabis primis dixit Nonn. Jo. c. 18, 140, 156, 174, 180,' H. D.: and thus it is printed in many editions of the Testament; **Πίλατος**, however, seems the more correct accent: **Πιστός**, Phot. Bib. 532. 40, 'Joseph. in Vita c. 9 et seqq., p. 907. 28; 913. 2; 921. 23; 942. 10, ed. Huds., ubi accentu inconstanti modo **Πιστός** modo **Πίστος** scriptum: recte **Πίστου** ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 6. 38,' H. D.: **Πιλατανιστός**, Strab. 669 Kramer, where Meineke reads **Πιλατανιστής**: **Πλειστός**, Paus. 10. 8. 8, etc.; 'In

libris plerumque Πλείστος scriptum, de quo accentu Etym. M. p. 676. 5: 'Απολλώνιος (Arg. 2. 711), Πολλὰ δὲ Κορύκται νύμφαι Πλειστοῖο θύγατραι, τινὲς ἀναγινώσκουσι προπερισπωμένως, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγχωρίων λέγεται Πλειστός δρυτόνως· ἔστι δὲ ποταμὸς ἐν Δελφοῖς. Ἡρώδιανός δὲ ἐν τῇ καθόλου Πλείστος βαρύνει,' *H. D.*: Πλεύρατος, or Πλευράτος (?) Polyb. 2. 2. 4; 10. 41. 3: Ποτίτος, Plut. 1. 131: Πυρετός, Herodot. 4. 48: Παιτοί, Strab. 292: Ρεῖτος, a river near Eleusis, so Orus: Herodian wrote Ρῖτος, *E. M.* 703. 15; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 256. 15; in Thucyd. 4. 42 it is Ρεῖτος: Σεβαστός = *Augustus*, Paus. 3. 11. 4: Σεβέννυτος, St. Byz.: Σεμιγούντος, Strab. 291, or Σεμιγούντος: Σηστός, Arc. 79 (p. 91. 6, Schmidt): Σητοί, St. Byz.: Σιντοί, St. Byz. s. v. Σιντία, or Σίντοι, Thucyd. 2. 98: Σπαρτοί (sc. ἄνδρες): Στράτος, Arc. 78. 25, is falsely Στρατός, St. Byz. et alibi: Συνετός, Diod. Sic. 11. 2, is better written Σύνετος in Anth. Pal. 14. 123: Συναληττός, St. Byz.: Σφήττος, a deme, St. Byz.: Σφήττος, a son of Træzen, St. Byz.: Ταραντός, Herodot. 4. 48: Τουρκουάτος (*sic*) Plut. 1. 179: Τυφήστος, St. Byz.: Τηττός, St. Byz.: Τηττος, its founder, St. Byz.; 'Vici pariter atque viri nomen Τηττος proparoxytonum est ap. Pausan. 9. 24. 3, et 36. 6 seqq.,' *H. D.*: Τμηττός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαρρηττός, 'proparoxytonum ap. Theoph. De sign. 1. 20 et 2. 6 . . . ut notavit Lob. Path. p. 411,' *H. D.*: Φαῖστος, the hero, but Φαιστός, a city of Crete, Schol. Ven. B. 648; *E.* 43; Eust. 313. 18: Χρήστος is also written Χρηστός: Χριστός is of course an adjective.

### -ΥΟΣ.

327. Common substantives in vos are oxytone, as εἰλλός, ἐννύος, νύος, σικυός (or σίκυος), σμιννύος; except ἔγγυος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Ἐγγυος is an adjective used substantively: ἐννύος, Pollux 3. 32 is doubtful: on ἰδυος (?) see *H. D.* s. v. ἰδυῖα: μόλνυος (?) Hesych.: ναύος, *Æol.* = ναός, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 137: ὄνευος, a kind of crane, Schol. Thucyd. 7. 25, where some read ὄνος: πύος, such was Herodian's accentuation, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 1116 = 1150, though it is sometimes πύος, which must be wrong, since the υ is long, cf. Draco, p. 77. 16, who has πύος: there seems to have been some confusion between τὸ πύος (or πύος) and ὁ πύος; Eust. 291. 38: σικυνοὶ οὗς οἱ παλαιοὶ καὶ σικύους παροξύτονως ἔγραφαν; Arc. 42 (p. 46. 22. Schmidt) προπαροξύνεται σίκυος: ψαύος, *Æol.* (? is it a proper name), Schol. Ven. M. 137, et alibi.

328. Proper names in vos (avos, evos, ovos) retract the accent, as Ἀλάσνος, Ἄρενος, Ἀῦος, Βεῦος, Δρυῖος, Κάνδυνος, Κόλουνοι, Πέρυνος, Τίμανος, Τραῦος; except oxytone, Ἀγανός and Τιτυός.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 51. 22; Schol. Ven. M. 137: Ἀγανός, Arc. 45. 15: Βατανοί = *Batani*, Ptol. 2. 9. 4: Ἐδοῦοι = *Ædæi*, Strab. 186, and Αἰδοῦοι: Ἐλουνοί, Strab. 190: Τιτυός, Arc. 42 (p. 46. 23 Schmidt): Φλυός (?) or better Φλύος, Paus. 4. 1. 5.

### -ΦΟΣ.

329. All in φος retract the accent, as γόμφος, ζόφος, κέρφος, κνάφος, κόλαφος, κόρυφος, κόσσυφος, κρόταφος, λόφος, ὄροφος, ὄρφος, σέρφος, σκάριφος, τάφος, τῦφος, ψήφος, ψόφος, Γόμφος, Ἐπαφος, Κίτυφος, Πάφος, Σέριφος, Σίσσυφος, Σόφος; except oxytone, ἀδελφός, ἀλφός, κρυφός, συφός, τροφός, and Δελφός, Δελφοί.

**330. NOTE.**—'Ἀδελφός, Arc. 84. 25; the Attic vocative is ἀδελφε, Ammon. p. 117, though this precept appears to be neglected in our books, e. g. ἀδελφε καὶ φίλε, Philostr. 84 Boiss., quoted by H. D.: ἄλφός, Arc. 84. 18, an adjective used substantively: κρυφός, Arc. 84. 17; Göttling, Accent. p. 227, notes that this accent ought to be restored to Pind. Olymp. 2. 107: μόμφος, A. G. 107. 19, is oxytone in Eust. 1761. 39: πολφός, Arc. 84. 19; not πόλφος, as in some of the passages quoted by H. D.: πομφός, Galen Lex. Hipp. p. 548; H. D.: συφός = συφέος, Arc. 84. 17, τροφός is oxytone like many other verbals: τυφός = τυφώς (?) L. S.: Δελφός, Paus. 10. 6. 3: Δελφοί, Paus. 10. 6. 5, etc.

### -ΧΟΣ.

**331.** All in χος retract the accent, as ἄρριχος, βάτραχος, βόστρυχος, βρόχος, ἔλεγχος, ἦχος, κόγχος, μόσχος, δολιτροχος, στίχος, στόμαχος, τάριχος, τοίχος; Ἀμφίλοχος, Ἰάμβλιχος, Ἰναχος, Κόλχος, Μόσχος; except those in ουχος, which are properispomena, as ῥαβδοῦχος, ἀρχираβδοῦχος, εὐνοῦχος, ἀρχιευνοῦχος, Δαοῦχος, Δημοῦχος, Καρδοῦχοι, Τιμοῦχος, Φανοῦχος, and ἀρχός, μοιχός, μοναχός, μυχός, πτωχός, ῥήχός, τροχός, a *hoor*, oxytone.

**332. NOTE 1.**—'Ἀμαξοτροχός (?) H. D., an accent. contrary to all analogy: ἀρχός, Arc. 85. 3, is more an adjective than substantive: δόλιχος, τὸ ὄσπριον, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ δρόμου, προπαροξυτόνως δολιχός, δὲ τὸ ἐπιθετόν ὁ μακρός, Suid.; Schol. Ven. K. 52; Eust. 1678. 43; Arc. 85. 6; in this sense the word is sometimes, though wrongly, oxytone, cf. Lob. Par. 341: δοχός, Hesych.; θριγγός and τριγγός = θριγκός, see H. D. s. v.: λοχός (?) ἡ λοχεύουσα; H. D. quote Dioscor. 3. 4, and Mæris p. 247, where the MS. reading is λόχος, and that would seem to be correct: λόχος, *ambush*, etc., is regular: μοιχός, Arc. 85. 3: μοναχός is an adjective used as a substantive: μυχός, Arc. 85. 2: οὐραχός = οὐραγός, cf. H. D. s. v.; Lob. Prol. 333: πτωχός, Arc. 85. 3, an adjective used substantively: ῥήχός, Hesych.; Herodot. 7. 142, also occurs as ῥήχος: σικχός, Hesych., is strictly an adjective: τρόχος, ὁ τόπος ἐν ᾧ τρέχουσι: τροχός, ὁ κύκλος, Arc. 85. 1; so E. M. 686. 10, except that τροχός is said to be ὁ τρέχων; Ammon. p. 137: Τροχὸς δρυτόνως, καὶ Τρόχοι βαρυτόνως διαφέρουσι παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς. φησὶ Τρύφων ἐν δευτέρᾳ περὶ Ἀττικῆς προσωδίας. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ περιφερεῖς Τροχοὺς ὁμοίως ἡμῖν προφέρονται δρυτονούντες Τρόχους δὲ βαρυτόνως λέγουσι τοὺς δρόμους.

**333. NOTE 2.**—'Ἀρρηχοί, Strab. 495: Δόλιχος, 'ap. Hom. H. Cer. 155 ubi codex pravo accentu Δολιχοῦ; H. D.: Ἔρωχος, Paus. 10. 3. 2, in Herodot. 8. 33, is sometimes found oxytone: Μυχός, Strab. 409, where it is hardly a proper name: Πετραχός, (?) *Parpe*, is Πέτραχος in Paus. 9. 41. 6: Σουλχοί, H. D. quote Strab. 225, where Meineke has Σοῦλχοι: Σκοροδομάχοι, Lucian V. H. 1. 13; the name of this imaginary race is of course a compound adjective, and paroxytone in accordance with the general rule.

**334. NOTE 3.**—According to Theog. Can. 76. 25 all hyperdissyllables in χος are proparoxytone, and such is unquestionably their proper accent; Schol. Theocr. 4. 20: Πύρριχος ἀπὸ τοῦ πυρρὸς πύρριχος κατὰ παραγωγήν. τινὲς παροξυτόνως λέγουσι πυρρίχος, ἔστιν οὖν ὑποκοριστικὸν Αἰολικῶς: this accentuation however is in the books only found in ὁσσίχον, Theocr. 4. 55, where Ahrens reads ὁσσιχόν; cf. Arc. 85. 6.

-ΨΟΣ.

**335.** Dissyllables in ψος retract the accent, hyperdissyllables are oxytone, as γύψος, θάψος, κινδαψός, χορδαψός, Θάψος, Λάμψος, Μόψος, Σκινδαψός, Τρανυψοί.

**336.** NOTE 1.—Ίψός, *ivy*, Hesych. : a tree called ἵψος (*sic*) is mentioned by Theophrastus, H. P. 3. 4. 2 : καλυψός (?) Arc. 85. 12 ; E. M. 219. 47 : κινδαψός, Arc. 85. 12 : λυκαψός, Paul. Æg. 7. 3. p. 228. 49, is λύκαψος in Nicand. Ther. 840, where, however, Otto Schneider prints λυκαψός ; both passages are quoted by H. D. who also mentions λύκοψος (?) but quote no place ; cf. Lob. Par. 333 : σκινδαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός ; 'sæpe in libris est proparoxytonon contra præceptum, Etym. M. p. 219. 49,' H. D. : χεραψός, E. M. 219. 47, and as a proper name, St. Byz. : χορδαψός, Arc. 85. 12.

**337.** NOTE 2.—Αἰδηψος, St. Byz., is false and contrary to his own rule, s. v. Γαληψός ; it is rightly Αἰδηψός in Strab. 425 : Γαληψός, St. Byz. ; 'Γαληψός et Γαλήψου scripta sunt ap. Harpocr.,' H. D. ; the latter is unquestionably wrong ; E. M. 219. 47 : Λαδεψοί, St. Byz. ; Λάδεψοι codex Rehdig. H. D. : Λυκαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός ; yet under the name he has Λύκαψος : Σκινδαψός, St. Byz. s. v. Γαληψός : Τάκομψος, St. Byz. : Τρανυψοί, St. Byz. s. v. Λαδεψοί ; (codex Rhedig. has Τράνυψοι, H. D.)

\* -ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

**338.** All substantives in ωος and φος are properispomena, as δμῶος (?), Ἀχελῶος, Λῶος, Πιτῶος, Γελῶος ; except λαγῶος, κλωός, κολῶός, πατρῶός, oxytone.

**339.** NOTE.—δμῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9 ; in E. M. 770. 35 it is written δμῶός : for the false form ἔρρωος or ἔρρωός, ἔρραος is now read in Lycoph. 1316 : κλωός, Att. = κλοιός, E. M. 26. 36 : κολῶός, Chærob. E. 118. 21 ; E. M. 26. 20 : λαγῶός, E. M. 26. 20 : λῶος, Arc. 38. 8, and λῶος : πατρῶός, E. M. 26. 23 ; Arc. 42. 26, is falsely πατρῶος in Artemid. 3. 26 and elsewhere : Ἀκράθωοι, St. Byz. : Ἀχελῶος, Arc. 42. 24, is sometimes oxytone, though wrongly : Ἄωος, Strab. 316, is better Ἄωος in E. M. 117. 33 : Δρῶοι, Thucyd. 2. 101 : Τρῶός, *Trojan*, Eust. 541. 21, or Τρῶος, Chærob. C. 92. 9 ; the latter is most consonant with analogy, if the word be used substantively.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE NEUTER GENDER.

**340.** Neuters when strictly substantives are regular, and, with few exceptions, they retract their accent ; but such is the freedom of the Greek language, that adjectives in the neuter gender are very commonly used as substantives, and their accentuation is not so regular. In general, however, when such adjectives, by the ordinary usage of the language, require a substantive to be understood with which they agree, and without which they would not be easily intelligible ; or when the neuter

of an adjective or participle is used to mark in a general manner locality or time, or is equivalent to a collective noun, or to a substantive denoting quality or state<sup>1</sup>, they still continue to all intents and purposes adjectives, and as such they naturally retain their adjectival accent. Examples of the first class are—τὸ Ἀβδηρικόν (sc. πάθος), τὸ ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), τὸ βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον (sc. φυτόν), τὸ ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), τὸ λαγωβόλον (sc. ξύλον), τὸ Μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, ὀθόνιον, etc.): of the second—τὸ καθήκον, τὸ εἶκος, τὰ παραθαλάσσια, τὰ παράλια, τὰ καρτερά, τὸ ἔσχατον, ἕξ ἑωθινοῦ, τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ ναυτικόν, τὸ ὑγρόν, τὸ ἀγαθόν, τὰ ἀγαθά. Such instances, it is clear, are adjectives, and nothing else, though it may not be necessary to supply any particular substantive in order to render them intelligible. But there are many words of somewhat doubtful grammatical character, partly adjectives, partly substantives, which, by form and descent, belong to the one class, and by accent to the other. Unfortunately it is impossible to lay down any rule which will determine with certainty whether a given word belongs to the one category or the other. The rules which follow, together with the lists of words appended to them, will, it is hoped, leave no doubtful word at least in ordinary Greek.

### I. Common Substantives.

**341. General Rule.**—Common neuter substantives retract the accent, as ἔργον, ξύλον, ὄπλον, βάλσαμον, κάρδαμον, δικαστήριον, κοιμητήριον, ἀκρωτήριον, ἀνθρώπιον, ὀρνίθιον, πινάκιον, λαμπάδιον, ὄριον, ἀρχίδιον, γηῖδιον, ἐλάδιον, κρεάδιον, βασιλεῖδιον, λεξιέδιον, ξιφίδιον, οἰκίδιον, ἱματίδιον, ἀνδράριον, γυναικάριον, κοράσιον, ἐλκῦδριον, τευχῦδριον, εἰδύλλιον, ξενύλλιον, ξυλήφιον, πολίχνην, πτολίεθρον, σπαθάριον, βιβλαρίδιον, βοῦδάριον, πινακίσκιον, ῥηματίσκιον, ἀμάρτιον, γυμνάσιον, ἐρείπιον, νανάγιον, εὐαγγέλιον, ἀκρομφάλιον, ἡμίμναιον, ἔλαιον, γύναιον, ἐπικεφάλαιον, σπήλαιον, προβόλαιον, προπύλαια, κἄλον, ναῦλον, πέταλον, ῥόπαλον, κύπελλον, εἶδωλον, κειμήλιον, πέδιλον, δρέπανον, τήγανον, λείψανον, τέκνον, δίδακτρον, ἄροτρον, ἄρθρον, κλείθρον, στέρνηθρον, ἄλευρον, δῶρον, βλέφαρον, ἔντερον, ἄλφιτον; except—

**342. 1. Oxytone.**—(a) Those which have a corresponding mas-

<sup>1</sup> Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 388.



culine form in *ός*: *δαιτρόν* (*δαιτρός*), *δεσμά* (*δεσμός*), *ἑάνόν* (*ἑανός*), *ἔλεόν* (*ἔλεός*), *ἔρετμόν* (*ἔρετμός*), *ἔρινεόν* or *ἔρινόν* (*ἔρινεός*), *ζυγόν* (*ζυγός*), *κολεόν* and *κουλεόν* (*κολεός*), *μυελόν* (*μυελός*), *ξυρόν* (*ξυρός*), *πηδόν* (*πηδός*?), *πρυμνόν* (*πρυμνός* adj.), *πυρσά* (*πυρσός*), *ρίνόν* (*ρίνός*), *στελεόν* or *στελειόν* (*στελεός*?), *τροφόν* (*τροφός*); and

(*b*) Verbal adjectives in *τον* (*τός*), as, *βοτόν*, *δοτόν*, *ἔρπετόν*, *λεκτόν*, *ξυστόν*, *ποτόν*, *φυτόν*.

(*c*) *ιέρόν* (really an adjective), *λουτρόν*, *πλευρόν*, *πτερόν*, *τὰ πυρά*, *σφυρόν*, *χρεών* (which, like *εἰκός*, is participial), and *ῥόν*.

**343. 2. Paroxytone.**—Diminutives of dactylic measure in *ιον*, whether the first syllable be long by nature or position, as *καρφίον*, *κλειδίον*, *κρουνίον*, *παιδίον*, *τιτθίον*, *τυμβίον*, *φανίον*, *ψυχίον*, *ψωμίον*. From these diminutives must be distinguished—

(*a*) Neuters from adjectives in *ιος*, as *ὄρκιον* (*ὄρκιος*), *αὔλιον* (*αὔλιος*), *αἷτιον* (*αἷτιος*), *δέσμιον* (*δέσμιος*), *ἰσθμιον* (*ἰσθμιος*), *φύξιον* (*φύξιος*), and—

(*b*) Those which appear as dactyls only in consequence of contraction, as *βώδιον*=*βοίδιον*, *γήδιον*=*γηίδιον*, *ζώδιον*, *κῶδιον*, *νοίδιον*, *ροίδιον*, *σῴδιον*. These and all other trisyllabic diminutives are proparoxytone, as *θρόνιον*, *θύριον*, *λίθιον*, *πτύχιον*, but *πεδίον* and *τεκνίον* are paroxytone.

(*c*) *οστέον*, which is singular in its accent, see § 346.

There are many exceptions to this rule, on which see §§ 347–352.

**344. 3. Properispomenon.**—Those in *ειον*, *ων*, and *ων*, as *λυχνεῖον*, *πορθμεῖον*, *στοιχεῖον*, *ἀγγεῖον*, *γραφεῖον*, *ῥῳδεῖον*, *σημεῖον*, *θωρακεῖον*, *πανδοκεῖον*, *διδασκαλεῖον*, *βαλανεῖον*, *ἐλεγεῖον*, *τὰ Ἀλῶα*, *ζῳον*, *μητρῳον*, *ἡρῳον*; except *προάστειον*, *γένειον*, *γῆρειον*, *δάνειον*, *κηλῶνειον*, *κηρύκειον*, *κόπειον*, *κῳνειον*, *σκιῳδειον*, *σκιράφειον*, *περίστωον* (but *προστωῳον*); *αἰδοῖον* keeps the accent of the adjective of which it is the neuter; a considerable number in *αιον* also are properispomena: see § 355.

**345. Compound Substantives** retract the accent, as *ζυγόν*, *βούζυγον*, *περίζυγον* (and *περιζυγόν*), *φυτόν*, *ζῳόφυτον*, *σύμφυτον*, *βούνευρον*, *βούσταθμον*, *δαφνέλαιον*, *γῆπεδον*, *οἰκόπεδον*; except

those in *ειον*, the greater part of which are properispomena, as, ἀργυροπωλείον, γλωσσοκομείον, γραμματοφυλακείον, δαφνηφορείον, ἔρμολυφεῖον: αὐτοζῶον seems to be always properispomenon.

346. NOTE 1.—The following list of words comprises all the exceptions to the rule above given that I have noted, and it will be seen that the greater number of them are adjectives used elliptically: Ἀβδηρικόν (sc. πάθος or the like), Cic. ad Att. 7. 7: ἀγαρικόν, Galen de Simpl. Med. Fac. 6. 5, etc.: ἀγκυλητόν: ἀγνευτικόν (sc. θῦμα), Philo Jud. Tom. 2. p. 206.; *H. D.*: ἀγρηνόν, a net and a kind of dress, Pollux 4. 116: ἀδριανόν, Athen. 2. 68 E, Dindorf, where the common text had ἀδριανὸν σίναπυ: ἀερικόν, a tax imposed by Justinian, cf. Ducange Gloss.: ἀηνά, δένδρα μικρά ἄκαρπα, Hesych.: αἰδοῖον (sc. μόριον): αἰηνά, Hesych.: αἰμαγωγόν, this, like several others to be mentioned, is nothing but the neuter of an adjective, and accented according to the rules laid down for compound verbal adjectives: ἀκιδωτόν, Diosc. 3. 17: ἀκοντικόν, Hesych.: ἀκρατοφόρον: ἀλειπτόν, Suid.; is ἀλειπτον, E. M. 61. 3: ἄλιακόν, ἀκάτιον ἀλειυτικόν, E. M. 63. 40, the feminine ἄλιακή has been mentioned above, §. 116: ἄλητόν, Hesych. or ἄλητον ‘sic semper scribitur apud Hippocratē v. Foes. Oec. et Eustach. ad Erotian. p. 64, quo mirabilius est ἄλιτον in Aretaei libris identidem repetitum [it is hardly to be marvelled at since by many scribes η, ι, and υ are used indiscriminately]; Cur. Acut. 1. 10. 237; 2. 2. 250. c. 5. 272; Diut. 2. 4. 534. c. 12. 340, ubi semel ἄλφιτον præbet: Ἀλητόν tamen est oxytonum ap. Hesychium ut ἀρπαστόν Athen. 1. 14 F; Artemid. 1. 55; in Athen. 7. 297 F, ἡ ἄλφιτα ἡ ἄλητα (eodd. ἄλιτα) alterutrum delent Critici immemores Homericī ἄλφιτα τεύχουσai καὶ ἀλείατα Odys. 20. 108, ἄλφιτον καὶ ἄλητον Hipp. de Nat. Mul. p. 544. T. 2, ἄλητον κἀλφίτων Athen. 11. 500 F, prius accentu eodem quo ἄητον; Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀλμενιχακόν (sc. βιβλίον), Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 C: τὰ Ἀλῶα, Eust. 772. 25: ἀμεργον (?) a Cretan word = ἡ εἰμαρμένη, Hesych.: Ἀμμωνιακόν, Diosc. 3. 98: ἀνακτορόν, such is the accent presented by Arc. 123. 3, but the passage is corrupt, the correct form is ἀνάκτορον, cf. Theog. Can. 131. 6: ἀνδρομητόν (?) and ἀνδρομηρόν (?) Hesych.; *L. S.*: ἀπελλόν, Hesych.: ἀρακτόν, Diosc. 5. 114; *H. D.*: ἀρπαστόν, see Lob. Par. 353, note 58: ἀρρενικόν or ἀρσενικόν, Diosc. Theophr. etc.: ἀστρολαβικόν (sc. μηχανήμα or the like): ἀστρολάβον (sc. μηχανήμα): αὐαρά (κάρνα), Hesych.: βαθρικόν (?) a small staircase: βαρουσίλκον is an error for βαρυνούλκον, neuter of a verbal adjective: τὰ βασιλικά and τὸ βασιλικόν: βαστά (sc. ὑποδήματα), Hesych.: βατραχιού, the name of one of the law-courts of Athens, Paus. 1. 28. 8: βεκός, Hesych., βέκος, Hipponax ap. Strab. 340; in Herodot. 2. 2 the MSS. vary between βεκός, βεκκός, and βέκκος: τὰ βηλά (?) sandals: βλητόν (sc. ῥών), Schol. Nicand. Ther. 760. 764; τὰ βλητά in another sense, Pollux 1. 133: βοῖόν (?) = τῶν πεντήκοντα ἐτῶν ἀριθμός, Theog. Can. 130. 9: βορσόν, Hesych.: βοτόν, Arc. 123. 17: βοναγετόν, Hesych.: βρεκτόν, *H. D.*: βυθτόν (?) Hesych.: γαβαθόν (?) = τρύβλιον, Hesych.: γλοιόν (?) Theog. Can. 130. 9: γωλεόν, Nicand. Ther. 125: δαιτρόν, Hom. etc.: for δακετόν the better form seems to be δάκετον: δεκανικόν, *H. D.*: δελτωτόν, Arat. Phæn. 235: δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον): τὰ δεσμά (δεσμός); on the accentuation of heterogenea like this, see Schol. Ven. A. 133; E. M. 585. 33; Arc. 122. 18: διαλειπτόν, Hippocr. p. 635. 17; *H. D.*: δοτόν, Chrysost. T. 5. p. 57. 2; *H. D.*: δρεπτόν (sc. φίλημα), Arc. 123. 20; E. M. 287. 27: ἐανόν, see *L. S.* s. v.: ἐλαφόβοσκον, Galen T. 13. p. 136; ἐλαφοβόσκον is quite wrong: ἐλεόν, ἡ μαγειρικὴ τράπεζα, Arc. 118. 26; cf. Theog. Can. 121. 5: ἐμβαδόν, arca, Cassi Problem. p. 331. 10. ed. Sylb.; cf. above. § 234: ἐνδυτόν, Eurip. Bacch. 138, etc.: ἐπιμανδαλωτόν (sc. φίλημα), Aristoph. Ach. 1201: ἐρετμόν, Hom. etc.: ἐρπετόν, Arc. 123. 26,

for which the Æolic form is *ῥπετον*: *ἑφολκόν*, a verbal adjective: *ζυγόν*, Arc. 122. 19: *βούζυγον*, Lactant. Inst. Div. 1. 21. 36: *περίζυγον*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 32, where some MSS. have the better form *περίζυγον*: *ἡμιδαρεικόν* (?) Xenoph. Anab. 1. 3. 21: *ἡμικετόν* (sc. *μέτρον*), Aristoph. Nub. 645: *θεωρικόν* (sc. *ἀργύριον*) and *θεωρικά* (sc. *χρήματα*): *θηλυφόνον* (sc. *φυτόν*), *aconite*, Hesych.: *Θηραϊκόν* (sc. *ἰμάτιον*): *θοιόν* (?) Theog. Can. 20. 20. Hesych. has *θοιά*, *ζεύγος ἡμίονων*: *θορικά* (sc. *μόρια*), Arist. de Gen. Animal. 3. 5. 3: *ἰδρωα*, Galen T. 9. p. 116 B, is *ἰδρωα* in Pollux 4. 202: *Ἰσθημακόν*, a kind of *chaplet*, Athen. 677 B: *καθήκον*, a participle used substantively: *καπητόν* (?) Hesych.: *καταξωστικόν*, H. D.: *καρωτόν*, Athen. 371 E: *κηλωστά*, *ἱερπανία*, Lycoph. 1387, for which some books have *κηλωτά*: *Κιμβερικόν* (sc. *ἔνδυμα*): *κολεόν*, Ion. *κουλεόν*, Theog. Can. 121. 4: *κολχικόν* (*φυτόν*), Diosc. 4. 84: *κοπτόν* (sc. *φάρμακον*), Galen, but *κόπτον*, a kind of *unguent*, is *paroxytone* in Alex. Trall. 7. p. 117; H. D.: *κροκατόν* (sc. *ἔνδυμα*): *κυμνοδόκον* = *κυμνοθήκη*, Pollux 10. 23. 93: *κνονοκτόνον*, *aconite*, Diosc. 4. 78: *λαγωβόλον* (sc. *ξύλον*): *λαπαρόν*, H. D.: *λεκτόν* and *λεκτά*, Sext. Emp. Inst. 2. 104; Plut. 2. 1119: *λεοντοφόνον*, Arist. Mirab. Ausc. c. 146: *λεπυρόν*, Suid.: *λεπτόν* (sc. *νόμισμα*, *ἔντερον*, etc.): *τὰ λευκά* and *τὸ λευκόν*, see L. S. s. v.: *λιβανωτόν*, H. D.: *λιγυστικόν*, H. D.: *λογχωτόν*, Diosc. 5. 114: *λοετρόν*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 15: *λούτρον* and *λουτρόν*, 'De accentu utriusque formæ acuto v. Herodian. π. μ. λέξ. p. 37. 15. 21; Arcad. p. 123. 10; 133. 17; Schol. Ven. Hom. Π. O. 676. Significationis pro accentu barytono et oxytono discrimen faciunt schol. Lycoph. 1103: *λουτρόν*, τὸ θερμόν, *λουτρον*, τὸ βαλανικόν' Eust. Π. p. 1037. 40: *τὰ εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγοντα μονογενῇ οὐδέτερα βαρύνεται* 'σεσημειώται τὸ λουτρόν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν. Ἔστι γὰρ καὶ λούτρον Ἀττικῶς παρὰ τῷ καιμικῷ τὸ ἀπόλουμα, οἷον Κάκ τοῦ Βαλανείου πῖται τὸ λούτρον [Aristoph. Eq. 1401, where *λούτριον* is now read].....Od. p. 1560. 32: *Λούτρον μοναχῶς τὸ ἀπόλουμα βαρυνόνας*. Minus etiam considerate Ætym. M. p. 568. 47: *Λούτρον βαρύνεται* 'ἐπειδὴ πᾶν εἰς ΤΡΟΝ λήγον ἀπαρασχημάτιστον βαρύνεται, κέντρον, δένδρον, σείστρον' τὸ δὲ λουτρόν πρὸς διαφορὰν σημαίνόμενον' ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τόπου βαρύνεται, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ὕδατος ᾧ λουόμεθα ὀξύνεται.' Idem. ib. 54: *Λουτρόν*... δὲ δὲ βαρύνεσθαι ὥστε παραλόγως ὀξύνεται,' H. D.: *λυκοκτόνον*, *aconite*, Galen T. 13. p. 158 D: *λυκοπερσικόν* (?) a kind of *plant*, is *λυκοπέριον* in Galen T. 13. p. 106 A: *λυχνικόν*, the time of *lamp-lighting*: *λωτρόν* (?) Hesych.: *μαρυπτόν*, Athen. 663 A: *μεσαυλικόν* (sc. *κρούμα*): *μεσόλαβον* (?) Vitruv. 9. 3; if not corrupt, should probably be *μεσολάβον*: *μοτόν*, *lini*, is better *paroxytone*, as in Hesych.: *μοιόν*, Arc. 121. 24; Theog. Can. 130. 9: *μυελόν* (?) = *μυελός*: *μυοκτόνον* and *μυοφόνον*, *aconite*, are both adjectives: *μυττωτόν*, Hesych., etc.: *ξυρόν*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33; Arc. 122. 22; Theog. Can. 130. 30: *ξυστόν*, the compound *παράξυστον*, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1150, is regular: *ὀρθοπτωτόν*, L. S.: *ῥπετον*, Æol. = *ἑρπετόν*, Theocr. 29. 13; Sappho, etc.: *ὀστέον*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 37. 30; Arc. 119. 2: Theog. Can. 121. 8: some wrote *ὄστειον*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 793: the Attic form is *ὄστούν*; Doric, *ὄστιον*; Ionic, *ὄστευν*: it is probable that *ὄστέον*, if it be a correct form at all, results from the resolution of *ὄστούν*, and that the latter could arise from *ὄστειον* is clear from such words as *ἀργύρεος*, *ἀργυροῦς*, *χάλκεον*, *χαλκοῦν*, etc.: *ὄστα* = *ὄστέα* is quoted by H. D. from Oppian. Cyn. 1. 268, a very odd form: *τὰ παιδικὰ*: *παλτόν*, Xenoph. Hell. 3. 4. 14, etc.: *παρεῖον*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35: *παστόν*, Eust. 1278. 54, and *πάστον*, Hesych.: *πεξόν* (sc. *στράτευμα*): *πεσσόν* (*πεττόν*), Pollux 9. 97: *πετεινά*, *πετεινά*, and *πητνά* (sc. *ῥα*): *πηδόν*, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 200: *πινικόν* or *πινικόν*, a *pearl*, Salmas. ad Plin. p. 1124, 1173, quoted by H. D.: *πομφολυγρόν*, Paul. Ægin. 7. 17; H. D.: *πλευρόν*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35: *ποπιτή* = *πετεινά*: *ποτόν*, Hom.: *προηγμένα*, a participle used substantively: *πρυμνόν*, Hom.: *πτερόν*, Arc. 137. 13, the compound *ἀκρόπτερον* is regular: *πυρόν*, Theog. Can. 130. 30, or *τὰ πυρά*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 35: *πυρρά*, Eurip. Rhes. 97, heteroclitic plural of *πυρρός*: *ρυνόν*, Soph. fr. 122: *ρυπόν* = *ὑποστάθμη γάλακτος*,

Phot. 349. 9, *H. D.* seems to be an error, as the word is, at least in its ordinary sense, paroxytone : *ρύτον*, Arc. 123. 16 : *ρύτά* = *πήγανα*, Phot. 493. 3 ; *H. D.* : *ρύτρων* (?) the proper form is *ρύτρον* : *σαμῆον*, Dor. = *σημείον* : *σειρόν*, Stob. Ecl. vol. 2. p. 449 ; *H. D.* : *σιδιωτόν* (?) : *σκελετόν* (sc. *σῶμα*) : *σκιορόν* in Arc. 123. 4 is probably corrupt : *σκολίον* (sc. *μέλος*), our books vary between this and *σκόλιον*, Eust. 1574. 11 : *στελεόν* or *στελειόν*, Theog. Can. 121. 3 : *στυρόν* (?) Theog. Can. 130. 30 : *σκυρόν* (?) the proper form is *σκύρον* : *συρτόν*, a led horse, *H. D.* : *σφυρόν*, Arc. 122. 22 ; Herod. π. μ. λ. 38. 33 : *ταβάλα* or *ταβήλα*, Hesych. is a Persian word : *τίλτόν*, Pollux 6. 9. 49, etc., also *τίλτον*, Athen. 113 F : *τραγανόν* (sc. *μόριον*), this also seems to be used substantively with the accent *τράγανον* : *τριβακόν* (sc. *ιμάντιον*), though *τρίβακον* is not uncommon, cf. Lob. Prol. 314 : *τροφόν*, Plat. Polit. 289 A : *τρωκτά*, Suid., etc. : *υποταμνόν* (?) Hom. H. in Cer. 288 ; the accent is quite contrary to analogy : *φαλλικόν* (sc. *ἄσμα*, *ὄρχημα*, etc.) : *φαρικόν* (or *φαριακόν*?), Nicand. Alex. 398 ; Hesych. has *φάρικον* : *φορβόν*, Orph. Arg. 1111, for which *φόρβον* (*φόρβα*) occurs in Hesych. : *φυτόν*, Arc. 123. 16 ; the compounds *ζωόφυτον*, *σύμφυτον* are regular : *χρεών* (Ion. *χρεόν*), Arc. 182. 22 hardly belongs to this declension, but is put here for want of a better place : *τὰ ψευδοπανικά*, Polyæn. 3. 9. 32 : *ῥόν*, Arc. 122. 2, yet its other forms, *ῥεον*, *ῥιον*, are regular, Eust. 1686. 48 ; Theog. Can. 130. 19 ; E. M. 822. 45 ; Schol. Ven. A. 464 : *τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα μεταπλασσόμενα εἰς οὐδέτερον γένος τὸ εἰς ΟΝ λήγον, τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάσσει· ὁ ζυγὸς τὸ ζυγόν*—*τὰ ζυγά, δίφρος δίφραν δίφρα. ὅθεν εἰ καὶ μηρός, καὶ μηρόν καὶ μηρά.*

347. NOTE 2.—*Tribrach Diminutives.* A considerable number of diminutives consisting of three short syllables are found in the books paroxytone, though such an accentuation must be regarded as erroneous, since it is contrary to the express precepts of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. B. 648 ; I. 147 ; N. 71 ; E. M. 451. 16 ; 520. 15). Some of these false forms have been noted, and a list of them is appended. The word *πεδίον*, *plain*, is excepted by all authorities. *Βρακίον*, *H. D.* : *βρεφίον*, *H. D.* : *δοκίον*, *H. D.* ; but the places quoted do not warrant this accent : *θρόνιον*, Vita Nili jun. p. 33. 2, *Hase* ap. *H. D.*, is false for *θρόνιον* : 'Eustath. ad Il. B. p. 268. 8, observari jubet τὸ κῶμιον ὑποκοριστικῶς λεχθὲν καὶ προπαροξυτονῶς, ὡς καὶ λύρα, λύριον· θύρα, θύριον. Paulo clarius rem totam enucleat Etymologicum Bibliothecæ Lugd. Bat. MS. in *Ἀῆδος* : ubi docet, si ὑποκοριστικὰ παραγωγὰι sint δακτυλικαί, πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον, ut ψωμίον, ὥτιον, κλειδίον, παιδίον, κηρίον, δαδίον· εἰ δὲ ἐν τρισὶ βράχεσιν ᾧσι, προπαροξύνονται, θρόνος, θρόνιον, πτύχος, πτύχιον· φλέβιον, τόπιον, ὄριον, μόριον, κόριον, λόγιον,' Hemsterhuis. ad Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 1098 ; cf. A. G. 794. 22 : *θυρίον*, Alciph. 3. 30, should be *θύριον*, Eust. 268. 8 ; 1854. 55 ; Hemster. *supra* : *κλαδίον* (?) : *κλανίον*, Heysch. : *κρῖκιον*, *L. S.*, *H. D.*, but the passage quoted does not justify it : *κτενίον*, is expressly stated to be *κτενίον*, by Arc. 119. 9 ; Theog. Can. 122. 6 : *λαβίον*, Strab. 540 : *λαγίον* is false for *λάγιον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; E. M. 451. 16 : *λιθίον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Paus. 2. 25. 8, where however Dindorf properly reads *λίθιον* : *λοφίον*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1109 ; a mistake for *λόφιον*, Suid. ; Pollux 7. 157 ; Hesych. ; A. G. 794. 33 : *μαξίον*, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13, may perhaps be right, though *μάξιον* occurs in Athen. 646 C : *νεφίον*, *L. S.* : *ξιφίον*, Diosc. 4. 20 ; Theoph. H. P. 7. 13. 2 : *πεδίον*, a *plain* (the compound words *γεοπέδιον*, *δροπέδιον* are regular) : *πέδιον* is, according to E. M. 658. 23, the diminutive of *πέδη* ; so also Theog. Can. 122. 6 ; 121. 31 ; A. G. Oxon. 1. 335. 21 : *πλάτιον* (?) : *ποδίον* (?) Eust. 1196. 15 : *πύριον*, Eust. 729. 65, a false form for *πυρεῖον* : *πτύχιον* ; there does not appear to be the slightest authority for this, *πτύχιον* being undoubtedly the right accent, Arc. 119. 9 ; Theog. Can. 122. 6 : *ράκιον* (?) is mentioned in the lexicons, but is false for *ράκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 7 ; Schol. Ven. N. 71 ; E. M. 375. 28 : *ράφιον* (?) : *σακίον*, Pollux 10. 152 : *σινίον*, Hesych. : *σκάφιον* ; this is the common accent, though

σκάφιον is found: σκάφιον, Hesych., etc.: σπίνιον, Athen. 65 E: στολίον (?) is better στόλιον, E. M. 58. 14: σφύριον, N. T. Acts 3. 7: τεκνίον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 8: φορίον is a false form for φορείον: χόλιον, Marc. Anton. 6. 57: χόριον, Arist. H. A. 6. 22. 17; 3. 14, and elsewhere; for which the false form χορίον occurs in Hippocrat. De nat. pueri, p. 238, *H. D.*, and in many other places; the word is also written χωρίον: ψάλιον is false for ψάλιον; and ψελίον is also said to occur. All of these, with the exception of πεδίον and τεκνίον, are unquestionably either false in accent or spelling, or both.

**348. NOTE 3.**—*Dactylic Diminutives.* The rule for the accentuation of dactylic diminutives in *ιον*, stated above, is that which is given by the best authorities, ancient and modern; but the application of it is beset with difficulties, because it is hard to say what constitutes a diminutive of the class in question. It is not the mere external form of the word, for αὔλιον, δέσμιον, ὄρκιον stand to αὐλή, δεσμός, ὄρκος in the same apparent relation that βυβλίον, τειχίον, χρυσίον do to βύβλος, τείχος, and χρυσός, and yet they are not diminutives: nor is it signification alone; ἄρκιον is a *little bear* (Theog. Can. 122. 14), but it is not paroxytone. In short, there are words diminutive in form and signification which are not paroxytone, while there are others diminutive in form and accent, though not in meaning. The following lists will, it is hoped, facilitate the application of the rule.

**349. NOTE 4.**—*Diminutives in Form and Accent, but not in Signification.* Αἰμίον, Suid.; Theog. Can. 5. 33, or αἰμίον, A. G. Oxon. 1. 81. 24, a variant of ἄμιον, Arc. 119. 29; A. G. 794. 6; for which Manuel Moschopol. Gramm. p. 33 ed. Titze has ἄμιον: ἄμφιον, which sometimes occurs, is false for ἄμφιον, A. G. 794. 32: ἀντίον, τὸ τοῦ ἰστοῦ, Theog. Can. 123. 28: ἀντλίον, in Eust. 1728. 59, is better proparoxytone, A. G. 411. 19: ἀπτρίον (?) A. G. 794. 12: ἄψιον = τὸ πρόσωπον, Hesych.: βιβλίον, a *book*, Theog. Can. 122. 16: τὸ ῥήγιον, βίβλιον, κώσιον, ἐπὶ δυοῖ τόνους δύο σημασίας ἐπήνεγκαν; I do not know what is the meaning of βιβλίον: βροχίον τὸ συνεχῶς βρεχόμενον, E. M. 211. 15: βυβλίον, Arc. 119. 20; Chærob. E. 143. 23 is only another form of the word βιβλίον: γαγγλίον, *H. D.*: γλαυκίον, Athen. 395 C, is quoted by *H. D.* from Galen t. 13. p. 166, as proparoxytone: γογγύριον, *H. D.*: εἶριον became in later times εἰριον; Eust. 912. 52; but he denies that it is a diminutive, Eust. 743. 2; ἔρκιον, Eust. 233. 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Chærob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 631. 25; Schol. Dion. Thrac. 856. 4: ἥνιον, Hom.: ἥριον, A. G. 794. 9; E. M. 437. 12: θηρίον, Arc. 119. 19; Theog. Can. 122. 11: ἱκρίον, Hesych.; see below, § 352; ἰνιον, Schol. Ven. I. 147: ἰστίον, Arc. 120. 8; Eust. 233. 44: ἰσχίον, Arc. 120. 8; Eust. 233. 44; E. M. 631. 25: ἱτρίον, Aristoph. Ach. 1092, and elsewhere, is expressly made proparoxytone by Arc. 119. 18, and such is its proper accent: ἰχνίον, Eust. 233. 44, is more correctly written ἰχνιον, E. M. 375. 28; 451. 16: καυλίον, Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 29: κεντρίον, Theod. Prodr. p. 77, *H. D.*, cf. E. M. 503. 39; is also κέντρον: κεσκίον (?) Hesych.: κηρίον, A. G. 794. 9: κισσίον, A. G. 794. 11, κίσσιον, in another sense, Diosc. 3. 106: κλανίον (?) Hesych.; κοινίον, Hesych., is false for κοινεῖον; cf. Arc. 121. 5: κουρίον (?) κουρείον: κραμβίον, A. G. 793. 36, in Hesych. κραμβίον = τὸ κώνειον, where *H. D.* thinks κραμβεῖον the right reading, but the passage just quoted from A. G. is clear both as to spelling and to accent: κρανίον, Hom. etc.: κρωσίον, Theog. Can. 122. 16, quoted above, says that it is paroxytone in one signification, and proparoxytone in another; but it does not seem to have two meanings: μηρίον, Theog. Can. 122. 11: μνασίον = μέτρον τι διμέδιμνον, Hesych.; but μνάσιον, a plant, Theoph. H. P. 4. 9. 8. 2; *H. D.*: ξεστίον, *H. D.*: ξηρίον (sc. φάρμακον), Theog. Can. 122. 11: this is a strange accent, as the word is nothing but the neuter of ξήριος: ὀγκίον (or ὄγκιον), Eust. 1898. 63; Theog. Can. 123. 28: οἰκίον, perhaps also a dimi-

nutive in meaning: *πηνίον*, Hom.: *πυξίον*, A. G. 794. 7; perhaps hardly a fair instance: *ῥηγίον* (?) and *ῥήγιον*; cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: *σαγίον*, A. G. 793. 36: *σαννίον*, Hesych., is false for *σάννιον*, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11; it is not a diminutive: *σαννίον*, a *javelin*, Strab. 717; for which *σαννιον*, Arrian Ind. c. 16. 10, is a better form; and the word seems to be the same as *σάννιον*, mentioned above, Pollux 10. 143: *σευτλίον*; see below, *τευτλίον*: *σινίον*, Hesych.: *σιτίον*, A. G. 794. 11; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *σκαμνίον*, A. G. 794. 5: *σκαρφίον*, Constantin. de Adm. Imp. c. 9. p. 19; *H. D.*: *σμηνίον*, Hesych.: *σμηρίον* (?): *σμυρνίον* (?) and *σμέρνιον*; for which *σμυρνέιον* also occurs: *σπαρτίον*, A. G. 794. 12; for which the corrupt form *σπερτίον* occurs in Theog. Can. 122. 12: *σπληνίον*, Pollux 2. 220: *σπονδίον* (?): *σταθμίον*, Pollux 4. 173; but *στάθμιον*, Suid.: *σταμνίον*, A. G. 794. 6; perhaps this is diminutive in signification; the same remark applies to *σταυρίον*, Chcerob. E. 143. 23; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *στερνίον*: *στηθίον*, Arist. Physiog. 6. 11: *στρουθίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 12: *συκίον* (?) *σύκιον* is the better form: *σφηκίον*, Arc. 119. 14, perhaps diminutive in meaning: *σφηρίον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 11: *σφιγγίον*, Lucian pro Merc. Cond. 1: *σχοινίον*, Arc. 120. 4; Theog. Can. 122. 12: *τελχίον*, Chcerob. E. 143. 23; E. M. 375. 28; Schol. Ven. I. 147; *μεσοτείχιον* is regular as a compound: *τεκνίον*: *τευτλίον* or *σευτλίον*, Athen. 621 E; but *τεύτλιον* also occurs: *τυβίον* (?) A. G. 793. 36; its meaning is unknown: *φερνίον*, Pollux 6. 94, etc., should be *φέρνιον*, Arc. 119. 28: *φορτίον*, Theog. Can. 122. 11; E. M. 451. 16: *φρουρίον*, Arc. 120. 3: *φυκίον*, E. M. 451. 16: *φωλίον*, Paus. 4. 18. 4: *χαλκίον*, Eust. 1680. 27: *χαρτίον*, Arc. 119. 14; Theog. Can. 122. 11: *χρυσίον*, Schol. Ven. N. 71; Eust. 1680. 27; Theog. Can. 122. 11 is incorrectly *χρύσιον* in Aristoph. Lys. 930: *χωρίον*, A. G. 794. 8; Theog. Can. 122. 13: *ώτιον*, E. M. 375. 28; in the case of several of the above words, it is hard to tell whether they are diminutive in meaning or not; e. g. *θηρίον* may be applied either to an elephant or a bee; *χρυσίον* may mean a little bit of gold, or merely a gold piece, without any necessary implication of smallness.

Compounds of these diminutives seem generally to follow the general rule and retract the accent, as *μεσοκήπιον*, *μεσοτείχιον*, *ἡμιτύμβιον*; though *H. D.* quote *παιλοχωρίον* from Anna Comn. p. 442.

**350.** NOTE 5.—*Diminutives in Form and Signification but not in Accent.* *Αἰγίον* (?) Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps only occurs as a proper name: *ἄρκιον*, Theog. Can. 122. 14: *ἄσκιον*, *L. S.*, or *ἄσκιον*, A. G. 794. 5: *βῶλιον* is quoted by *H. D.* from Aristoph. Vesp. 203, where Bergk writes *βωλίον*: *γάμβριον* = *τροβλίον*, Hesych.: *γάνδιον* = *κιβῶτιον*, Hesych.: *γάριον*, Arrian Diss. Epict. 2. 20. 29: *γέισιον* or *γίσιον*, Hesych., etc.: *δένδριον* (?) is better *δενδρίον*, as in Athen. 649 F: *δέρριον*, Hesych.: *ζώνιον*, Ammon. 65: *ἡμισφαίριον*, Euseb. P. E. 3. 92 D: *ἡμιτύμβιον*, Suid.: *ἡμιφόρμιον*, Pollux 10. 169: *κάδδιον*, A. G. 794. 16; yet *καδίον*, Sept. 1 Kings 17. 40: *κάλπιον*, Athen. 475 C: *κέρνιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 11: *κλίσιον*, in Homer is short and the word is proparoxytone, but in Attic it is *κλίσιον* (or *κλεισίον*), E. M. 520. 15: *κώμιον*, Eust. 268. 8: *κώνιον*, Eust. 1196. 15, is *κωνίον* in Anth. Pal. 5. 13: *κώριον*, Dor. = *κόριον*, Aristoph. Ach. 731: *λήθδιον*, Eust. 193. 35; Didymus and Philemon wrote *ληδίον*, Eust. 1146. 60: *λήμιον* (?) is better *λημίον*, Hippocr. p. 943 D; *H. D.*: *λύχνιον*, Eust. 1854. 55; for which *λυχνίον* is preferred by Lob. Phryn. 314: *μείλιον* is not a diminutive according to Eust. 743. 2; Trypho was in doubt whether to make it prooxytone, Schol. Ven. I. 147: *νήπτιον*, Athen. 65 D: *ἔβριον* (?) Theog. Can. 122. 24: *ἐποίκιον* καὶ ἐνοίκιον [sc. *προπαροξύνεται*] ὡν τὰ πρωτότυπα ἄχρηστα, A. G. 794. 22: *ἔρφιον* (?) or *ὀρφίον*, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 362; *H. D.*: *ῥσπριον*, Theog. Can. 122. 24, can hardly be considered diminutive in signification: *πάρδιον*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 20, is probably not a diminutive: *πλάισιον*, Theog. Can. 123. 14, perhaps not a fair instance: *πλέθριον* (?) Paus. 6. 23. 2: *πόσθιον*, Suid.: *πρέμνιον*, Hesych.: *ράβδιον* (?) is certainly better as a

paroxytone: **ράκτριον** (?) Theog. Can. 122. 23: **ράμφιον**, A. G. 794. 33: **ράπιον** (?): **ράριον**, E. M. 702. 37: **ρήγιον** (?) cf. Theog. Can. 122. 16: **ρίζιον** frequently occurs in MSS. for **ρίζιον**: **ρύμβιον** (?) H. D. have only **ρυμβιον**: **ρώπιον**, Dio Cass. 63. 28, a questionable instance: **σάκκιον** (?) is better **σακκίον**: **σάννιον**, τὸ αἰδοῖον, Theog. Can. 123. 11, perhaps not a diminutive: **σεύτλιον**, see above, § 349: **προσκήνιον**, **περικτήνιον**, Theog. Can. 125. 21, are regular as compounds: **σφόγγιον** (?) H. D. have only **σφογγίον**: **τέχνιον**, Arc. 119. 24, for which **τεχνίον** occurs, e. g. Athen. 55 E; Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 508: **τρύβλιον**, Arc. 119. 19, is not a diminutive in signification, though **τρυβλίον** occurs in Aristoph. Plut. 1108: **φάριον**, Pollux 10. 66, does not seem to be a diminutive: **φάττιον**, Aristoph. Plut. 1011: **φόρμιον**, Hesych., is better **φορμίον** Diog. Laert. 4. 3: **φύσκιον** (?) should be paroxytone: **χηλίον**, Schol. Arati 173 = **χηλή**: **χημίον**, Oribas. T. 1. p. 119. 3; 239. 4, is **χήμιον** in Xenocr. de aquatilis, p. 190 ed. Cor., H. D.: **χλαίνιον**, Anth. Pal. 12. 40, seems false for **χλαινίον**: **ψέλλιον** (?) = **ψέλιον**: **ψώθιον**, Hesych., etc.: **ώμιον**, Anth. Pal. 11. 157: **ώπιον** (?) Hesych.: **ώριον** (?).

**351. NOTE 6.**—The following are the principal words which are dactyls only from contraction: **βώδιον**, **βοΐδιον**, or **βοΐδιον**, Theog. Can. 121. 24: **γῆδιον**, Apoll. de Adv. 566: 12: **γράδιον** = **γραΐδιον**, Lob. Phryn. 88: **ζώδιον** = **ζωΐδιον** Theog. l. l.: **κῶδιον**, Theog. Can. 124. 3: **μύδιον** = **μυΐδιον**, Theog. Can. 121. 25; Arc. 120. 13: **νοΐδιον** = **νοΐδιον**, Suid.; Aristoph. Eq. 100: **ροΐδιον** or **ροΐδιον** = **ροΐδιον**, A. G. 794. 17: **σκοΐδιον** (?) **σκιᾶδιον**, Hesych.: **στώδιον** = **στωΐδιον**, E. M. 550. 6.

**352. NOTE 7.**—Such words as **αἶθριον** = **atrium**: **ἄκτιον**, Ælian N. H. 13. 28: **δέμνιον** Theog. Can. 123. 10; Eust. 1037. 31: **δέσμον**, Anth. Pal. 9. 479: **ἐδριον**, Hesych.: **εἶριον**, Eust. 743. 2: **θέρμιον**: **θίνιον**, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 125. 11: **ἱκρινιον**, Theog. Can. 122. 23; Eust. 1037. 81; Schol. Ven. O. 676: **ἱχνιον**, Theog. l. l.: Eust. 233. 44; Schol. Ven. N. 71: **κῆθιον** or **κῆτιον**, Athen. 477 D: **κοίνιον**: **κόρσιον**, **κράπιον**, **κράβιον**, or **κρόπιον**, Hesych.: **κώδιον**, Arc. 120, or **κῶδιον**: **λείριον**, Theog. l. l.; Eust. 743. 2: **λίντιον** or **λέντιον**: **λίστριον**: **παίγνιον**, E. M. 480. 49; Schol. Ven. N. 71; Theog. Can. 123. 10: **ποίμιον**, Theog. l. l.; Arc. 119. 27; Eust. 743. 2: **φέρνηιον**, Theog. l. l.; **φρούριον**, Theog. Can. 122. 23: **φρύγιον**: **φρύνιον**: **φύλλιον**: **χέννιον**, Hesych.: **ψύλλιον**: **ώνιον**, Theog. l. l., are not diminutives at all, and they accordingly follow the general rule.

**353. NOTE 8.**—According to Arcadius (121. 1–19) neuters in **ειον** are accented according to the following rules:—*Trisyllables*: 1. Proper names are proparoxytone, as **Βούδειον**, **Χλούνειον**, **Σίγειον**. 2. Those in **νειον**<sup>1</sup> preceded by a single

<sup>1</sup> This part of the text in Arcaditis is clearly corrupt; the words are: τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα προπαροξύνονται, εἰ ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῇ εἰς φωνῆν λήγουσι. "Ονειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, τὸ δὲ κοινεῖον προπερισπᾶται καὶ λυχνεῖον καὶ πορνεῖον οὐ μόνον ἔχοντα τὸ Ν. Nor is the relative passage in Theognostus (Can. 128. 4) altogether sound: τὰ διὰ ΕΙΟΝ τρισύλλαβα καθαρεύοντα τοῦ Ν προπαροξύνονται μονογενῇ, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενα, διὰ τῆς εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται. ὄνειον, φάνειον, κράνειον, κώνειον, δάνειον, γένειον, κάνειον δ καὶ κάνειον, ξάνειον, κτένειον δ φοροῦσιν γυναῖκες ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀναδήματος. It seems obvious that **νειον** must be read for **ειον** in both places, and if the words ἢ πρὸ τέλους συλλαβῇ in Arcadius can mean 'the syllable before the ending,' the insertion of **εν** before **φωνῆν**, and of **καθαρεύοντα** after **τρिसύλλαβα**, will make the passage somewhat more consistent with the examples, for it will then run: 'Trisyllables in **νειον** pure are proparoxytone if the syllable before that termination ends in a single vowel.' Such a rule would exclude **κοινεῖον**, because **νειον** is preceded by more than a single vowel, and **λυχνεῖον** and **πορνεῖον** as not being in **νειον** pure. But it seems highly probable that there is a deeper corruption yet in both authors.

vowel are proparoxytone, as ὄνειον, κόνειον, γένειον, δάνειον, but κοινεῖον is properispomenon because *ν* is preceded by a diphthong, and λυχνεῖον, πορνεῖον, because it is preceded by a consonant. 3. All other trisyllables of this ending are properispomena, as πορθεῖον, στοιχεῖον, ἀγγεῖον, γραφεῖον, φῶδεον, σημεῖον. *Hypertrissyllables*: Simple and parasynthetic words are properispomena, as θαυρακεῖον, πανδοκεῖον, διδασκαλεῖον, βαλανεῖον, ἐλεγείον; except proper names, names of months, and synthetic compounds, all of which are proparoxytone, together with κηρύκειον. Neuter adjectives retain the accent of their masculines, as Ἡράκλειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκουρείον; except Ἡφαιστεῖον and Κορυβαντεῖον.

354. NOTE 9.—*Exceptions in εῖον*. Ἀκάτειον (?) false for ἀκάτιον: ἀκρόλειον, Suid., is a compound: ἄλειον, a Rhodian festival of the sun, Eust. 1562. 54: ἀλκιβιάδειον, Galen T. 13. p. 479 F: ἀλκυνόνειον (and ἀλκυνόιον), Diosc. 5. 136, etc.: ἀνθειον (?) : ἄρκτειον, Diosc. 4. 106; *H. D.*: αὔλειον, strictly a neuter adjective: βασιλείον (sc. δῶμα, etc.): βήτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13: βήχειον, Theog. Can. 128. 13; βλάστειον (?) is written βλαστεῖον in Nicand. Alex. 609: βρένθειον, an unguent, Chcerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 14; cf. Athen. 690 E: γάνειον is regular according to the rule of Arcadius above mentioned: γένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήρειον, old age, Theog. Can. 128. 7: γήτειον, E. M. 411. 44: γωλειον (?) Nicand. Ther. 351; *H. D.*: δάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: διαύλειον, Suid., is better written διαύλιον, Hesych.: ἐγγέλειον, Eust. 1231. 36, is really an adjective: ἐλένειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: ἐμβρύειον (sc. κρέας), Athen. 372 C: ἐναύλειον, *H. D.*, probably a wrong accent; the place which they quote, Eurip. Hel. 1107, proves nothing: ἐπίγειον, *H. D.*: ἐπιγόνειον (sc. ὄργανον), Pollux 9. 59, etc.: ἐπίνειον (πόλισμα or the like): ἐπίσειον (or ἐπίσιον), Pollux 2. 170: ἐχρίειον=ἔχριον, a plant so called, Nicand. Ther. 65: ξήτρειον according to Orus, but also ζητρεῖον, Eust. 837. 45; the latter is Chereoboscus' accent, E. M. 411. 44: ζώτειον, Theog. Can. 128. 12; E. M. 412. 40; also ζώστειον, ζώντειον, and ζωντειον (?) : ἡμιπήχειον, Sext. Emp. Hist. 7. 105, is quoted for this, but it proves nothing as to the accent: ἡριγένειον, Hesych.: θέειον=θεῖον, Hom., etc.: θώρειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 12: κάνειον (or κάνειον), Theog. 128. 12: κάρειον=κάρη (?) Athen. 684 A, where some read καρήνους for καρείους: καστάνεια (sc. κάρνα), E. M. 493. 25: καστόρειον (sc. μέλος?): καταμάγειον (?) Artemid. 1. 64; *H. D.*: κελέβειον: κενταύρειον (sc. φυτόν), Diosc. 3. 6: κηλάνειον, Pollux 7. 143: κηρυκεῖον τὸ μονογενὲς καὶ προσηγορικόν, ὅπερ ἐπίσταται καὶ ἡ συνήθεια, τὸ γὰρ ἐπιθετικόν προπαροξύνεται, Theog. Can. 128. 31; Arc. 121. 14: κήτειον (?) Theog. Can. 128. 14: κλιμάκειον (?) for which κλιμάκιον seems a better form: κόνειον (?) perhaps false for κώνειον: κοῦρειον (or κούριον), Attic; κουρείον, Common; Theog. Can. 128. 22; but it is usually κουρεῖον in Attic writers, at least in our editions: κόψειον, Hesych.: κρομμυογήτειον, Theoph. H. P. 4. 6. 2; *H. D.*: κτένειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: κυάθειον, Nicand. Ther. 591: κυκλώπειον (δῶρον, ξένιον, etc.): κώνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 7: λεξίδειον, Theog. Can. 421. 23, for which λεξείδιον or λεξίδιον are better forms: μαλάκεια=μαλάκια or μαλάχεια, Oppian Hal. Γ. 638; *H. D.*: μονογένειον, *H. D.*: μορμολυκεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 1; E. M. 590. 52, is in several places wrongly written as a paroxytone: νάπειον (?) Nicand. Alex. 430: ξάνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7: ὄνειον, Theog. A. G. Oxon. 2. 128. 7, perhaps a proper name: ὄστρειον, Theog. Can. 121. 8; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 27: παράσειον, Lucian Navig. c. 5: παρασίτειον, Athen. 235 D (or παρασίτιον?): πατάνειον is false for πατάνιον: πετάλειον, Nicand. Ther. 629: πόδειον in Phot. 436. 1 and elsewhere is false for ποδείον, Theog. Can. 128. 26: πράσειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31: προάστειον (?) or προαστείον, Lob. Par. 253: προβαλάνειον (?) : τὰ προτέλεια is strictly an adjective: σκιάδειον (?) : ὕμνειον (?) or ὕμνιον, *H. D.*: φάνειον, Theog. Can. 128. 6: φωνίκειον, Theodos. Gramm. 71. 4: φυσίδειον, Theog. Can. 121. 23: φυτώρειον (?): χαράδρειον, Nicand. Ther. 389: χέλειον and



χείλιον, Theog. Can. 128. 13 : χέλειον, Nicand. Alex. 561 : χελύνειον, a bad form for χελύνιον : χελώνειον (?) = χελώνιον : χοιροτροφεῖον, χοιροσφαγεῖον, and χοιροφορβεῖον, are all more or less doubtful : ψύλλειον (?) A. G. Oxon. 2. 279. 31 : ὄρειον (?).

**355.** NOTE 10.—*Exceptions in αἰον.* See Arc. 120. 20–28 ; Theog. Can. 127. 3–24 : ἀγαῖον (?) : ἀρχαῖον, Arc. 120. 23 : ἐξαμηναῖον, H. D. : εὔναῖον, Xenoph. Cyn. 5. 7, really an adjective : ἡμίμναιον, Pollux 9. 55, is sometimes written ἡμιμναῖον : ἡτραῖον, H. D. : καναστραῖον, Suid. : κλαιόν (?) Hesych. : κορυφαῖον, part of a net, Pollux 5. 31 : κοταῖον (?) : κραταῖον (?) : κραταιόν (sc. οὔδας) : κρηπιδαῖον, Pollux 5. 120 ; ‘κρηπίδαιον proparoxytonum in cod. Jungerm,’ H. D. : λαριναῖον, Hesych. : μελιταῖον (sc. κυνίδιον, ὀθόνιον, etc.) : μουσαῖον, H. D. : νυμφαῖον also occurs in the form νύμφαιον : ὀλκαῖον, Pollux 6. 99 : ὀπαῖον, Plut. 1. 159 : οὔραῖον seems in all its senses to retain the adjectival accent, though it is made proparoxytone by Theog. Can. 127. 7 : σεληναῖον, H. D. : τριχαῖον (?) : τροπαῖον, ‘Arc. p. 120. 22 : Τρόπαιον, καὶ τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς ; Mire Schol. Dionys. Bekk. An. p. 678. 20 : Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἀναλόγως τρόπαιον λέγομεν ὡς σπήλαιον, σύλαιον, ὃ δὲ Θουκυδίδης τροπαῖον Ἀττικῶς ; Schol. Thucyd. 1. 30 : Τροπαῖον ἢ παλαιὰ Ἀτθίς, ἥς ἐστὶν Εὐπόλις, Κρατῖνος, Ἀριστοφάνης, Θουκυδίδης, τρόπαιον ἢ νεὰ Ἀτθίς, ἥς ἐστὶ Μένανδρος καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι : Schol. Aristoph. Thesm. 697 : Τροπαῖον προπερισπωμένως ἀναγνωστέον παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει καὶ παρὰ Θουκυδίδῃ, τρόπαιον δὲ προπαροξυτόνως παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις ποιηταῖς : cf. Elmsl. ad Heracl. 403,’ L. Dindorf ap. H. D ; to the references add E. M. 769. 14 : χαλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον), Arc. 120. 27.

**356.** NOTE 11.—*Exceptions in φον.* Περίστωφον, E. M. 665. 7 ; Arc. 122. 10 ; yet it is written περιστῶφον in E. M. 413. 29, and is expressly said to be accented like ὑπερῶφον and στῶφον in A. G. Oxon. 2. 371. 26 ; προστῶφον on the other hand is properispomenon, E. M. 665. 7 ; Arc. 122. 10 ; though Suidas has πρόστωφον.

## 2. Proper Names.

**357.** In general, neuter proper names retract the accent, as Περγάντιον, Αἰάντιον, Βυζάντιον, Ἄμνηρον, Ῥήγιον, Ἰσθμῖον, Ἰλίον, Δῖον, Θρόνιον, Σούνιον, Ἀκτιον, Ὀρμένιον, Ἀρτεμῖσιον, Βουπράσιον, Λιλύβαιον, Δίρκαιον, Κίρκαιον, Πήδαιον, Λήναιον, Πάγγαιον, Πείραιον, τὰ Ἀθήναια, Λήναια, Ἑστίαια, Λύκαια (sc. ἱερά), Βούδειον, Σίγειον, Χλούνειον, Λαύρειον, Γορδίειον, Δορίειον, Βόρειαν, Λύρκειον ; except

1. The names of temples and precincts (*temenica*) in εἰον, which are for the most part properispomena, as Ἀνουβεῖον, Ἡφαιστεῖον, Ἰακχεῖον, Καπιτωλεῖον, Κορυβαντεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Φορβαντεῖον.

2. Those in φον, which are always properispomena, as Λητῶφον, Μητῶφον, Νυκτῶφον, Πτῶφον (Arc. 122. 2).

But every part of this rule, except the last, is liable to numerous exceptions, lists of which are given in the following sections.

**358.** Names of festivals in *ια*, *αια*, and *εια*, though adjectives, conform to the general rule, and are proparoxytone, as Ἀθήναια (sc. ἱερά), Ἀπατούρια, Διάσια, Διόμεια, Ἐκατόμβαια, Ἑρμαια, Ἡραια, Λήναια, Νέμεια, Πανάκεια.

NOTE 1.—On these words, see Theodos. Gr. 69. 16. Ἀδριανεία (?) *H. D.*: in Paus. 5. 16. 2 we have Ἡραία for Ἡραια, Eust. 1560. 62: Θησεΐα, Hesych.: Ἰθωμαΐα, Paus. 4. 33. 2: Καλλιστεΐα (?): Καπετωλεία, St. Byz.: Πάνεια is also found properispomenon: Χάλκεια, according to Herodian ap. E. M. 805. 47, this was generally properispomenon, and such is its usual accent in our books.

**359.** NOTE 2.—*Exceptional Proper Names.* Ἀβακαῖνον (sic), πόλις Σικελίας οὐδετέρας καὶ παροξυτώνως, St. Byz., where we should read Ἀβάκαινον (cf. Zonar. 9) and προπαροξυτώνως: Ἀβεντίνων = mons *Aventinus*, is strictly an adjective: Ἀδρανόν, Diod. Sic. 16. 68: Αἰγαλέον (?) a mountain so called, Strab. 359: Αἰπίον, Polyb. 4. 77. 9: Ἀλπίον (?) Paus. 3. 18. 2, where Dindorf reads Ἀλπειόν: Ἀμανόν (δρος) varies in the books between oxytone and proparoxytone; Lobeck Prol. 181 prefers the former accent: Ἀπεννῖνον (δρος), yet Ἀπέννινον is most common, e.g. Strab. 201-2; 211: Ἀπεννινός as in Dionys. A. R. 1. 9. 14 = p. 8. 5 Sylb. is quite wrong: Ἀργυροῦν (δρος), Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 20, is of course an adjective, as is Ἀσπορδηνόν, Strab. and Ἀσσωρόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Βαρά, Strab. 496-7: Βοῖον, Arc. 121. 23; cf. Thucyd. 1. 107, for which the false forms Βοῖον and Βόιον are found: Βουθρωτόν, Strab. 324; also Βουθρωτός: Ἑλληνικόν, St. Byz.: Ἐρυθρόν, Ptol. 4. 4. 5: Ἰερόν (sc. πόλισμα), Demosth. 468. 10, etc.: Καβυλλῖνον, Strab. 192: Κανόν, Aristoph. Vesp. 120: Καλέον, Theog. Can. 121. 3; Arc. 118. 26: Καμαρίνον, Strab. 227: Καρικόν, St. Byz.: τὰ Κασιανά, Strab. 752: Κασινάτον (?) Plut. 1. 177: Κασῖνον and Κασλῖνον, Strab. 237: Κιλβανόν, Eust. Dion. Per. 830: Κροῖον (? Κλοῖον, cf. Schol. Ven. E. 284), Theog. Can. 130. 9; Λαβικόν, Strab. 237: Λεκτόν, Schol. Ven. E. 284: τὰ Λευκά, Strab. 281; also Λευκόν, Callim. Dian. 41; like τὰ Λευκά ὄρη, Ptol. 3. 17; Λευκόν τείχος, Thucyd. 1. 104, or Λευκόν πεδίον, Paus. 4. 35. 11, are all adjectives: 'Inter Δουγδοῦνον et Δουγδουνόν variant libri Herodiani 3. 7. 5,' *H. D.*: the commonest form seems to be Δούγδουνον: Λυπερόν (δρος), Phot. Bib. 228. 28: Μακεδόν, St. Byz.: Μεγαρικόν, St. Byz.: Μισσηνόν, Strab. 60: Νικίον, Athen. 157 A. C. ubi Νίκιον scriptum, *H. D.*: Νωρικόν, the country so called, Ptol. 2. 14; but Νώρικον, a city, Eust. Dion. Per. 521: Ὀλόκρον (δρος), Plut. 1. 266: Πεδίον, Paus. 8. 25. 12: Πελασγικόν (or Πελαργικόν), Thucyd. 2. 7: Πελατινόν πεδίον, Strab. 629: 'quod Πελατηνόν scribendum,' *H. D.*: like Ταβηνόν πεδίον: Πορθμίον, St. Byz.: Πτελεόν, Schol. Ven. E. 283-4, for which Πτελέον, St. Byz., is probably an error: τὰ Πτερά, St. Byz.: Ρουσπῖνον, Strab. 831: Ρύτιον, Tyrannion made this proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 648: Σαμικόν, St. Byz., etc.: Σεντῖνον, Strab. 227: Σιτικόν, St. Byz.: Ταλετόν (?) Paus. 3. 20. 4: Τεανόν, St. Byz.: Τείχιον, Thucyd. 3. 96, where Τείχιον also is read; Τηνερικόν πεδίον, and τὸ Τρητόν δρος, are adjectives: Φαλακρόν (ἄκρον) Ptol. 3. 4, is probably an error for Φάλακρον, St. Byz.: Φαλίσκον, Strab. 226: Φίρμον Πικηνόν, Strab. 241: Φωκικόν, Paus. 10. 5. 1: Χυτόν and Χωλόν τείχος, St. Byz.: Ὠρικόν, Strab. 316.

**360.** NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in αἰον.* Ἀθήναιον, τὸ τέμενος, Arc. 120. 25, is sometimes falsely accented Ἀθηναῖον: Ἀμυκλαῖον and Ἀραχναῖον, St. Byz.: Ἀριγαῖον, Arrian Anab. 4. 24. 6: Ἑρμαῖον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20; yet we have Ἑρμαῖον in Polyb. 4. 43. 2, there is much uncertainty as to its accent, but it seems best to make it proparoxytone when decidedly a substantive, and properispomenon as an adjective; cf. Arc. 43. 8; Theog. Can. 127. 9: Ἐρυθραῖον (ἄκρον) Ptol. 3. 17. 4: Ἑστιαῖον, temple of Vesta,

Dio Cass.: Ἡραίων, Arc. 120. 21, but it is very commonly Ἡραῖον, e.g. Thucyd. 3. 75: Θυραῖον, St. Byz.: Ἱμεραῖον (?) but Ἱμέραιον also occurs: Καναστραῖον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναῖον, but Κανάστραιον is found: Κηναῖον (?) or Κήναιον, Soph. Tr. 753, etc.: Κίρκαῖον, Strab., is better written Κίρκαιον, Arc. 120. 22; the books vary: Κορυφαῖον, St. Byz.: Λιλύβαιον, Arc. 120. 6, is frequently misaccented Λιλυβαῖον: Νελοπτολεμαῖον (?) H. D.: Νησαῖον, St. Byz.: Νισαῖον πεδῖον, also Νίσαιον: Παγγαῖον ὄρος, Æschyl. Pers. 494, also Πάγγαιον, Suid., etc.: Πισσαῖον, St. Byz.: Πτολεμαῖον is a false form for Πτολεμαεῖον: Σηταῖον (?) St. Byz.: Συρμαῖον (πεδῖον), St. Byz.: Τυριαῖον or Τυραῖον, Xen. Anab. 1. 2. 14: Τύπαιον, St. Byz., or Τυπαῖον, Paus. 5. 6. 7: Τυχαῖον (ὄρος) St. Byz.: Χαλαστραῖον, St. Byz. s. v. Ἀραχναῖον.

It is very probable that many of the foregoing words are mere mistakes of scribes and editors; the rules given by the old grammarians are tolerably clear and precise, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308. 20: τὰ μέντοι [τοπικῶς σχηματιζόμενα] διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [?] τόνον], Ἑρμαιον, Νύμφαιον. St. Byz. s. v. Ἀγάθη implies that adjectives in αἰος are properispomena, substantives in αἰον, proparoxytone, but s. v. Ἀραχναῖον, he says, προπερισπαστέον δέ· τὰ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ αἰον ἀπλᾶ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ἔχοντα τὴν τετάρτην ἀπὸ τέλους διὰ τοῦ α καὶ τὴν ἑξῆς διὰ τοῦ α ἢ διὰ τοῦ υ, προπερισπᾶται· Χαλαστραῖον, Καναστραῖον, Ἀμυκλαῖον; to which may be added from Arc. 120. 27, and Theog. Can. 127. 22, Στεφαναῖον and Ἡλακαταῖον.

361. NOTE 4.—*Exceptions in εἰον.* Ἀμαλθεῖον, Cic. Att. 1. 16: Γαμβρεῖον, St. Byz., is Γάμβριον in Xenoph. Hell. 3. 1. 6; see Lob. Par. 26: Δασκυλεῖον (?) *Pape*; the passages which he quotes do not prove this: τὰ Ἐμπορεῖα and τὸ Ἐμπορεῖον, if correct, are hardly proper names: Ἐμποριον, in Strab. 159, is perhaps a better form: Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, St. Byz.: Θυτεῖον, Æschin. 3. 122, *Pape*: Ἰσείον, St. Byz. πύλις Αἰγύπτου, ἀπὸ Ἰσίδος . . . προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς Ἡρεῖον καὶ Νεμεσεῖον καὶ τῶν ὅσα μὴ τῆς γενικῆς τὸ δ ἐφύλαξαν τεμενικῶν· τοιοῦτος γὰρ ὁ τύπος: Λύκειον, Attic; Theog. Can. 127. 28, also Λυκεῖον: τὰ Μελαγγοῖα, Paus. 8. 6. 4: Μούσειον, a place near Olympus; St. Byz.: Ὀγκεῖον, χωρίον Ἀρκαδίας, St. Byz.: τὰ Πορθμεῖα (?) St. Byz. has Πορθμία and Πορθμίον (*sic*): Σχεδιεῖον (*sc. μνήμα*), Strab. 425, where some books read Σχεδιεῖον.

It is by no means unlikely that a more minute examination of MSS. would considerably diminish these exceptions, nearly all of which ought to be proparoxytone according to the rules given by Herodian. See Theog. Can. 127, 25; 129. 5; Arc. 121, 1-11; E. M. 533. 29.

362. NOTE 5.—The accentuation of the *temenica*, as they are called, is exceedingly capricious; as they are really nothing more than the neuters of adjectives in εἰος with ἱερόν, or some such word, understood, they ought properly to be proparoxytone, but for some reason or other they are generally properispomena. In accordance with one of the leading principles of the Greek grammarians, namely, that of marking difference of meaning by difference of accent, they were perhaps distinguished from the neuter of their adjective in order to show their quasi-substantival character. For convenience sake, it has been assumed that they are properispomena, and a list of the exceptions to this rule is appended. In order, however, that the reader may form his own judgment on the matter, the following passages from Herodian and others are quoted. Theog. Can. 129. 15: Τὰ ἐπὶ τεμενῶν διὰ τοῦ Εἰον οὐδέτερά μονογενῆ ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς προπαροξυτονᾶ τε καὶ προπερισπῶμενα διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γράφονται· τοῦτων δὲ αὐτῶν ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΙΣ παραγόνται τῆς γενικῆς καθαρὰς οὐσης, μὴ φυλαττούσης τὸ σύμφωνον τῆς γενικῆς· τὰ γοῦν προπερισπῶμενά εἰσι τοιαῦτα, οἷον πρυτανεῖον, Νεμεσεῖον, Ξεραπεῖον· οὐ γὰρ ἐφύλαξε τὸ δ τῆς γενικῆς τοῦ Ξεράπιδος· τοιοῦτο καὶ τὸ Ὀσιρεῖον, Ἀνουβεῖον, Τεκο-

σεῖον, Βενδίδειον δὲ προπαροξύτονον· ἐφύλαξε γὰρ τὸ δ τῆς Βενδίδος γενικῆς· ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ Θετίδειον. προπερισπῶνται δ' ὁμοίως διὰ τῆς Εἰ διφθόγγου γραφόμενα καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΣ καθαρῶν, τῷ Ι παραληγομένων, κύρια καὶ κτητικά, καὶ ὅσα τῇ Εἰ διφθόγγῳ παραλήγεται, οἷον Ἀσκληπιεῖον (Ἀσκληπίδης γάρ), Ὀλύμπιος, Ὀλυμπίειον, Καπιτώλειον, Ἀμμωνιεῖον (τὸ γὰρ κτητικὸν διὰ τοῦ ἰ). οὕτω δὴ καὶ τὸ προπαροξύτονα, Πλουτώνειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ποσειδώνειον, Χαράνειον, Αἰάκειον, Διοσκόρειον, Ἑλένειον, Κλεοπάτρειον, Τιμώνειον, Μανσώλειον, Καισάρειον. οἷς ὅμοια καὶ ἐπὶ ἑορτῶν Μούσειον, Ξεράπειον, Ἡράκλειον, Ὀμήρειον. In this passage some obvious corrections have been made. Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 307: ἔτι ἀμαρτάνουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Ξεράπειον ὡς Ἀσκληπιεῖον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅμοια· ὅθεν Ἀσκληπιεῖον μὲν ἐροῦμεν, Ξεράπειον δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ Ξεραπίδιον λόγῳ τοιοῦτ'· ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς διὰ τοῦ dos κλίνονται, ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ κατηχητικά<sup>1</sup> (sic) στήματος τὸ δ φυλάξει. ἔστιν οὖν Ξεράπης, Ξεράπιδος, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ξεραπίδιον ἐροῦμεν· καὶ Ἰσις Ἰσιδος· Ἰσιδίον οὖν ἐροῦμεν, ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἀπὸ τῆς Θετίδος Θετίδιον εἶπε·

Θετίδιον αὖδα.

Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. 19. p. 308: ὁμοίως ἀμαρτανόουσιν οἱ λέγοντες Διονυσεῖον, ὡς Ἀσκληπιεῖον. ὅσα ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς δνόματα περισπᾶται, ταῦτα καὶ τοπικῶς σχηματίζόμενα περισπᾶται. ἐπεὶ οὖν Ἀσκληπίδης Ἀσκληπιοῦ, Διόνυσος δὲ Διονύσου καὶ Θησεύς Θησέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ περισπᾶται, διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἐροῦμεν Θησεῖον οὐδὲ Διονυσεῖον, ἀλλὰ Διονύσιον καὶ Θήσειον. τὰ μέντοι διὰ τῆς αἰ διφθόγγου ἐκφερόμενα οὐκέτι περισπᾶται, ἀλλὰ ἀναβιβάζεται μόνον [leg. τόνον] Ἑρμαῖον, Νύμφαιον. E. M. 451. 45: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς εὐς διὰ τοῦ εἰον γινόμενα μονογενῇ, προπερισπᾶται, βαλανεῖον, βαφέειον, πλὴν τοῦ Θησεύς Θήσειον. The books however are not accented in such a manner as to be consistent with any of these passages. The following exceptions to our rule occur.

363. NOTE 6.—*Temenica in eion*. Ἀγρίππειον, Joseph. B. J. I. 21. 1; H. D.: Ἀδριανεῖον (?) or Ἀδριάνειον, Epiphan. Panar. p. 136 B; H. D.: Αἰάκειον, Arc. 121. 17; Theog. ap. A. G. 1343; Lob. Phryn. 369: Αἰάντειον (sc. σῆμα); Ἀκαδήμειον, Suid.; Lob. Phryn. 367: Ἀμαζόνειον (ιερόν), Harpocr.; Suid.: Ἀμμωνιεῖον (?) or Ἀμμωνίειον, Theog. Can. 129. 28: Ἀμφεῖον or Ἀμφειον, Xenoph. Hell. 5. 4. 8; perhaps hardly a fair instance: Ἀμφιάρειον (?) or Ἀμφιαράειον, Strab. 399: Ἀνάκειον, Schol. Lucian Conviv. c. 24; Andocid. p. 7. 10, is Ἀνακειον in Eust. 1119. 10; Lucian Pisc. c. 42, and elsewhere: Ἀνακτόρειον, A. G. Oxon. 2. 332. 27: Ἀπολλώνειον, Eust. 270. 19: Ἀράτειον, Plut. 1. 1051: Ἀσκληπείον or Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 307. 19, or Ἀσκληπιεῖον, Theog. Can. 129. 27: Ἀστάρτειον, for which Ἀσταρτεῖον also occurs: Ἀχιλλεῖον (?): Βενδίδειον, Lucian Icaromenipp. 24: Βερενίκειον, H. D. quote Athen. 202 D, which place does not prove this to be the correct accent: Διονύσειον is un-Attic, Διονύσιον being the proper form, Herodian ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 308; Lob. Phryn. 368: Διοσκουρείον (or Διοσκόρειον), A. G. 1343; Arc. 121. 18: Ἐκάτειον, (sc. θῦμα, ἀγαλμα), Suid.; Aristoph. Lys. 64: Ἑλένειον, Theog. Can. 129. 31: Ἐρέχθειον, Paus. 1. 26. 5; Plut. 2. 843 F: Ἡράκλειον, Eust. 270. 19; Arc. 121. 17; Lob. Phryn. 369: Ἡρώδειον, Suid.: Ἡρώειον (sc. μνήμα), Hesych.: Ἡφαιστείον (?) is quoted, but Ἡφαιστεῖον, Arc. 121. 18, is the better form: Θετίδειον, Theog. Can. 129. 24: Θήσειον, E. M. 451. 45; Herodian ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. 16; or Θησεῖον, Chcerob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 219. 13; and such is the accent in our editions: Ἰολάειον, H. D.: Ἰπποθώωντειον, Hesych.: Ἰππολύτειον, Schol. Ambros. Odys. A. 321: Ἰσειον, Plut. 2. 353 A, or Ἰσεῖον, Eust. 270. 19: Καισάρειον, Strab. 794:

<sup>1</sup> Hermann conjectures *κατοχητικῶς*, which is improbable, there being no such word in the language. There can be little doubt that the true reading is *κτητικῶς*. Cf. Theog. Can. 129. 26.

**Καπετώλειον**, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 233. 25 : **Καπετώλειον**, ΕΙ δίφθογγος καὶ προ-  
 παροξύνηται : **Κλεοπάτρειον**, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : **Λαμπέτειον** (σῆμα), St. Byz. :  
**Λύκειον**, Theog. Can. 127. 28, is perhaps not to be considered a *temenicon* : **Μαυσώ-  
 λειον**, Theog. Can. 129. 31 : **Μενελάειον**, H. D. : **Μελανίππειον**, Suid. : **Ὀλυμ-  
 πειόν**, Theog. Can. 129. 27 ; St. Byz. s. v. **Καπετώλιον** ; the books vary between  
**Ὀλυμπίειον**, **Ὀλυμπίειον**, **Ὀλυμπεῖον**, and **Ὀλύμπιον** : **Ὀμήρειον**, Theog. Can. 129.  
 33 : **Ὀρέστειον**, Eurip. Or. 1647, etc. : **Πάνθειον** (or **Πάνθιον**, Schol. Pind. Ol. 3.  
 60 ; 8. 12) : **Πανδρόσειον** (?) : **Πανείον**, temple of Pan, and an artificial hill at  
 Alexandria, Strab. 398 : **Πλουτώνειον**, A. G. 1343 : **Ποσειδειον** and **Ποσειδεῖον**,  
 Eust. 270. 19, are both false for **Ποσίδειον**, Strab. 343, etc. : **Ποσειδώνειον**, A. G.  
 1343 : **Πρωτεσιλάειον**, H. D. : **Σεραπείον** (or better **Σαραπείον**), Zonar. 1631 ; and  
 this form is common enough, though condemned by A. G. Oxon. 3. 252. On **Σερα-  
 πείον**, cf. Lob. Phryn. 372 : **Τιμώνειον**, Strab. 794 ; Theog. Can. 129. 31. It is  
 doubtful whether all the above names are really *temenica*, though every one of  
 them has been considered to be so by some authority or other.

## II. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

As the Greek grammarians generally mix the accentuation of substantives and adjectives together, additional authorities for any of the following sections may be supplied, if required, from the general references given in §§ 221-339.

### -ΑΟΣ.

**364.** Adjectives in *aos* are oxytone, as *ἀγλαός*, *ἀλαός*, *γεραός*, *κεραός* ; except *Ἰλαος*, *πρᾶος*, and *σᾶος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—**Ἰλαός** is oxytone, though a compound, Arc. 38. 14 : **Ἰλαος**, Att. Ἰλαεὺς : **πρᾶος** or **πράος**, for **πράϊος**, Arc. 36. 25 ; E. M. 553. 18 : **πρᾶος** makes *πραεῖα* and *πράον* in the feminine and neuter, and consequently the nominative plural is *πράοι* or *πραεῖς*, *πραεῖαι*, *πραέα* : **σᾶος** (*σῶς*), Arc. 37. 24.

### -ΒΟΣ.

**365.** Adjectives in *bos* are oxytone, as *κολοβός*, *ῥαιβός*, *ῥεμβός*, *στραβός*, *στιλβός*, *ύβός* ; except *κράμβος* and *φοῖβος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—See Arc. 46. 2-11 : **\*Αβος**, Doric = *ἥβος* or *ήβός*, Theocr. 5. 109 : **αἰβος**, Hesych. : **κράμβος**, Aristoph. Eq. 539 ; Hesych. : **κύβηβος**, Phot. Lex. : **στῆμβος**, Galen Lex. Hippocr., may perhaps be a substantive : **φοῖβος** = *καθαρός*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. ; Schol. Ven. T. 72.

### -ΓΟΣ.

**366.** Adjectives in *gos* are oxytone, as *ἀγωγός*, *ἀμοργός*, *ἀργός*, *γοργός* ; except *λήθαργος*, *Μάγος*, *μάργος*, and *ὀλίγος* paroxytone.

NOTE.—**Δαῦγος**, Hesych. : **λαίμαργος** is considered by the grammarians to be a compound of *λαι* and *μάργος* : **λίταργος**, Suid., but it is oxytone in Chærob. A. G.

Oxon. 2. 236. 25: **Μάγος**, see above, § 232: **μάργος**, Arc. 46. 24; the Greek grammarians consider it to be a compound: **ὀλίγος**; the Tarentine form of this word was **ὀλίος**, Herod. π. μ. λ., 19. 23.

### -ΔΟΣ.

**367.** Adjectives in **δος** are oxytone, as **δοιδός**, **λορδός**, **μυνδός**; except **μύδος**=**ἄφωνος**, Hesych., and **φροῦδος**=**πρόδος**, which is regular as a compound, Arc. 47. 26.

### -ΕΟΣ.

**368.** Adjectives in **εος** retract the accent, as **αἰθάλεος**, **ἀνάπλεως**, **ἀργύρεος**, **δαιδάλεος**, **Ἐκτόρεος**, **θέλεος**, **κήλεος**, **μέλεος**, **νέος**, **Νηστόρεος**, **πλέος**, **τέλεος**, **χρύσεος**, except—

1. Hypertrisyllables in **λεος** (both simple and compound) where **λ** does not belong to the root of the word; all such are paroxytone, as **ἄζα-λέος**, **ἄρπα-λέος**, **θαρσαλέος**, **κραται-λέος**, **καταλευγαλέος**, **σμερδαλέος**, but **αἰθάλεος** (**αἰθάλ-η**), **δαιδάλεος** (**δαίδαλ-ος**), **θέλεος** (**θέλ-ω**), because in them **λ** belongs to the word from which they are formed.

2. Verbals in **τεος**, which are paroxytone, as **ἄσκητέος**, **γραπτέος**, **διαλεκτέος**, **λεκτέος**, **πειρατέος**, **πρακτέος**, **συνεκποτέος**, Arc. 38. 21.

3. Ionic forms in **εος**=**ος**, which take the accent of the corresponding form in **ος**, as **ἁλεός** (**ἁλός**), **δαφουινέος** (**δαφουινός**), **ἡλεός** (**ἡλός**), **χήνεος** (**χήνειος**), but **ἀργύφεος** (**ἄργυφος**).

4. The possessive pronouns **έός**, **τέός**, Dor.=**σός**, oxytone.

Adjectives in **εος** contract into **ούς**, as **ἀργύρεος** **ἀργυρούς**, **μολύβεος** **μολυβούς**, **χάλκεος** **χαλκοῦς**.

**369.** NOTE 1.—Words in **λέος**. Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 7; Theog. A. G. Oxon. 51. 8; Arc. 38. 24: **τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΑΛΕΟΣ παράγωγα ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβάς ἐστι καὶ παροξύνεται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἔνδειαν ἔχη τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικῶν ὀνόματος, οἷον· νηφαλέος αὔαλέος σμερδαλέος θαρσαλέος. πρόσκειται εἰ μὴ ἔχη ἔνδειαν τοῦ Ι ἀπὸ κτητικῶν ὀνόματος διὰ τὸ δαιδάλειος δαιδάλεος, κονιστάλειος κονιστάλεος: αἰθα-λέος, Philem. Lex. p. 22. § 54: αἰθάλεος. τοῦτο διαφέρει· πρὸ μιᾶς γὰρ ἔχει τὸν τόνον, καὶ πρὸ δύο. πρὸ μιᾶς γὰρ ὑπάρχει ἀπὸ τοῦ αἶθω, ὡς νήφω, νηφαλέος. ἡνίκα δὲ πρὸ δύο ἔχει τὸν τόνον, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰθάλειος γέγονε, κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ ι. ὡς παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίῳ [Apollon. Rhod. 4. 777], αἰθάλειοι πρηστήρες; cf. E. M. 261. 50; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 195. 18: **ἐρευθαλέος** is sometimes erroneously **ἐρευθαλέος** (**ἐρευθ-ος**); thus also **ἡθάλεος** for **ἡθαλέος**: **ὑαλέος** is also a mistake for **ὑάλεος**, of which **ὑέλεος** is a later form.**

**370.** NOTE 2.—Ionic forms in **εος**=**ος**. **Ἄλεός** (**ἁλός**), Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19, is **ἄλεος** in E. M. 59. 45: **ἄφνεός** (**ἄφνός**, **ἄφνειός**), Eust. 1769. 52: **δαφουινέος**

(δαφινός), Eust. 1160. 52; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538: ἐνεός (ένός), Theog. Can. 50. 13, for which ἐννεός also occurs: ἐτεός (έτός), Theog. Can. 50. 31; Arc. 38. 22; Joh. Alex. 29. 5: ἡλεός (ήλός): κανεός (?) Theog. Can. 50. 13: κενεός (κενός), Theog. Can. 51. 6: κηδεός, cf. Schol. Ven. Ψ. 169: κηλεός, Schol. Ven. Θ. 217, but commonly proparoxytone, Arc. 44. 8: στερεός: φηγίνεος = φήγιμος, *fagineus*, Anth. Pal. 6. 33: φλεγεός, a false form for φλόγεος: χήνεος, Ion. = χήνειος, Herodot. 2. 37; on the redundancy of the ε in these forms, see Eust. 223. 43; 247. 32; 1160. 52; 1443. 62; Schol. Ven. Σ. 538.

371. NOTE 3.—'Αγωρίος (?) Hesych., certainly a false accent: ἐός, Arc. 179. 25; cf. Arc. 38. 4: καρχαρέος, E. M. 493. 1, is certainly false for καρχάρεος or καρχαλέος: κύδεος (?) probably false for κήδεος: παλεός = παλαιός: σεός (?) and τεός, Dor. = σός: παραβέος, if it occurs, is probably false for ταρβάρεος or ταρβαλέος: ψωδαρέος, Hesych., 'ex ψωραλέον corruptum esse conjecit Ruhnken.' *H. D.*

### -ΖΟΣ.

372. Adjectives in ζος are oxytone, as πεζός, πρωῒζός, χθιζός.

NOTE.—'Οβρυζος, Schol. Thucyd. 2. 13. 5: ὀλιζος, Eust. 1643. 1: ἐτι ἰστέον καὶ ὅτι τὸ ὀλίγον ὀλιζον καθ' Ἑρακλείδην Ἰωνες φασὶ οἱ νεώτεροι: Eust. 1160. 16: ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῇ λεγικῇ Αἰλίου Διονυσίου φέρεται καὶ ὀλιον τὸ ὀλίγον. φησὶ γάρ· ὀλίγον. τὸ δὲ ὀλιον ἢ βάρβαρον ἢ Ἰακόν. τοῦ δὲ ὀλιζον ἢ χρῆσις καὶ παρὰ Λυκόφρονι· δοκεῖ δὲ ἡ λέξις Αἰολέων εἶναι. διὸ καὶ προπαροξύνεται τὸ ὀλιζον οὐ τονούμενον κατὰ τὸ ὀλίγον; but it is the neuter of ὀλίζων, *H. D.*: πρωῒζος (πρωῖος) is false for πρωῒζός, Arc. 48. 23; both these words are made oxytone by Eust. 225. 42; Götting Accent, p. 306 remarks that πρωῒζ' ὅτ' ἐς Αὐλῖδα in Hom. Il. 2. 203 is false for πρωῒζ' ὅτε, and that πρωῒζον and πρωῖζον are found in E. M. 691; A. G. 295. 27; though there can be no question that such accents are utterly erroneous.

### -ΗΟΣ.

373. Adjectives in ηος are oxytone, as αἰζηός, Ἀχηός, εὐνηός, παληός.

NOTE.—Αἰζηός is oxytone, though αἰζήμιος is proparoxytone, Herodian ap. Theog. Can. 57. 15: Παληός and Ἀχηός (or Ἀχρός, Theog. Can. 51. 18) are Boeotian forms; E. M. 32. 6: κοιρανῆος, Stob. Flor. 7. 13, is contracted from κοιρανῆμιος.

### -ΘΟΣ.

374. Adjectives in θος are oxytone, as ἀγαθός, αἰθός, βοηθός, ἐφθός, ξανθός, ὀλισθός, ὀρθός, τιπθός, τυτθός; except ἀκόλουθος proparoxytone, νόθος paroxytone, and the properispomenon λοῖσθος.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. B. 311: Ἀκόλουθος, probably a compound: κόμαιθος, Lycoph. 924, is a compound: λοῖσθος is merely a shorter form of λοίσθιος, Arc. 49. 14: νόθος, Arc. 49. 9, where it is obvious that παροξύνεται should be read for ὀξύνεται: παναῖθος was the common accent, but Euphranor wrote πάναιθος, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 372: ψαίνυθος may be implied by the adverb ψαίνυθα used by Lycoph. 1420.

### -ΙΟΣ.

375. Adjectives in ιος retract the accent, as ἄγιος, ἄγριος,

ἀγώνιος, αἰδιος, αἰζήσιος, αἰφνίδιος, ἄλιος, ἄξιος, δῖος, ἴδιος, ἰήσιος, ἴος, νήπιος, Κιλίκιος, Ῥόδιος, Σαλαμίνιος, Χῖος; except βαλῖός, δεξιός, λαλῖός, μονῖός, πελῖός, πολῖός, σκολῖός, oxytone, and ἀντίος, μυρίοι, *countless numbers*, πλησίος, paroxytone; ἀντίος retains its accent in composition, as ἐναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, but the compounds of πλησίος are regular, as παραπλήσιος.

On the accentuation of these words, see Arc. 39. 15-41. 27.

**376.** NOTE 1.—*Oxytones*. Βαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Eust. 1190. 12: καὶ ὅρα ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἐπίθετα ξανθὸς καὶ βαλῖος ὀξευτόνως, τὰ δὲ οἶον κύρια βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολήν; the adjective is, however, frequently barytone in the later writers: δεξιός, Theog. Can. 58. 4: ἐψῖός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 322. 25; Arc. 41. 15: Ἰλλυριός, see above, § 248: λαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: μονῖός, ὁ ἀπαλός, E. M. 472. 46; perhaps a substantive: μονῖός = μόνος, Eust. 772. 59; Theog. Can. 55. 19, 'scribitur vero μονῖος oxytonῶς ap. Hesychium, Photium, Suid. et Eust. Od. p. 1409. 61, item ap. Lucian. et in Fabulis Æsopi et præcipitur a Moschop. Π. σχεδ. p. 215 fin. . μόνιος autem proparoxytonῶς apud Callim. ubi accentum mutavit Ernest. et ejus schol.,' H. D.; but μούνιος seems to be regular: πελῖός, Eust. 869. 62; Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 3: πολῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; the neuter of this is used substantively in E. M. 680. 40, but is proparoxytone to distinguish it from the adjective; cf. Nicand. Ther. 64, where the scholiast says, τοιοῦται δὲ καὶ πόλιον καὶ πολῖον· ἄμεινον δὲ τὸ πόλιον, ἵνα μὴ ᾗ ὡς ἐπίθετον: σκολῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; σποδιός (?) Athen. 394 A, where formerly σποδιός was read; σπῖδιος is probably a better accent; cf. Theog. Can. 54. 20: τίός, Bæot. = τεός, Apoll. de Pron. 135 A: τροχιός, Anth. Pal. 6. 258: φαλῖός, Theog. Can. 57. 32; Arc. 41. 4, is very commonly proparoxytone.

**377.** NOTE 2.—*Paroxytones*. Ἀντίος, Theog. Can. 58. 20; Apoll. de Adv. 596. 16: παρὰ τὸ ἀγχοῦ δύναται γεγενῆσθαι τὸ ἀγχος, προσλαβὼν τὴν ἐν πρόθεσιν κατὰ παρολκὴν, ὡς ἔχει τὸ ἐναλίγκιος, ἐναντίος, ἐνέπειν· αἱ δὲ τοιαῦται τῶν προθέσεων παρελκόμεναι, καθάπερ πλεονάσματα οὔσαι, οὔτε τάσιν οὔτε ἄλλο τι τῶν παρεπομένων ἐναλλάσσουσιν. καὶ γὰρ τὸ ἐναντίος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον, ὀφείλον. εἴπερ οὖν σύνθετον, τί οὐ συμμεταβάλλει τὸ γένος; ὅπερ ἴδιον συνθέσεως: the compounds (or decompounds) κατεναντίος, ὑπεναντίος, are also paroxytone: ὀλίος, Tarent. = ὀλίγος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 25; E. M. 621. 51: μύριος, Ammon. p. 96: Μύριοι, ἐπὶ ἀριθμοῦ· Μυρίοι δέ, οἱ πολλοί: Arc. 41. 21: μύριος ὁ ἄρισμένος ἀριθμός, μύριος ὁ ἀόριστος: Theog. Can. 58. 9: Μύριος ἢ τῶν δέκα χιλιάδων ἀπαρίθμησις· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ ἀορίστου παροξύνεται ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ νυμφῖος καὶ νύμφιος, Herod. π. μ. λ. 19. 33: πλησίος, Arc. 41. 14, is erroneously πλῆσιος in E. M. 156. 21: παραπλήσιος, E. M. 531. 50.

#### -ΑΙΟΣ.

**378.** Dissyllabic adjectives in αῖος are oxytone; those of more than two syllables properispomena, as Ἀθηναῖος, Αἰγαῖος, ἄμοι-βαῖος, ἀναγκαῖος, ἀρουραῖος, ἀρχαῖος, βαιός, Γαζαῖος, γενναῖος, Ἑρμαῖος, ἥσυχαιός, Ἡραῖος, Ἱμεραῖος, κνεφαῖος, κορυφαῖος, λαῖος, Μουσαῖος, πηγαῖος, πυγμαῖος, πυλαῖος, Ῥωμαῖος, σκαιός, σπονδαῖος, φαιός, Χαλδαῖος, ὥραῖος; except 1. oxytone, ἀραιός, *thin*, Ἀχαιοί, γεραῖος, γηραιός, δηναῖος, ἡβαιοί, κραταιός, παλαιοί; 2. propar-



oxytone, βέβαιος, βίαιος, γύναιος, δέλαιος, δίκαιος, μάταιος; and 3. properispomenon, γραιός for γεραίός.

**379. NOTE 1.**—*Oxytones.* Cf. Arc. 37. 4; 42. 28–44. 5: Ἀκμάος, Æolic for ἀκμαῖος, is so written in Grammat. Meermann p. 661, ed. Schäfer: ἀλαιός (?) = ἀλαός: ἀλαιός = παλαιός, Æschyl. Frag. 425 ed. Didot, should probably be ἀλεός: ἀραιός = ὁ μὴ πυκνός, Arc. 44. 5, but ἀραιός from ἀρά is regular: Ἀχαιός, Arc. 43. 19: βαλαιός, Hesych.: γεραιός, Theog. Can. 52. 17: γηραιός, Arc. 44. 4, but the compound καταγήραιος, if indeed a genuine form, seems to be proparoxytone: δηναίος, E. M. 417. 29: ἡβαιός, E. M. 417. 29: Ἡραῖος, Schol. Ven. A. 301: κραταιός, Arc. 44. 5; Theog. Can. 52. 17: παλαιός (παλαιόρ or παλεόρ, Doric, Aristoph. Lys. 988); Arc. 43. 27; Herod. π. μ. λ. 4. 19.

**380. NOTE 2.**—*Proparoxytones.* Ἀγέλαιος, common: ἀγελαῖος, belonging to the herd, Eust. 1752. 61: ἀγελαῖος μὲν, ὁ ἐξ ἀγέλης· ἀγέλαιος δὲ κατὰ τοὺς παλαιούς. προπαροξυτόνως ὁ ἀμαθής, thus also Suid. and others; this distinction is to be found in many of the grammarians, but probably it has little or no foundation in fact; ἀγελαῖος is best in both significations. An equally vain distinction between ἀγόραιος ὁ πονηρὸς καὶ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένος and ἀγοραῖος ὁ ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενος is also drawn by some authors: ἀγόραιος, in foro educatus: ἀγοραῖος, forensis, Philop. According to Ammon.: ἀγόραιος, ἐὰν προπαροξυτόνως, σημαίνει τὸν πονηρὸν τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τεθραμμένον· ἐὰν δὲ προπερισπωμένως σημαίνει τὸν ἐν ἀγορᾷ τιμώμενον. According to Zonar. 19: ἀγοραῖος προπερισπωμένως, οἱ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἀναστρεφόμενοι ἄνθρωποι: ἀγόραιος δὲ προπαροξυτόνως, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ ἡ ἀγορὰ τελεῖται: ἀγοραῖος in both meanings is the best and most usual accent: Ἀιγαῖος, for this Αἴγαιος is said to be found, though very rarely; see Lob. Ajax 219: Ἀμφίβαιος, a name of Neptune, is of course a compound: βέβαιος, Arc. 44. 3; Theog. Can. 53. 24: βίβλαιος (?) Chærob. E. 136. 22: βίαιος, Theog. Can. 53. 9; Chærob. E. 60. 3: γύναιος, Hom.: δέλαιος, Arc. 43. 14; Theog. Can. 52. 25: δίκαιος, Chærob. E. 60. 3; E. M. 198. 54: κεφάλαιος is given in the lexicons as proparoxytone, but it seems somewhat doubtful whether it occurs as an adjective: ληθαῖος, this is proparoxytone in Orph. Lith. 195, *H. D.*, but probably is an error: Ἀναῖος, Theog. Can. 53. 3; λύαια (*sic*) παύσιμα, Theog. Can. 22. 2: μάταιος, Arc. 44. 2; Theog. Can. 53. 24: μέσαιος is doubtful for μεσαῖος, cf. Athen. 95 A. *ibiq.* Schweigh.: ρούσαιος, Georg. Cedren. p. 19, *H. D.*; probably false for ρούσιος: τύχαιος (?) τυχαῖος is a better accent: χάῖος is regular as a proparoxytone, since αἰ does not form a diphthong.

## -ΕΙΟΣ.

**381.** Adjectives in εἰος retract the accent, as Αἰδάντειος, Ἀλεξάνδρειος, βασιλείος, βρότειος, γέγειος,, δεσπότης, δούλειος, ἔτειος, ἡμετέριος, θεῖος, θήρειος, Ἰππάρχειος, Κεῖος, Κρήτειος, λείος, λύκειος, Ὀμήρειος, πλείος, Τεῖος, τέλειος, χήνειος, χρεῖος, χρύσειος; except 1. properispomenon, ἀγρείος, ἀνδρείος, ἀστείος, Ἀργεῖος, ἀχρεῖος, *Homeric*, ἄχρειος, *Attic* Βακχείος, γυναικεῖος, ἐλεγείος, ἐταιρείος, ἡβείος, Ἥλειος, θεμιστεῖος (and θεμιστεῖος), Καδμείος, λοχείος, μαντεῖος, μουσεῖος, νυμφεῖος, ὀθνεῖος, οἰκεῖος; 2. oxytone, ἀφνειός, φατειός, with θαμειός and ταρφεῖος.

**382. NOTE 1.**—*Properispomena.* Cf. Arc. 37. 16; Lob. Ajax 93. sqq.: ἀγρείος, E. M. 13. 24: ἀγχεῖος, Zonar. 21: Αἰαντεῖος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 is

a clerical error for Αἰάντειος, Arc. 45. 2 : αἰγείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2 seems to be always αἰγείος : ἀκατείος (?) Arc. 45. 6 ; Fix ap. H. D. suggests Ἐκατείος : ἀλείος, *cramped* ; also Dor. = Ἡλείος : ἀνδρείος, Eust. 217. 40 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 196. 1 ; Chærob. E. 123. 25 : ἀνθρωπέιος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it is always proparoxytone : Ἀργείος, Eust. 217. 40 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 20 : ἀρχείος (?) L. S. : ἀσπετίος, Theodos. Gramm. 73. 11 ; Chærob. E. 123. 24 : ἀχρείος, Homeric ; ἀχρειος, old Attic ; Eust. 217. 40 ; Schol. Ven. B. 269 ; A. G. Oxon. 2. 284. 19 ; Arc. 87. 6 : ἀχρειος τὸ κοινόν, ἀχρείος δὲ τὸ Ἀττικόν ; Chærob. E. 123. 25 merely mentions ἀχρείος : Βακχείος, Chærob. E. 123. 25 ; Theodos. Gram. 73. 11 : γιγαντείος (?) H. D. have γιγάντειος : γοργείος (?) H. D. have γόργειος only : γυναικείος, Arc. 45. 6 : δειρείος (?) Hesych. . Δηλείος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 288. 21 : δηρείος, E. M. 248. 31 : ἔρκείος, also ἔρκειος (which is the usual accent), Eust. 1930. 28 ; Schol. Ven. Φ. 471 : ἑταιρείος, Arc. 45. 6 ; Eust. 1930. 28 ; Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 198. 24, though some wrote ἑταίρειος : ἡθείος, Arc. 44. 8 ; E. M. 422. 21 ; so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : Ἡλείος, Arc. 44. 8 ; St. Byz. s. v. Ἥλις : Ἡρακλείος, Philop. : θεμιστείος, Schol. Pind. Olymp. 1. 18 ; Herodian wrote θεμιστείος, but usage made it properispomenon : θυννείος seems false for θύννιος, cf. Athen. 116 E ; Aristoph. Eq. 354 : ἱαμβείος only occurs as a neuter, ἱαμβεῖον, which is sometimes falsely written ἱάμβειον : ἱκνείος, an adjective (?), Hesych. : Καδμείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 173. 31 ; Theodos. Gramm. 73. 12 : Καρνεῖος, Callim. in Apoll. 71, or Κάρνειος, Schol. Theocr. 5. 83 ; Thucyd. 5. 75, etc., is Καρνεῖος in MS. of Hesych. : κυνείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 2, yet it seems to be always written κύνειος in the books ; it appears to be expressly made proparoxytone in A. G. Oxon. 1. 373. 15 : Λελεγείος (?) Pape : λοχείος, probably a false accent ; none of the passages quoted in the lexicons prove that the word is properispomenon : μαντείος, E. M. 248. 31 : μεγαλείος, Arc. 45. 6 : Μενανδρείος (?) the word is Μενάνδρειος in Lucian Amor. c. 43 : μουσειός (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 372. 6, which is quoted by H. D. for this accent proves nothing ; the word is proparoxytone in Eurip. Bacch. 410 : νομαδείος (?) and νομάδειος : νυμφείος, Anth. Pal. 7. 188. 7, but the word is proparoxytone, Anth. Pal. 7. 507. 3 : οἰκείος, Schol. Ven. Z. 518 : ὀξείος (?) : ὀχείος (?) : παιδείος, Arc. 44. 18, is proparoxytone in Plat. Legg. 747 B and elsewhere : Πανείος (?) H. D. have only Πάνειος, which is no doubt correct : παρθένιος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 918, but almost everywhere else it is παρθένιος : Περσεῖος (?) H. D. quote Eurip. Hel. 1480, which proves nothing ; the word is doubtless regular : Πηλείος (?) : πληγείος = παλαιός (?) Hesych. : πρασεῖος (?) Pollux 10. 42 : πρυτανείος, Arc. 45. 6 : σπονδείος, but Σπονδείος ; a proper name, Arc. 44. 17 : διασπώνδειος, Hermog. de Ideis, p. 231 = Tom. 2. p. 296. 8. ed. Spengel, is written διασπονδείος in Aristid. Quint. p. 48 ; H. D. : σπερμείος, H. D., almost certainly a mistake : Ταρπεῖος (?) H. D. : τυμβείος (?) L. S., but H. D. have only τύμβειος : φυλλείος (?) seemingly occurs only as τὸ φυλλεῖον : χορείος is quoted by H. D. from Ælian N. A. 2. 11 ; but there it is rightly proparoxytone, though it is χορεῖος in Athen. 618 C.

383. NOTE 2.—*Oxytones*. Ἀλειός = πένης, Hesych. : ἀμβλειός is an altogether erroneous form, destitute of any authority : ἀφνείος, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 174. 34 : θαμείος, Aristarchus ; θαμείος, Pamphilus ; S. V. A. 52 : ὀλειός = ὀλοιός occurs in E. M. 622. 25 : ταμείος (?) : ταρφεῖος, Aristarchus ; ταρφεῖος, Pamphilus. ; S. V. A. 52 ; Dionys. Thrax derived θαμεία and ταρφεῖα from θαμῆς and ταρφῆς, but the accentuation of Aristarchus has been generally adopted, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 69 ; M. 158 ; T. 357 : φατειός, Arc. 44. 28.

#### -ΟΙΟΣ.

384. Dissyllables in *ιος* are oxytone, as γλοιός, δοιός, κροιός,

σμοίος, σκοίος; except the interrogative pronominals, as ποίος (κοίος), which, together with τοίος, οίος, οἶος, and polysyllables, are properispomena, as άλλοίος, αἰδοίος, παντοίος, ἑτεροίος; except δλοιός oxytone, and ὁμοίος, γελοίος, which are proparoxytone in the later Attic.

385. NOTE.—Arc. 37. 11; 45. 8; Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 678. 16; E. M. 224. 40: οἶος, Arc. 37. 11: ποίος, of some kind, is oxytone, ποῖος, of what kind? properispomenon: ὁμοίος (?) Sicilian = κακός, Hesych.: γελοῖος: 'De accentu autem v. γελοῖος vel γέλοιος magna est veterum magistrorum dissensio. Apollon. De pronon. p. 323: οὐκ ἐξωμάλιστα τὰ τῶν διαλέκτων, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν Ἀττικῶν. Ὅμοιος καὶ γέλοιος προπαροξύνοντες φασιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐτὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια. Contra ap. Arcad. p. 45. 10, γελοῖος simpliciter inter properispomena enumeratur. Mæris, p. 109: Γέλοιον, βαρυτόνω, Ἀττικῶς γελοῖον, προπερισπωμένως, Ἑλληνικῶς. Quocum consentit Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 6 addito, ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή. Contra Etym. M. p. 224. 39, postquam ostendit adjectiva trisyllaba in oios properispomena esse, οἱ δὲ μεταγενέστεροι τῶν Ἀττικῶν, inquit, τὸ γελοῖος καὶ ὁμοῖος προπαροξύνουσιν, οὐκ εἴ γελοῖος λέγεται ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, γελοῖος δὲ ὁ γέλωτοποιός. Idem discrimen statuit Ammon. p. 36 et a plerisque statui tradit Eustath. p. 205 extr. ex Ælio Dionysio, qui tamen addiderat videri omnino veteres Atticos hujusmodi adjectiva ὁμοῖον ἐτοῖμον γελοῖον pronunciassent. In Etym. autem MS. Trajectino præceptum illud sic invertitur: Γέλοιος προπαροξυτόνω μὲν λέγεται ὁ γέλωποιός (sic), προπερισπωμένως δὲ ὁ γέλωτος ἄξιος, quam lectionem sequitur Thom. M. p. 185 nisi quod de neutro genere sic præcipit: Γελοῖον δὲ οὐδετέρως μόνον τὸ γέλωτος ἄξιον. Non minor in codd. scripturæ discrepantia est, modo γέλοιος modo γελοῖος exhibentibus: vid. Schneid. ad Plat. de Rep. vol. 2. p. 14. Ad hæc accedit tertia τόνωσις γελοῖος ejus memoriam Eustath. servavit p. 906. 51 (ex Philopono) et p. 1967. 24: Γελοῖος μὲν ὁ καταγέλαστος προπερισπωμένως, γελοῖος δὲ δρυτόνω ὁ γέλωτοποιός, et iisdem verbis Grammat. ap. Montef. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 470; qui quum pleraque omnia cum Suida communia habeat, non omittendum ap. Suidam non δρυτόνω legi sed προπαροξυτόνω, omninoque vereor ne oxytonum istud γελοῖος recentiorum errore sit grammaticorum, qui negligenter ad ultimum vocabuli syllabam retulissent quod antiquior aliquis dixerat primum δρυνεσθαι: quomodo Eustathius ipse loquitur p. 205 extr., L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: δλοιός, but δλοιός and δλώιος are regular: ὁμοῖος, old Attic: ὅμοιος, late Attic, Eust. 341. 17; 1817. 15; Theog. Can. 54. 3. In A. G. 678. 18 the latter is merely called Attic, as contrasted with the Homeric accent. According to Schweighæuser the best MSS. of Herodotus have ὁμοῖος: ἥριος, Hesych.: τραπέζιος, a Boeotian form, Theog. Can. 53. 30: ψοθοῖός, ὁ ἀκάθαρτος, Theog. Can. 53. 28.

## -ΥΙΟΣ.

386. Those in uios retract the accent, as πῆχυιος, τριπῆχυιος; except the oxytone γυῖος.

NOTE.—Ἰδυῖος (?) an old word = witness, Eust. 1154. 35; 1158. 20; 1570. 40, may perhaps be regarded as an adjective.

## -ΚΟΣ.

387. Adjectives in kos are oxytone, as βοεικός, γλανκός, Γραικός, γραμματικός, δαφνιακός, Δηλιακός, λαμβικός, Ἰλιακός, Κορινθιακός, κτητικός, κωμικός, λευκός, Λιβυκός, λογικός, Λυδιακός,

Πυθαγορικός, ροικός, φιλικός, φυσικός, χρονικός, ψυχικός; except 1. pronominals in *ικός*, which are paroxytone, as ἡλικός, πηλικός, τηλικός, ὀπηλικός (Arc. 52. 6): 2. ἄγροικος, ἄρεσκος, σόλοικος, which are proparoxytone: and 3. θρήσκος, σῶκος properispomena.

**388. NOTE.**—*Ἄγροικος* in all significations is proparoxytone in Attic according to Thomas Magister (quoted below); the Common dialect distinguished *ἀγροίκος* from *ἀγροικος*, but the evidence is so conflicting that it is impossible to say what exact meaning it assigned to each. ‘De accentu lites sunt inter Grammaticos . . . Zonar.: *Ἀγροίκος* ὁ ἀμαθής, *Ἄγροικος* ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ αἰλιζόμενος. Ammon.: *Ἀγροίκος* καὶ *ἀγροικος* διαφέρει, προπερισπωμένως μὲν ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ κατοικῶν, προπαροξυτόνως δέ, ὁ σκαῖος τοὺς τρόπους. “Ptol. Ascal. s. potius, qui antiquum nomen mentitur, recentioris ævi magistellus, ab Ammonio diversus abit § 7; *Ἀγροίκος* βαρύτονον, ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων *ἀγροίκος* δὲ προπερισπώμενον, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος. Secundum communem Gr. sermonis dialectum distinxit Noster, uti e Thoma M. licet æstimare: (*Ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν, παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπλῶς *ἀγροικος* δέ, ὁ ἰδιώτης καὶ ἀπαίδευτος: οἱ Ἀττικοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκοῦντος, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰδιώτου, καὶ ἀπαίδευτου καὶ ἀναισθήτου, προπαροξυτόνως *ἀγροίκος* λέγουσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης ἐν Πλούτῳ 705: Λέγεις *ἀγροικον* ἄρα σύ γ’ εἶναι τὸν θεόν; ἤγουν ἀναισθητόν. Καὶ πάλιν ἐν Νεφέλαις 46: Ἐπειτ’ ἔγρημα Μεγακλέους τοῦ Μεγακλέους Ἀδελφιδῆν, *ἀγροίκος* [?] ὦν, ἐξ ἄστεος ἤγουν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν). Judicium Jungermanni ad Poll. 9. 12, p. 982, certi quid de accentu vix proferri posse existimantis considerari inprimis meretur.” Valck. Eran. Philo: *Ἀγροίκος* βαρύτόνως, καὶ *ἀγροίκος*, προπερισπωμένως διαφέρει. *Ἀγροίκος* μὲν γάρ, ὁ γνώσεως ἄμοιρος, ἢ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ οἰκῶν *ἀγροίκος* δὲ προπερισπωμένως, ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἴσος τῷ ἄγριος. Lex. ap. Hermann, Gr. Gramm. 328: *Ἀγροίκος* ὁ ἐν ἀγροῖς διατρίβων, *ἀγροίκος* δὲ ὁ ἀπαίδευτος. Lex. Rhetor. post Phot. p. 664, Porson: *Ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἀμαθής *ἀγροίκος*, ὁ ἐν ἀγρῷ αἰλιζόμενος. Πλάτων δὲ τὸ ἐναντίον τούτου. Etym. Gudian.: *Ἀγροίκος* καὶ *ἀγροίκος*, διαφορὰ (1. διάφορὰ): *Ἀγροίκος* μὲν ὁ ἀμαθής καὶ ἀπαίδευτος *ἀγροίκος* δὲ ὁ μὴ ἡμερος, ἀλλ’ ἴσος (malim ἴσος τῷ c Philon.) ἄγριος ἢ ἐν ἀγρῷ διατρώμενος. Cfr. Eran. Philon. h. v.; Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀγρός.—Καὶ συνθέτως *ἀγροίκος* καὶ *ἀγροίκος*. Alia vid. ap. Kulenk. ad Ammon. p. 5 ed Lips; *Fix* ap. H. D.; the books are as inconsistent as the grammarians: *δαῦκος*, Hesych. . *θρήσκος* (?) cf. Theog. Can. 14. 31: *πέρκος* is a doubtful form for *περκνός*; in Arist. H. A. 9. 36. 1, quoted by L. S., it is a substantive, or at least is used as one: *μαίμαρκος* (?) Arc. 51. 12: *σόλοικος*, Arc. 51. 20: *σῶκος*, Philem. Lex. p. 85. § 213; Tyrannion oxytoned it to distinguish it from the proper name *Σῶκος*, Eust. 1197. 40; Arc. 50. 4 seems to imply that the adjective is oxytone, and yet in l. 23 he says that adjectives in *ωκος* are not oxytone: according to Schol. Ven. T. 72 *σῶκος* is the proper accent.

### -ΛΟΣ.

**389.** Adjectives in *λος* are oxytone, as *Αἰτωλός*, *ἄμαρτηλός*, *ἄπαλός*, *ἄπατηλός*, *δειλός*, *ἐσθλός*, *Θεσσαλός*, *Ἰταλός*, *καλός*, *ὀλός*, *ὀμαλός*, *πολλός*, *σιγηλός*, *στρεβλός*, *τραυλός*, *τυφλός*, *ὕψηλός*, *φειδωλός*, *χθαμαλός*, *χωλός*, *ψωλός*; except 1. *αἰδέελος*, *ἄλλος*, *ἄσύφηλος*, *ἀτάσθαλος*, *βέβηλος*, *δαίδαλος*, *δελέος*, *δῆλος*, *δοῦλος*, *εἵκελος*, (*θέσκελος*), *ἐκκηλος*, *ἐκπαγλος*, *ἐρύγμηλος*, *ἔωλος*, *ἰξalos*, *κάπηλος*, *κίβδηλος*, *κόβαλος*, *κοῖλος*, *κόλος*, *λάλος*, *μάχλος*, *ὀλος*,

οὔλος, πέτηλος, σαῦλος, and φαῦλος, which retract the accent: 2. paroxytone, αἰόλος with those in ἴλος and ὕλος, as αἰμύλος, γογγύλος, κωτίλος, ποικίλος, στρογγύλος, φίλος, but ἀήσυλος αἰσυλος, are proparoxytone, and παχυλός oxytone.

390. NOTE 1.—'Αείδελος, Arc. 55. 7: ἀΐδηλος is a compound adjective, and therefore proparoxytone: αἶθαλος, Nicand. Ther. 659: αἰκόλος (?) Hesych.: ἀκαλός, E. M. 44. 29, is sometimes ἀκαλος, but wrongly: ἄλλος, Schol. Ven. Π. 234; A. G. Oxon. I. 70. 11: ἀμάνδαλος, *Æolic*, Alcæus 97; *L. S.*: ἄρδαλος (?), *L. S.*; according to Arc. 54. 17 those in αλος with a long antepenultimate are proparoxytone, except Θεσσαλός, and the rule is generally true: βέβηλος, Theog. Can. 62. 2; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580: γάγγαλος (?) Hesych.: γοιδοῦλος and γοδοῦλος (?) Hesych.: δαίδαλος, Arc. 54. 19; E. M. 33. 33: δείελος; this is the usual accent, but according to Arc. 55. 4, τὸ δειελός, τὸ δειλανὸν ὀξύνεται: δαῦλος, Eust. 274. 24: δῆλος, Theog. Can. 61. 7; according to Schol. Ven. K. 466 it is a contraction of δέελος: δοῦλος, Arc. 53. 12: δύσκολος, a compound word: εἰκελος and ἴκελος, Arc. 55. 8: ἔκηλος; the grammarians say that those in ηλος with only two terminations are barytone, and they frequently are so: ἔκπαγλος is strictly a compound, and therefore regular; the same is the case with ἐξίτηλος and ἐρύγγηλος, which last Tyrannion made oxytone, but wrongly, Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; cf. E. M. 379. 20: εὐκηλος, Arc. 55. 13: ἔωλος, Arc. 57. 21; Chærob. E. 23. 15: ἥκαλος, E. M. 44. 32: ἡπίαλος (?) this is perhaps not an adjective: Θεσσαλός, St. Byz.: τὸ Θεττάλη δράμα Μενάνδρου βαρύνεται παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς εἰς ἰδιότητα τεθέν: ἔξαλος, Arc. 54. 19: ἱτήλος, Hesych.: καλός was paroxytone in *Æolic*, Eust. 1534. 20; and so is the barbarism καλάνι: κάπηλος, E. M. 379. 30; Arc. 55. 14: κίβδηλος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 291. 26; Schol. Ven. Σ. 580; Chærob. E. 116. 20: κόβαλος, generally used as a substantive, but in Aristophanes sometimes as an adjective: κοῖλος (*Æolic* κούλος), Joh. Alex. 6. 23; Schol. Ven. K. 134: κόλος, cf. Arc. 52. 16: λάλος, Arc. 52. 18: νενήλος is probably a compound: νύσταλος (?) : ξύσιλος, E. M. 737. 3: ὕλος, Arc. 52. 18, who holds that all dissyllables with a short penultimate are paroxytone, except ὀλός ὁ ὀλέθριος: οὔλος, Schol. Ven. K. 134; Arc. 53. 12: παῖπαλος (?) : πέμπελος ὁ παλαιός, Arc. 55. 8: πέταλος is perhaps rather a substantive than an adjective, though πετάλη may be regarded as its feminine: πέτηλος (?) Aratus 271; *H. D.*: πίαλος, Arc. 54. 24: πολύς, πολλή, πολύ keep the accent throughout on the last syllable: ράκελος (?) σκληρός, Hesych.: σαῦλος, cf. Arc. 53. 10: στράβαλος or στραβάλος, Hesych., where the last editor has rightly printed στραβαλός: φαῦλος, Arc. 53. 10.

391. NOTE 2.—*Paroxytones*. Αἰόλος, Arc. 56. 6: τὸ δὲ αἰόλος, εἶτε κύριον, εἶτε ἐπιθετον παροξύνεται; see above, § 282; the imaginary singular μεγάλος is also paroxytone, E. M. 553. 30; Chærob. E. 68. 24; Arc. 54. 19.

392. NOTE 3.—*Exceptions in ἴλος and ὕλος*. A. G. Oxon. I. 51. 17: Μῦτιλος (μυτιλλός) (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 21. 2) is apparently another and perhaps false form for μῆτυλος: αἰδύλος, Hesych., αἰδύλος, Suid., and αἰδύλος, Zonar.: αἰσυλος, Arc. 56. 12; this author strangely considers the word to be a compound of *ā* and σῶλω; ἀήσυλος is another form of the same: βαίκυλος (?) Hesych.: βέκυλος (?) : ἱτυλος, Schol. Theocr. 3. 7, quoted by *H. D.*: κούλος, see above, § 390: μῆτυλος, a Lacedæmonian word=ἔσχατος, Arc. 55. 23, is written μυτυλός in Hesych.: παχυλός, this strange accent is amply supported by the books, but I find no distinct statement about it in the grammarians.

## -ΜΟΣ.

393. Adjectives in *μος* throw back the accent, as *ἀγώγιμος*, *αἰρέσιμος*, *ἄλκιμος*, *ἄλώσιμος*, *βρώσιμος*, *γνώριμος*, *δίδυμος*, *ἐβδομος*, *ἐτήτυμος*, *νόμιμος*, *χρήσιμος*, *ὠφέλιμος*; except *ἄμός*, *θερμός*, *ἰταμός*, *μηδαμός*, *νεοχμός*, *ὄμός*, *οὐδαμός*, *σιμός*, *τομός*, *ὕμός* oxytone, and *ἐρήμος*, *ἐτοῖμος*, which are properispomena in old Attic, though they are regular, *ἐρημος*, *ἐτοιμος*, in later Attic.

394. NOTE.—*Ἄμός*, Dor. = *ἡμέτερος*, Arc. 59. 19; Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *ἐθελήμος*, Hesych. has *ἐθελήμως*, which implies *ἐθελήμος*, but the oxytone form is decidedly the best: *ἐπήτριμος*, for which Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote *ἐπητριμός*, Schol. Ven. Σ. 211: *ἐρήμος*, old Attic, *ἐρημος*, new Attic, Eust. 341. 12; 217. 45; 531, etc.; E. M. 374. 14; Arc. 61. 6; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 1: *ἐτοῖμος*, old Attic, *ἐτοιμος*, new Attic, Eust. 206. 1; 341. 12; 822. 5, etc.; Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 10: *θελεμός*, or *θελήμός*, E. M. 103. 48; Chærob. E. 57. 8; Arc. 61. 3: *θερμός*, Philop., see above, § 285: *ἰταμός*, Arc. 60. 15: *λαμός* (?) Hesych.: *μηδαμός* and *οὐδαμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 19: *νεοχμός*, cf. Arc. 58. 12: *ὄμός*, cf. Arc. 59. 21: *σανχμός* = *σαχός*, Hesych.: *τομός*, Arc. 59. 25, see above, § 285: *ὕμός* = *ὑμέτερος*, Apoll. de Pron. 144 A: *φαρυμός* (?) *τολημρός*, *θρασός*, Hesych.

## -ΝΟΣ.

395. (a) Adjectives in *ννος* and *ivos* retract the accent, except such as are derived from adverbs, or involve the idea of time, which are oxytone, as *ἀκάνθινος*, *ἀμπέλινος*, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *βύβλινος*, *γηθόσυνος*, *δεσπόσυνος*, *δουλόσυνος*, *ἐλεφάντινος*, *πέτρινος*, *ῥόδινος*, *ὑπέρινος*; but *πυκινός* from *πύκα*, *ἄδινός* (*ἄδην*), *ταχινός* (*τάχα*), *θαμινός* (*θαμά*), *μηδαμινός*, *οὐδαμινός*, *χθεσινός*, *ἐαρινός*, *τητινός*, *ἐσπερινός*, *ἡμερινός*, *θερινός*, *ὀπωρινός*, *περυσινός*, *χειμερινός*, *ὀψινός*, all involving the notion of time: the following are also oxytone, *ἀληθινός*, *δροσινός*, *πεδινός*, *ῥαδινός*, *φυζακινός*.

396. NOTE.—Cf. Theog. Can. 67. 23; E. M. 58. 53; Eust. 709. 52; Arc. 65. 9; Schol. Ven. N. 29: *ἄβρινός* (?) Hesych.: *ἀλευρινός* (?) H. D.: *ἀληθινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4; E. M. 58. 53; Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ἀνθινός* seems to be more frequently oxytone than proparoxytone, but that may be the work of editors; cf. Lob. Prol. 189: *δροσινός*, Hesych.; in Anth. Pal. 9. 570 the MS. has no accent: *ἐλάδινος*, sometimes falsely oxytone: *κάλινος* is sometimes found oxytone: *λεπτακινός*, *μηδαμινός*, and *οὐδαμινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23: *ποθινός* is but another form of *ποθεινός*, with the penultimate shortened for metrical reasons, Anth. Pal. 7. 403: *ῥαδινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *σκυλάκινος* is sometimes falsely oxytone: *τητινός*, A. G. 66. 17, is sometimes proparoxytone, but such an accentuation is false, as being contrary to analogy and express precept: *φυζακινός*, Theog. Can. 67. 23; Schol. Ven. N. 102: *φυζινός*, Chærob. A. G. Oxon. 2. 180. 4: *χήλινος*; ‘Vitiosum accentum *χηλινόν* notavit Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 201, rectum *χήλινον* qui nunc Polluci [7. 172] restitutus est, servavit Hesych. in gl. *Κεχήλωμαι*,’ H. D.: *ψυχινός* is false for *ψυχινός*; *Ἐλωρινή ὁδός* in Thucyd. 6. 70 should probably be *Ἐλωρίνη*.

397. (b) Those in *ivos* are properispomena, as *ἀγρωστίνος*, *ἀγχι-στίνος*, *λατίνος*, *προμνηστίνος*; except *λαρινός* oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 65. 19; on *λαρινός*, which was Herodian's accent, though others seem to have written *λάρινος*, see Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 924; on *ἀγρωστίνος*, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αγρός: 'Αλεξανδρίνος, St. Byz., elsewhere 'Αλεξανδρινός, cf. Diog. Laert. 7. 18.

398. (c) The remaining adjectives in *vos* are oxytone, as *ἀγανός*, *αἰδυνός*, 'Ασιανός, *ἐλεεινός*, *ἐραυνός*, *ἐρυμνός*, *εὐδιανός*, *ἡπεδανός*, *ἱκανός*, *καινός*, *κεδνός*, *κοινός*, *κραιπνός*, *οὔτιδανός*, *πελιδυνός*, *πετεινός*, *ποθεινός*, *πρυμνός*, *πυκνός*, *ρίγεδανός*, *ρίκνός*, *ρόδανός*, *σεμνός*, *σκοτεινός*, *στενός*, *στρυφνός*, *συχνός*, *ταπεινός*, *τερπνός*, *τιθηνός*, *Χριστιανός*, *ψεδνός*, *ψυχεινός*; except *βάσκανος*, *γόεδνος*, *δύστηνος*, *ξenos*, *ἱκμενος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *κλύμενος*, *λάγνος*, *λίχνος*, *μόνος*, *ξένος*, *πλάνος*, which retract the accent, and the properispomena, *ἐκείνος* (*κεῖνός* and *κῆνος*), *χαῦνος*.

399. NOTE.—'Αγανός, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 172: *αἰδυνός*, though oxytone, is in fact a compound word: *ἀκμηνός*, E. M. 49. 42: *ὁ δὲ 'Αρίσταρχος λέγει τὴν ἀκμηνον προπαροξυτόνως παρὰ τὴν ἀκμήν· Θέων δὲ δξύνεσθαι ἀξιοῖ, ὡς ἀγαθός· ἐνιοι δὲ προπερισπῶσιν*: Eust. 1944. 38: *ἀκμηνός* δὲ νῦν [i. e. Hom. Od. 23. 191] *δξύνεται· φασὶ γὰρ ὅτι 'Αρίσταρχος ἐνταῦθα μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ θάμνος ἀκμηνός, ὃ ἐστιν ἀκμὴν ἔχων τοῦ νεάζειν, ὠξυτόνῃσεν, ἐν δὲ 'Ιλιάδι ἐπὶ τοῦ δηλοῦντος τὸν νῆστιν ἐβαρυτόνῃσεν. ἔτεροι δὲ φασι, καὶ τὰ δύο προπαροξυτόνῃσαν*: *βλάνος*, Hesych.: *γόεδνος* seems to be the accent of the books, but by analogy it ought to be oxytone: *γρῶνος* (?) Lycoph. 631; 1280: *δύστηνος*, Theog. Can. 68. 1; Arc. 65. 8, is probably a compound: *ἐκείνος*, *κεῖνος*, and *κῆνος*, Arc. 179. 13: *ξenos*, cf. Arc. 111. 4: *ἱκμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *κλύμενος*, Arc. 64. 28: *λάγνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 2: *λίχνος* (?) is read by Seidler in *Æschyl. S. c. T.* 102, ed. Didot: *λίχνος*, Schol. Ven. Ξ. 351; Arc. 62. 7: *Μαριάνδυνος*, such was the *Æolic* accent, but the common one *Μαριανδυνός*, Eust. Dion. Per. 787; cf. Arc. 66. 3, and above, § 299: *μορφνός* = *σκοτεινός*, Suid.: as a substantive it varies, see above, § 292: *νώδυνος* is regular as a compound: *ὀλίσθανος* (?) Galen.: *ξένος* (Ion. *ξείνος*, *Æol.* *ξέννος*), Arc. 63. 15: *πέπανος* occurs as well as *πεπανός*, but the latter seems the more correct accent: cf. Arc. 64. 10; Lob. Prol. 183: *πλάνος*, Arc. 63. 12: *σκύδμαινος* (?) = *σκυθρωπός*, Hesych.: *τήνος*, Doric for *ἐκείνος*: *τοσσῆνος*, Doric for *τοσοῦτος*, Theocr. 1. 54: *χαῦνος*, Arc. 64. 8; for *βάσκανος*, *κάγκανος*, *κάρβανος*, *μόνος*, the books seem to be the only authorities.

#### -ΞΟΣ.

400. Adjectives in *ξος* are oxytone, as *διξός*, *λοξός*, *τετραξός*, *τριξός*, *φοξός*, *φριξός*, Arc. 66. 14.

#### -ΟΟΣ.

401. Those in *oos* retract the accent, as *ὄγδοος*, *σόςος*; except *θοός*, *όλοός*, oxytone: *ἀθρόος* and the multiplicatives in *πλοος*

are paroxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός, δεκαπλός. When synco-  
pated they become oxytone, as ἀπλός, διπλός.

**402.** NOTE.—Schol. Ven. M. 26. The numerals in πλος remain paroxytone even when compounded, as πενταπλός; but this does not seem to be the case with the compounds of such forms as ἀπλός, διπλός: e. g. we have διάδιπλος, cf. Eust. 890. 51; Arc. 42. 10: ἄγνοός (?) Hesych.: ἄθροός, ὁ συνηθροισμένος is distinguished by its accent from ἄθροος, ὁ ἀθόρυβος, Eust. 1387. 11; 1788. 36; Arc. 42. 13; Aristarchus aspirated the word, Eust. 966. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 439; contrary to rule, it is contracted into ἄθρους, not ἄθροῦς, Eust. 1447. 52, though Ptolemæus Ascalonites wished to write ἄθροῦς, in the accusative plural: ἀκοός, E. M. 51. 24: ζοός, though most wrote ζός, in which case Ptolemæus Ascalonites would have been justified in making ζῶς perispomenon; ζῶς is however condemned by Schol. Ven. E. 887; Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 31: διδ καὶ τὸ ζός παρ' Ἐπιχάρμῃ οἱ πλείους ἐβάρυναν, cf. E. M. 413. 30: θοός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 29: ὄγδοος, E. M. 615. 30: ὀλοός, and οὐλοός, Arc. 42. 21: σός, or σῶς, Schol. Ven. Σ. 887; E. M. 413. 30.

### -ΠΟΣ.

**403.** Adjectives in πος are oxytone, as αἰπός, γρυπός, λοιπός, χαλεπός, ποδαπός; except λίσπος.

NOTE.—It is doubtful whether the words ποδαπός, ἀλλοδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, ἡμεδαπός, τηλεδαπός, ἐχθοδοπός, παντοδαπός, ὀποδαπός, are compounds are not. See L. S. s. v. ποδαπός: they are all oxytone, Arc. 67. 7; A. G. Oxon. i. 369. 29: λίσπος, Apollonius appears to have written λισπός, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 848. cf. § 154, Ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος, Eust. 768. 48, ἀλιτρόπος, μικρόπος, τετράπος, ὠκύπος, are paroxytone, even when declined after the Second Declension, Schol. Ven. I. 105.

### -ΡΟΣ.

**404.** Adjectives in ρος are oxytone, as ἀκίρως, ἄβρως, ἀγαυρός, αἰσχυρός, ἀφανρός, βδελυρός, δροσερός, ἐχθρός, ἐχυρός, θαλερός, ἱερός, ἱλαρός, ἰσχυρός, θολερός, κρυερός, λαιψηρός, λιπαρός, λυπηρός, μιαρός, νεαρός, νωθρός, ξηρός, ξυηρός, ὀτρηρός, πενιχρός, πικρός, πνιγυρός, πυρρός, σκληρός, σοβαρός, τορός, τρυφερός, φοβερός, ψυχρός; except 1. comparatives and comparative forms, possessive pronouns, and numerals, definite or indefinite, in τερως, which are proparoxytone, as ἀβέλτερος, ἀμφότερος, ἀρπαγίστερος, βέλτερος, δασύτερος, δεύτερος, δημότερος, ἐκάτερος, ἐξέτερος, ἕτερος, μετεξέτεροι, μηδέτερος, πρότερος, φέρτερος, ὕστερος; 2. the following, which retract the accent, ἄκρος, βάρβαρος, γαῦρος, γλίσχρος, ἐλεύθερος, ἔταρος, ἥμερος, θοῦρος, κάρχαρος, κραῦρος, λάβρος, λάληθρος, λολίδωρος, μαῦρος, μέρμερος, μῶρος, Attic, νύκτερος, ὀλίγωρος, παῦρος, πέπειρος, σινάμωρος, ταλαίπωρος, ὑλακόμωρος, φλαῦρος, φλύαρος, χῆρος: in Attic πόνηρος and μόχθηρος are proparoxytone when they signify *wretched*; 3. properispomenon ἑταίρος. Ἀείσυρος and ἀήσυρος are regular if compounds.



405. NOTE.—'Αβληχρός, Heracleides Milesius barytoned it as a compound; Eust. 705; Schol. Ven. Θ. 178: ἀγανρός is oxytone, though, according to the Greek grammarians, a compound of γαῦρος, Eust. 1444. 10: ἀγλαυρος (?) Nicand. Ther. 441: αἰδρος, Hesych. is a compound: ἄκρος, Arc. 74. 6; but φαλακρός is oxytone, on which see below: ἀμανρός, Eust. 1444. 11: ἀμυδρός, according to Eust. 463. 41 it ought to be ἀμυδρος, but it is always and rightly oxytone: ἀμφότερος, Arc. 71: ἀφανρός, Eust. 1444. 11: βάρβαρος, Arc. 70. 12: βδέλυρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 15, but it is always oxytone in the books: παμβδελυρός: Aristoph. Lys. 969, is strange: γαῦρος, A. G. Oxon. 2. 355. 1; cf. Arc. 69. 19: τὰ εἰς ΡΟΞ δισύλλαβα τῇ ΑΥ διφθόγγῳ παραληγόμενα ἐπὶ ἐμφύχων τιθέμενα βαρύνεται, φλαῦρος, σαῦρος, καῦρος ὁ κακός: γλίσχρος, Arc. 74. 2, is often oxytone in MSS: δαῖρος or δαιρός, *burning, caustic*; the ancients themselves were in doubt which was the proper accent, Arc. 69. 17; Theog. Can. 70. 20: δεξιτέρος, Arc. 71: δεύτερος, Arc. 70. 22: δημότερος, a comparative from δῆμος used adjectively, St. Byz. s. v. Δῆμος: δίκρος is only another form of the compound adjective δίκροος or δίκρους: ἐάρτερος, Nicand. Ther. 380: ἔλλερος, Eust. 635. 5; Arc. 123. 1: ἔτερος, Arc. 70. 27: ἑταῖρος, Theog. Can. 71. 4; Arc. 72. 18: ἡμέτερος, Arc. 179. 24: θούρος, Arc. 70. 4: ἡμερος: κάρχαρος, A. G. Oxon. 1. 55. 19: καῦρος, Arc. 69. 21: κοῦρος, Arc. 70. 4; Schol. Ven. B. 153: λάβρος, or, as it is incorrectly written by late authors, λαῦρος: λῆρος, Schol. Ven. B. 599; Arc. 68. 10; see § 312: λοιδορος, also a substantive: μαῦρος = ἀμανρός, Arc. 69. 22; μέτερος, Æolic = μέτριος: μόχθηρος, Attic, Eust. 341. 12; Arc. 71. 16; but except in that dialect and in Æolic, if it has the word, it is oxytone; in the books it seems to be commonly oxytone in all senses; Ammon. p. 95: μοχθηρός μὲν γὰρ δρυτώνως, ὁ τὰ ἦθη πονηρός. λέγουσι δὲ ἀπλῶς τὰ φαῦλα καὶ μοχθηρὰ... μόχθηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος; Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος [ἀεὶ] οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ δρύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίνῃ: according to Trypho ap. Ammon. 116, the word was proparoxytone in Attic, because that dialect has a tendency to throw the accent back; Eust. 341. 14: πᾶν γὰρ εἰς ΡΟΞ λήγον παρώνυμον, παρεσχηματιζόμενον τοῖς γένεσιν, δρύτονόν ἐστι καθ' Ἡρωδιανόν. διό, φησιν, εἰ καὶ πόνηρος μὲν καὶ μόχθηρος βαρυτώνως ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιπόνων καὶ ὑπομενετικῶν, πονηρός δὲ καὶ μοχθηρός ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ ψυχὴν φαύλων, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο οὐκ εὔ. εἰ γὰρ πόνος καὶ μόχθος τὰ πρωτότυπα, εὐλόγως πονηρός καὶ μοχθηρός τὰ τοῖσι παρακείμενα, καὶ διαφόρων ἔχγται σημασιῶν, ἵνα ἡ ἀνάλογα τῷ κάματος καματηρός, ὀλισθος ὀλισθηρός, βλάβη βλαβερός, κράτος κρατερός: μῶρος, afterwards μωρός, Eust. 1749. 37; Arc. 69. 13: μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς, Schol. Plat. Lach. 197 A; cf. Theog. Can. 79. 9; some assigned a different meaning to each accent: 'Accentum adjectivi qui in libris modo in priori modo in altera, grammatici Atticos in illa ponere consentiunt, ut Suidas: Μῶρος παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς προπερισπᾶται: Arc. 69. 13: Μωρός καὶ μῶρος Ἀττικῶς: Eust. II. 245. 37: Μήρος μῶρος παρ' Ἀττικοῖς, ὁ παρὰ τοῖς ὕστερον δρυτώνως μωρός: Od. 1447. 56: Τὸ δὲ μωρός πάλαι ποτὲ ὀρθῶς εἶχε προπερισπᾶσθαι (quibus addit exx. hujus accentus)... ὕστερον δὲ συνεξέδραμε τῷ πωλώρος θυρωρός καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις, quæ repetit 1749. 39; Μωρός vero scriptum in Etym. M. p. 593. 12; Photius: Μωρός' ἐνιοι τὴν πρόσκαιρον εὐθείαν προπερισπᾶμενος, τὴν δὲ κακίαν δρυτώνως' οἱ δὲ ἀπλῶς προπερισπᾶσι' σύγκειται δὲ κατὰ στέρησιν τῆς ὥρας.' H. D.: νέωρος, Arc. 72. 14: νωίτερος, Arc. 179. 23: ὀλίγωρος, Arc. 72. 15, belongs to the compound adjectives: ὕμπος, said to mean *blind* in the Cumæan dialect; cf. Schol. Lycoph. 422: πέπειρος, Arc. 71. 21, fem. πέπειρᾶ, Draco p. 79. 20: πέριπος, Arc. 70. 13; perhaps a compound: πηρός, Schol. Ven. B. 599: πηρόν ὡς χρηστὸν κατ' ὀφείαν τάσιν παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ' παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς πῆρον ὡς λῆρον: according to Hesychius: πηρόν, ἐστερημένον τῆς φωνῆς. ἐνεδν δέ, πεπηρωμένον καὶ βεβλαμμένον αὐτοῦ τὴν διάνοιαν τὸν ἐνεδν καὶ ἄφωνον, προπερισπᾶμένους δὲ τὸν τυφλόν: πονηρός, Arc. 71. 16: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι τὸ πόνηρος καὶ μόχθηρος ἀεὶ οἱ

Ἄττικοι ἀντὶ τοῦ δξύνειν προπαροξύνουσιν, ὅταν τὸν ἐπίμονον [leg. ἐπίπονον] καὶ ἐπίμοχθον σημαίῃ: Ammon. p. 116: Πόνηρον βαρυτονούμενον ὡς σόλοικον, καὶ Πονήρον δξυτονούμενον ὡς κυδοιμόν, φασὶ διαφέρειν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς: ὁμοίως μόχθηρον καὶ μοχθηρόν. Πονήρως γάρ ἐστιν δξυτόνως ὁ κακοήθης: Πόνηρος δὲ ὁ ἐπίπονος: Trypho ap. eund. condemns the distinction as absurd, though, no doubt, *πωνήρως* was proparoxytone in Attic, cf. Eust. 341. 12; A. G. Oxon. i. 372. 29: ὁ κατὰ ψυχὴν δξυτόνως, ὁ δὲ κατὰ σῶμα προπαροξυτόνως: καὶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι τὸ θηλυκὸν πονήρα:

καὶ μὴ πονηρούς, ᾧ πονήρα, προξένει·

τὸ μὲν πρότερον δξύνοντες, τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς προμνηστρίας τὸ δεύτερον βαρυτονούντες: *ράρος*, Suid. seems to make this *Æolic* word an adjective = *ισχυρός*, as well as a substantive, cf. Hesych. s. v. and Arc. 200. 22: *σινάμωρος*, probably a compound: *σκόλυβρος*, Suid.: *στεῖρος*, Manetho i. 125; *H. D.*; but the feminine *στεῖρα* (sc. *βοῦς*) is the only common form of the word: *συνάμωρος* is false for *σινάμωρος*: *σφαῖρος*, Empedocles ap. Simplic. in Arist. Phys. 425 b. 2 ed. Berolin.: *σφέτερος*, Schol. Ven. A. 280; Arc. 179. 24: *ταλαίπωρος*, perhaps a compound: for *τιμάωρος* and *τιμωρός* see Compound Adjectives: *ὕλακόμωρος*, perhaps a compound: *ὕμέτερος*, Arc. 179. 24: *ὑστερος*, Arc. 70. 22: *φαλακρός*, Arc. 74. 21; some consider this to be a compound, like *δείλακρος*, but Lobeck, Par. 42, thinks it a simple word, and the accent confirms his view: *φλαῦρος* (for which *φάυρος*, Hesych., seems to be a false form), Arc. 69. 21: *φλύαρος*, Arc. 70. 18; cf. Draco 95. 26; this is rather a substantive than an adjective, and sometimes is wrongly oxytone; thus also *φλυαῶς* for *φλυάρας*: *χείμαρρος*: 'De accentu formæ trisyllabæ in casibus in os, on, vel oi exeuntibus dissenserunt grammatici, quorum opiniones Eustath. p. 496, præeunte partim schol. vet. ad Il. Δ. 452, exposuit: *ιστέον* δὲ ὅτι γενικὸν μὲν ὄνομα τὸ ποταμοῖ, εἰδικὸν δὲ τὸ χείμαρροι, καὶ ὅτι τὸ χείμαρροι, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡρωδῶρου φαίνεται, Πτολεμαῖος μὲν δ' Ἀσκαλονίτης, παροξύνει ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ χειμάρρους, ἵνα φέρῃ τὸν τόνον τῆς ἐνικῆς εὐθείας. Νικίας δὲ προπαροξύνει πιθανώτερον ἐκ τοῦ χειμάρρους, ἵνα ἔχῃ συγκοπὴν ἐκ τοῦ χειμάρροισι . . . ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἑτεροῖόν τι λέγει ἐν οἷς φησὶν ὅτι χειμάρρους ῥητέον σὺν τῷ υ, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς τινες χείμαρρος: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ους ἀπλὰ κατὰ τὴν σύνθεσιν φυλάσσει τὸ υ, οἶον νοὺς σύν-νοὺς . . . οὕτω γοῦν καὶ ῥοὺς χειμάρρους. Ὅμηρος χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφι καὶ πάλιν χειμάρροισι, ἀλλ' οὐ χείμαρροι ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ φασιν. Ὡς γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίνους ἀλκίνοισι, οὕτω καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ χειμάρρους χειμάρροισι: quibuscum comparandæ aliæ annotationes Eustathii, p. 525. 31; 858. 38; 925. 10; ' *H. D.*: *χείμερος* (?) Arat. 1084, or *ρός*, Hesych.: *χέρρος* or *χέρσος*; on the latter word, see Arc. 76. 3: *χῆρος*, Arc. 135. 20.

## -ΣΟΣ.

406. Adjectives in *σος* are oxytone, as *βλαιοσός*, *δισσός*, *λίσσός*, *περισσός*, *σός*, *τιθασός*, *τρισσός*, *ῥυσός*; except *βάνανσος*, *μέθυσος* proparoxytone; *ἴσος*, *μέσος*, the interrogative *πόσος* and its correlatives, are paroxytone.

NOTE.—*Ἀγασός*, Dor. = *ἀγαθός*: *βάνανσος*, Arc. 76. 21, usually considered to be a compound: *γανυτός* = *κυρτός*, it was not known whether this word used by Hippocrates was oxytone or properispomenon, Galen vol. 18. pars. 2<sup>a</sup>. p. 519, ed. Kühn.: *ἴσος*, Attic, Arc. 75. 4: or Epic *ἴσος*; the later Epic poets use both forms, but prefer the Attic: *μέθυσος* (*μέθυσος* in Arc. 78. 2 is an error): *μέσος* and *μέσος*, Arc. 75. 4: *πόσος* and correlatives, Arc. 75. 4: *ὀπόσος*: *ῥσος* (*ῥσος*), Arc. 75. 5: *τόσος* (*τόσος*), Arc. 75. 5: *χέρρος*, Arc. 76. 3.

-ΤΟΣ.

407. Adjectives in τος are oxytone, as ἀγῆτος, αἰσθητός, ἀριθμητός, βασιλευτός, Βοιωτός, γελαστός, διδακτός, δυνατός, ἐθιστός, ἐλετός, ἐλικτός, κινητός, κλειτός, λεκτός, λιτός, λυτός, μισθωτός, ὀρατός, ὀρεκτός, πεπτός, ῥητός, τριπτός, χρηστός, χυτός, χωριστός, φθιτός; except 1. ordinal numerals, superlatives and superlative forms, which retract the accent, as πρῶτος, τρίτος, πέμπτος, ἕκτος, δέκατος; ἄριστος, ἔσχατος, λῶστος, μέσματος, νέματος and νῆτος, ὀλίγιστος, πλείστος, πύματος, ῥᾶστος, ὠκύματος; numerals in στος, even though ordinals, are regular, as ὀλιγοστός, πολλοστός, εἰκοστός, τριακοστός, πεντηκοστός; 2. those in κοτος, as ἀλλόκοτος, νεόκοτος, παλίγκοτος, ὑπέρκοτος, together with the following, also draw back the accent, ἕκατος, ἕκαστος, ἡλέματος, ἡλίβατος, κασίγνητος, λήϊτος and λῆτος, πάχετος, τηλύγετος; 3. the pronominal οὔτος and its compounds are properispomena, as τηλικούτος, τοιούτος, τοσοὔτος; πόστος and ὀπόστος are paroxytone.

408. NOTE.—Cf. Arc. 78. 6–84. 12; Eust. 971. 57; Chærob. E. 2. 12; 110. 22; 133. 4: Ἀλλόκοτος, etc., together with αἶητος, Schol. Ven. Σ. 410, and ἄητος, Arc. 82. 6, ἡλίβατος, τηλύγετος, are compounds, and therefore regular; they are merely mentioned here for convenience: δύστος ὁ δύστηνος, Arc. 80. 3: κασίγνητος was made oxytone by some when used as an adjective, Schol. Ven. I. 563: κονδίτος (?) = *conditus*, like λαῖτος, *lætus*, Hesych., cf. Arc. 78. 10, have a Latin accent: νέματος, *uttermot*, is proparoxytone as an irregular superlative form, but νεατός, *fallowed*, is oxytone: πάχετος, Hom. Od. 8. 187: πέρατος is false for περατός, Arc. 81. 7: on οὔτος, Arc. 84. 7: ἕκαστος, Arc. 83. 27: πόστος ἐκ τοῦ πόσατος, Arc. 80. 3.

-ΥΟΣ.

409. Adjectives in υος (αυος, ουος) are oxytone, as ἀγαυός, ἀκουός; except αὔος properispomenon, and κρήγυος proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 45. 15: Αἶγυος, St. Byz.: αὔος, this was the accentuation of Ptolemæus and Herodian: Νicias made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. M. 137; Arc. 37. 8 is corrupt.

-ΦΟΣ.

410. Those in φος are oxytone, as κυφός, κωφός, σκνιφός, σομφός, σοφός; except ἄργυφος, κοῦφος, στέριφος, φλήναφος, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἄργυφος, Arc. 84. 24: κίδαφος (?) Hesych.: κοῦφος, Arc. 84. 21: λέμφος, Eust. 1761; Ammon. 87; Phot. Lex., is oxytone in Hesych.; but perhaps it ought not to be considered an adjective: στόμφος and στόμβος are substantives in accent, and perhaps in sense: φλήναφος; cf. Arc. 84. 22.

## -ΧΟΣ.

411. Adjectives in *χος* are oxytone, as *δολιχός*, *μοναχός*, *πτωχός*; except *ἀγέρωχος*, *ἀδόλεσχος*, *ἥσυχος*, *κύμβαχος*, *μείλιχος*, *νηπίαχος*, *τάριχος*, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Arc. 84. 28: *ἀγέρωχος* and *ἀδόλεσχος* are really compounds and regular: *ἡπίαχος* (?): *Ἰακχος* (?) Eurip. Cycl. 69: *μείλιχος*, Theog. Can. 76. 25: *ῥοσσιχος* is *ὄσσιχος* in Theocr. 4. 55, and in Hesych.: see above, § 334: *πύριχος*, Theocr. 4. 20; see H. D. s. v.: *τάριχος*, Theog. Can. 76. 25, is both a neuter substantive of the Third Declension, a masculine of the Second, and perhaps an adjective.

## -ΨΟΣ.

412. Adjectives in *ψος* are oxytone, as *γαμφός*, *κομφός*.

NOTE.—Arc. 85. 10: *Αἰαψος* ὁ ποικίλος, Suid.

## -ΩΟΣ and -ΩΙΟΣ.

413. Those in *φος* and *ως* are properispomena, as *ἀθῶος*, *αἰδῶος*, τὰ Ἀλῶα, *ἀνδρῶος*, *ἀρκτῶος*, *ἡῶος*, *κερδῶος*, *μητρῶος*, *Μινῶος*, *ὀρεσκῶος*, *σῶος*; except *ζῶος*, *παρῶος*, and *Τρῶος* oxytone.

414. NOTE.—See Arc. 38. 7; 87. 12; E. M. 26. 20; 29. 25; Chærob. E. 118. 20: *ἀθῶος*, Eust. 218. 3: Ζεὺς Ἀθῶος προπαροξυτόνως ὁ ἐν τῷ Ἀθῷ τιμώμενος μετὰ προσγραφῆς τοῦ ι πρὸς διαστολήν τοῦ ἀθῶος ὁ ἀζήμιος: Eust. 358. 41; St. Byz. s. v. Ἀθως τὸ τοπικὸν Ἀθως χωρὶς τοῦ ι, καὶ Ἀθῶους, τοὺς ἐνοικούντας, τὸ δὲ δηλοῦν τὸ ἀζήμιον προπερισπᾶται καὶ διὰ τοῦ ι, ἐκ τῆς θωῆς: cf. E. M. 26. 20: not an unfair specimen of the contradictions which are scattered broadcast over the pages of Greek grammarians; the different accent of the two words is probably their invention; as to the ι subscriptum, there can be little doubt that it ought to be written, for *ἀθῶος* = *ἀθῶιος*; according to Eust. 953. 45, this was by some written *ἀθῶος* (sic): *ζῶος*, Arc. 38. 9: *παρῶος* also occurs in the forms *πάρῶος* and *παρῶος*: it is difficult to say which is right: *Τρῶος*, see above, § 339.

## -ΟΥΣ.

415. Simple adjectives in *ους* are perispomena, as *ἀλουργοῦς*, *ἀργυροῦς*, *ἐρεοῦς*, *χρυσοῦς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 6; 126. 4. The accent of those in *ους* = *oos* or *eos* is irregular, e.g. *ἀργύρεος* ought to form *ἀργύρους*, but does not; cf. Chærob. C. 160. 35; Philon. Lex. p. 30. § 79.

## III. COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES.

416. In determining the accent of compound words, the Greek grammarians lay considerable stress on the distinctions which they draw between Synthesis, Parasynthesis, and Parathesis. Retraction of the accent was held to be characteristic of Synthesis, and the retention of it a distinctive mark of

Parasynthesis and Parathesis. It cannot be denied that these distinctions have a foundation in fact, but the plan of the present work compels us to neglect them, for they involve a whole theory of Greek etymology, and require that we should be able to determine correctly the pedigree of every compound word, which is a feat considerably less easy than it appears to be. Moreover they introduce needless difficulties into the subject. A modern will find it hard, and perhaps impossible, to say why *νεόδοδος* is a synthetic and *λυραοιδός* a parasynthetic compound: not indeed that any one should be branded as a grammatical sceptic who altogether doubts the fact, though in so doing he flies in the face of Apollonius the Crabbed. Who can explain why *κέρτομος* is proparoxytone and *καρτόμος* or *λατόμος* paroxytone? In determining the accent of such words as these Synthesis and Parasynthesis will be of little avail. They can never teach us the accent when it is doubtful, though they may account for it when known, or rather they may reveal to us the opinions formed by Greek philologists a thousand years ago concerning the genealogy of this or that word; whatever may be the interest which their opinions on such matters ought to excite, it must be confessed that they are often wrong, and hardly ever of the slightest use. For these, as well as for other reasons which need not be stated, the accentuation of compounds, like that of other words hitherto discussed, has been made to rest on merely empirical rules, which, objectionable as they are from the scientific point of view, may still be tolerated on the score of utility. Precepts based upon considerations of what ought to be have no doubt much to recommend them, only the misfortune is, that in grammar, as elsewhere, people have resolved to sanction what ought not to be.

417. NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. p. 330. 4: *πᾶν μέρος λόγου συντεθὲν καὶ εἰς ἕτερον σχῆμα μεταπεπρωκὸς οὐκ ἐστὶ σύνθετον, παρασύνθετον δέ. ἐνθεν οὖν καὶ αἱ τάσεις τῶν τε ἀπλῶν καὶ τῶν δοκούντων συνθέτων εἶναι τὸν αὐτὸν ἐπέχουσι τόνον [τόπον?], ἐπεὶ τὰ ἀπλὰ καὶ παρασύνθετα μᾶς ἔχεται ἀναλογίας, ὥς δείκνυται ἐν τῷ Περὶ Σχημάτων. σύνθετον γοῦν φαμέν τὸ ἐξ ὀξυτόνου εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν μετεληλυθός, ἐπὶ τῶν εἰς ος πάνσοφος, νεόδοδος. παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ μὴ ἀναβιβάσαν τὸν τόνον καθὼ οὐδὲ συνετέθειτο, συνθέτω δὲ βήματι παρέκειτο, τῷ ἑπακούω τὸ ἀγορῆς ἑπακούον ἔοντα, τῷ λυραοιδῶ λυραοιδός, μεσφῶδῳ μεσφῶδός: Apoll. de Synt. p. 324. 23: ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἔχει τὸ ἰδίωμα τῆς παραθέσεως τὸ συντηρεῖν τοὺς τόνους: Apoll. de Synt. p. 328. 15: τό γε μὴν ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον ἰδίον ἐστὶ συνθέσεως: Choerob. C. 477. 21: παρασύνθετον δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ συνθέτου γιγνόμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντίγονος συνθέτου γίνεταί τὸ ἀντιγονίζω παρασύνθετον: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 109; O. 309; Choerob. E. 78; E. M. 37. 11; 694. 43; 131. 32: 269. 3; Arc. 85. 21;*

86. 16, etc. He who is interested in this subject will do well to read with care Lobeck's dissertation, *De Parathesi et Scriptura hyphen*, reprinted in *Lob. Path.* i. 543-632.

418. Compound substantives throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἡμίθεος* (θεός), *θεόταυρος* (ταῦρος), *ιερόδουλος* (δούλος), *σύνδουλος*; *ἱππίατρος*, *κτηνίατρος*, *λογίατρος* (ιατρός); *ἵπποπόταμος* (ποταμός); *λαγώπυρος*, *λευκόπυρος*; *λακκόπλουτος*, *λευκόνουτος*, *λογέμπορος*; *μαλακόκισσος*, *ὀρθόκισσος*, *ῥοδόκισσος*, *χαμαίκισσος*; *μελαναίετος*, *ὑψαίετος*, *χρυσαίετος*; *μέσσαυλος*, *μεσσέγγυος*, *μεσόνειος*, *μετακόδουλοι*, *μητροπάρθενος*; *μικρόνησος*, *χερσόνησος*; *ξύλολως*, *ξύλοσπογγος*, *ὀμόγαμβροι*, *ὄναγρος*, *ὄρελχαλκος*, *παρανύμφιος*, *περίνεος*, *περίναιος*, *πρόβλαστος*, *πρόπυργος*, *πρόραχος*, *ρίγοπύρετος*, *ῥφορμος*, *πεζέταιροι*, *σύαγρος*, *βούτραγος*, *ἀνάρρους*, *ἔκπλοος*, *μέθοδος*, *Μενέλαος*, *ἄλιτυρος*, *θείουος*, *πλαγίαυλος*, *Ἑλλήσποντος*, *Προκόννησος*, *ἡμιόβολος*, *λεόπαδρος*; except 1. oxytones with a long penultimate in *μος*, which remain oxytone, as *τιναγμός*, *ἀνατιναγμός*, *αὐτοαριθμός*, *ἐπισυρμός*, *ἐπισπασμός*, *διορκισμός*, *μετασφαιρισμός*; though compounds in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος* follow the general rule, as *κατάδεσμος*, *κυνόδεσμος*, *βούσταθμος*, *ἐπίσταθμος*; 2. those in *ισκος* which remain paroxytone, as *φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος*; 3. those the last factor of which is one of the verbal terminations enumerated below under Verbal Adjectives, as *ἀγορανόμος*, *ἀρχιευνουῆχος*, *ἀσπιδοποιός*, *βουκόλος*, *γεωμόρος*, *γεωργός*, *δημιουργός*, *ἐργολάβος*, *ζωγράφος*, *ἡμεροδρόμος*, *κηπουρός*, *κυνηγός*, *μυρεψός*, *νεωκόρος*, *οἰνοχός*, *σκυτοτόμος*, *σοροπηγός*, *στρατηγός*, *συφορβός*, *τραγῶδός*, *τυμβωρύχος*. To avoid useless repetition, all such substantives are included amongst the Verbal Adjectives. *Ἀρτοπόπος* and *οἰσοφάγος* are both paroxytone, and somewhat remarkable.

419. NOTE 1.—*Compounds in μος*. The following are the chief compounds ending in *δεσμος* and *σταθμος*: *Ἀνάδεσμος*, cf. *Arc.* 103 (p. 117. 15 Schmidt); but *ἀναδεσμός* also occurs, though the authority for it is not great; *ἀπόδεσμος*, *Pollux* 7. 66: *γονατόδεσμος*, *διάδεσμος*, *ἐνδεσμος*, *Diosc.* 3. 97, *ἐπίδεσμος*, *ἐρωτόδεσμος*; *ζυγόδεσμος*, *Themist. Orat.* 2. p. 30 B; this is generally neuter *ζυγόδεσμον*; *καρπόδεσμος*, *κροκόδεσμος*, *κατάδεσμος*, *Plat. Rep.* 364 C: *κεφαλόδεσμος*, *Schol. Æschyl. Supp.* 115: *κυνόδεσμος*, *μαστόδεσμος*, *περίδεσμος*, *προεπίδεσμος*, *Lob. Phryn.* 293: *σκελόδεσμος*, *στηθόδεσμος*, *Pollux* 7. 66: *στρωματοδέσμος*, *A. G.* 113. 26, this is falsely oxytone *A. G.* 303. 12; *Lob. Phryn.* 401: *σύνδεσμος*, *Arc.* 59. 1; *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 8. 12. 7; see *H. D.* s. vv.: *σχηματοδέσμος*, *ὑπόδεσμος*, *χειρόδεσμος*, *χονδροσύνδεσμος*, *ὠρόδεσμος*, *Lob. Par.* 377. *Ἄδεσμος*, *βαρύδεσμος*, *ἐνέαδεσμος*, *λυγρόδεσμος*, *λινόδεσμος*, *σιδηρόδεσμος*, *πολύδεσμος*, are adjectives. *Βούσταθμος*, *ἐπίσταθμος*, *ζυγόσταθμος*, *ισόσταθμος*, *κολόσταθμος*, *ναύσταθμος*, are substantives and proparoxytone: the words *ἀντί-*

σταθμος, βαρύσταθμος, παράσταθμος, σύσταθμος, and εὔσταθμος, are adjectives; cf. Lob. Par. 377, who observes Par. 385: 'Male ἀπόδασμος scribitur Eustath. 1366. 52 ut in codd. nonnullis Platonis, Civ. 8. 366 A;' both it and ἀναδασμός should be oxytone: βούλιμος seems to be thus accented in the books, though there is some authority for βουλιμός, 'de accentu singulare est grammatici præceptum in Osanni append. ad Philem. p. 297: Βουλιμός· ὁ μέγας λιμός, ὡς ἀσπασμός, οὐ βούλιμος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D., but the grammarian is probably right: πούλιμος, Wytttenbach's conjecture in Plut. 2. 694 A for πολύλιμος, is correct, because the word is expressly said to be Æolic; compounds from barytones in μος are regular, as πρωτόκοσμος: ἀνδρόβασμος· στενὴ ὁδός, Hesych. is possibly a false accent: ἀρχιμήμος (sic), Plut. 1. 474, is monstrous.

420. NOTE 2.—Compounds in ισκος. These are of very rare occurrence; I have only noted three: ἀκροχηνίσκος, Pollux 1. 146: τοιχοπυργίσκος, E. M. 147. 6: and φιλοσοφομειρακίσκος, Athen. 572 B; for διαυλίσκος is no longer read in Polyb. 10. 46. 1, Scaliger's emendation δύο αὐλίσκους being approved by H. D., and χεῖρ, καλαθίσκος has been substituted in Pollux 4. 105 for the old χερφοκαλαθίσκος.

421. NOTE 3.—'Ὁρειπéλαργος, Arist. H. Animal. 9. 32. p. 618. 34 [=9. 32. 3] in codd. nonnullis acuitur;' Lob. Par. 378, but Bekker writes it proparoxytone, as it should undoubtedly be: Μαντομάγος, Eudocia p. 287, is contrary to all analogy: for συνοπαδός see § 234: τετραπιαζός (!) a surgical instrument so called, H. D.

422. NOTE 4.—There seems to have been some disposition on the part of the grammarians to retain the accent in compounds from oxytones in εος and ιος, but it is questionable whether their practice is correct: πατραδελφεός, Pind. Isth. 8. 144: μητραδελφεός, Pind. Pyth. 8. 36; λευκερινεός, Eust. 1205. 5: λευκερωδιός is the reading of several MSS. in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 12, and Bekker has retained it, though one MS. has λευκορώδιος and two others λευκορόδιος: ξεανέφις is not unfrequently oxytone, but in Attic at least it was barytone, Trypho ap. Ammon. p. 54: αὐτανεψιός, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B, is written αὐτανέψιος, Pollux 3. 28: παρानυμφίος, Eust. 652. 42, is so written in one MS. of Pollux 3. 40, but Bekker reads παράνυμφος: μελλονίμφιος, Pollux 3. 45, seems to be proparoxytone without variation: συγκορυφαίος (!) H. D.; on the compounds of πλός see Schol. Ven. M. 26; Eust. 890. 51.

423. NOTE 5.—On ἄψορρος see Lob. Par. 330: for ἐπιθυμιατρός, L. S., there does not seem to be any authority; Chcerob. E. 78. 5 appears to assert that compounds of ιατρός remain oxytone, and mentions ἀρχιατρός, cf. E. M. 250. 29; while Arcadius 86. 18 says: τὸ δὲ ιατρός φιλιατρος ἀναβιβάζει, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀρχιατρός καὶ ἱππιατρός φυλάττει; in MSS. both ἱππίατρος and ἱππιατρός are found, yet κτηνίατρος and λογίατρος seem to occur without variation; it is just possible that these words were made oxytone from an idea that they were in some way or other verbals with an active meaning; I have somewhere seen κέρκουρος and τράχουρος made properispomena, but have lost the reference, and cannot at the moment recover it: ἀρχιεταιρός also occurs, but is contrary to analogy, and probably wrong, cf. πεζέταιρος, παραβαλέταιρος, etc; for σύαγρος and those in ουρος and ωρος see below, §§ 432, 456.

424. NOTE 6.—Ῥπαιετός stands in some MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 32. 3 for ὑπαιετός or ὑπάετος: Lob. Par. 378: 'pro μελαναιετός et ὑπαιετός Bekkerus proparoxytona substituit, ut ἀλκίαιετος scribitur Eur. Polyid. 1; Arist. H. A. 8. 3. p. 583. 23 [=9. 32. 4; cf. 9. 34. 6], Mirab. 60, etsi in hoc quoque libri variant, et ὑψίαιετος Anton. Lib. c. 20, βурсαίετος et γρυνπαίετος apud Aristophanem sine ullo discrepantis scripturæ indicio;' to these may be added χρυσαίετος, γυνπαίετος, νυκταί-

*ετος, ἑπτάετος*: there is no valid ground for making any of these compounds oxytone: *Συοβιοιωτοί*, Hesych., may perhaps be defended as a name applied to a nation, E. M. 215. 1: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΣ ὀνόματα δισύλλαβα, ὀξύτονα, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἐπὶ ἐθνικῶν λαμβανομένων· οἷον Ἀχαιοὶ, φιλαχαιοὶ· Βιωιωτὸς φιλοβιωιωτὸς; ‘Ἐλαιστρυγητὸς, *vindemia olearum*, Schneid. sine test.’ *H. D.*: this is indefensible on any grounds.

425. NOTE 7.—Göttling (Accent. p. 228) says that ἀδελφός appears to retain its accent in composition when the compound is a substantive, but there is no authority for such an accentuation beyond an isolated instance or two, which are probably mistakes; ἀνδράδελφος is made oxytone by L. S., and γυναικάδελφος is written γυναικαδελφός in Chron. Pasch. p. 303 C; Constant. Cærem. p. 384 B; *H. D.*; the rest seem to be regular, ἐξάδελφος, μητράδελφος, αὐτάδελφος, ψευδάδελφος, συνάδελφος, διςἐξάδελφος, πατράδελφος, ἀντάδελφος, πρωτεξάδελφος, ἀνδροεξάδελφος, τεκνάδελφος: ὀλοοίτροχος or ὀλοίτροχος, Schol. Ven. N. 137: Δημήτριος ὁ γονύπεσος δασύνει, ἢ ὅλος τροχοειδὴς καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος, τῷ δὲ τόνῳ ὡς κακώτροποι· ὄντως δὲ καὶ Ἑρμαπίας καὶ Νικίας καὶ Ἀριστέας καὶ Ἀριστόνικος. Κωμανὸς δὲ καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης φιλοῦσι καὶ παροξύνουσιν, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλοδὸν καὶ δεινόν.

#### IV. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

426. Compound Adjectives fall into two main classes, for either 1. the latter half is derived directly or indirectly from a verb, or 2. from a noun. The former may for convenience be called *Verbal*, the latter *Nominal* derivatives.

##### *Verbal Derivatives.*

*General rule.*—Verbal derivatives retract the accent, except

*Oxytone.*—1. All in *τος* with three terminations;

2. Those with a *long* penultimate and active meaning.

*Paroxytone.*—Those with a *short* penultimate and active meaning when the part preceding the verbal ending is a substantive, an adjective, or their equivalents.

These distinctions are purely arbitrary as far as accentuation is concerned; a Verbal derivative merely means here that a word is accented in a particular way, and in practice this general rule is subject to so many modifications and exceptions, that we shall consider in detail (*a*) verbal adjectives (so called) with a long penultimate, (*b*) those with a short penultimate, (*c*) those in *τος*, which we exclude entirely from the two preceding classes.

427. NOTE.—That *all* verbal adjectives are not accented in accordance with the rules so positively laid down by writers, both ancient and modern, is clear



from the following words, taken at random: *ἐρίμυκος*, *μεγαλόμυκος*, *ιερόσυλος*, *γυμνασίαρχος*<sup>1</sup>, *ᾠκύμολος*, *αὐτόμολος*, *μεγαλόβρομος*, *μεγαλόβρυχος*, *μεγαλόηχος*, *μεγάμυκος*, *νεκρόταγος*, *δευτερόγαμος*, *δψίγαμος*, *μεγαλόκομπος*, *ἐππόδαμος* (Schol. Ven. A. 270), *σακέσπαλος* (the Codex Ven. of Homer, II. E. 126, has *σακεσπάλος*, cf. Dindorf Præf. Hom. II. Oxon. 8vo. 1856. p. 11), *χειρότονος*, *πορνόφιλος*, *βριήπνος*, Schol. Ven. N. 521, *διφθεράλοιφος*, *πυρίβρομος*, *πολύκροτος*, *κωδωνόκροτος*, *πυρίτροχος*, *πύρπνος* (not *πυρπνός*), *ταυρόθορος*, *δξύθορος*, *δξύήκοος*, *δρείοικος* (cf. L. S. s. v.), *ἀερίοικος*, *πολύθουρος*, *ἀποινόδορπος*, *πτολίπορθος* (E. M. 694. 43), *γαστρίμαργος*, *αἰσόσυλος*, *ἐπήθορος*, etc.; as far as form and meaning go, these words, and a multitude of others, are verbals in exactly the same sense as those to which the rule applies, but they are not accented as such; and this treatment is usually justified by saying that they are derived from nouns and not from verbs, which is in fact to say that the rule is by no means universal, and that it is arbitrary and capricious. Lobeck (Ajax 188 sqq.) has collected numerous instances of irregular accents; it is clear that the scribes had not the least notion how to write many of these verbal adjectives, and editors of printed books are equally at a loss.

428. *It is to be noted that a large number of these verbal adjectives are used elliptically as substantives, e. g. βουκόλος, βουφορβός, δορυξός, ιστοριογράφος, οἰωνοσκόπος, τραγῳδός, χοιροβοσκός, etc.*

(a) *Verbal Derivatives with a Long Penultimate.*

429. When the penultimate is long, those with an active meaning are oxytone, the rest proparoxytone. Decompounds, or words consisting of more than two factors, are generally proparoxytone, whether their meaning be active or passive, as *στρατηγός*, *ἀρχιστράτηγος*, *συναγωγός*, *ἀρχισυνάγωγος*. Although the rule is stated thus broadly by writers on the subject, it is only applicable to the following terminations, and a reference to the sections which follow will show that the books present many irregularities: *αγος* (and *ηγος*), *αγρος*, *αγωγος*, *ακους*, *αλγος* (?), *αμοιβος*, *ωδος*, *αρωγος*, *ασκος*, *βοηθος*, *βοσκος*, *εργος* (*ουργος* and *ωργος*), but *κακοῦργος* and *πανοῦργος* are properispomena; *εψος*, *κουρος*, *λοιγος*, *λοιχος*, *μολγος*, *οιγος*, *ολκος* (*ουλκος* and *ωλκος*), *οπαδος*, *ουρος* (and *ωρος*), *πηγος*, *ποιος*, words of this ending remain oxytone however compounded; *πομπος*, *φορβος*. For examples of each reference may be made to the sections which follow.

<sup>1</sup> On these it is observed by Arc. 90. 17: τὰ ἀπὸ διςυλλάβου ῥήματος, οὗ ἡ ἀρχουσα μακρά, συντεθειμένα προπαροξύνεται, *μυκῶ*, *ἐρίμυκος*, *συλῶ*, *ιερόσυλος*, *ἄρχω*, *γυμνασίαρχος*; he seems to have forgotten the existence of such words as *βροτολοιχός* from *λείχω*, *ὕλοκουρός* from *κείρω*, and the like; in short, his rule is absurd, though it may be accepted as evidence concerning the accent of those in *μυκος*, *συλος*, and *αρχος*.

**430. -αγος and -ηγος** (ἄγω ἡγέομαι).—Arc. 88. 1, as ἀληγός, ἄρματηγός, ἄρχαγός, ἄρχηγός, θαλαμηγός, ἱππηγός, νεκηγός, κυνηγός, ξεναγός, ξυληγός, ὄδαγός, ὄδηγός, οὐραγός, ὀχετηγός, ποδηγός, προαγός, σιτηγός, στρατηγός, ταριχηγός, ὑδρηγός, χορηγός, etc.

*Decomponents.*—Ἀρχικύνηγος, but ἀρχικυνηγός is quoted by H. D. from Manetho 5. 289; συγκύνηγος is oxytone in Plut. 2. 749 E; in Eurip. Iph. T. 709 we have συγκυναγός, but in Bacch. 1135 ξυγκύναγος: φιλοκύνηγος: καθοδηγός is quoted by H. D. from Orph. Hymn. 7. 8; Clem. Alex. p. 102 ed. Pott.; Schol. Hom. Il. B. 494, and προοδηγός from Maccab. 2. 12. 36; Orac. Sibyll. 8. p. 778, but they are both contrary to analogy: ἀστράτηγος, ἀντιχόρηγος, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀρχιστράτηγος, ἀξιοστράτηγος, ἀποστράτηγος, μονοστράτηγος, πρωτοστράτηγος, ὑποστράτηγος are all regular, but συστράτηγος or ξυστράτηγος is often oxytone in MSS. e.g. Xenoph. Anab. 2. 6. 29: ὑπολόχαγος is also oxytone in Xenoph. Anab. 5. 2. 13; both passages are quoted by H. D., who also has ἐπιχορηγός from Epiphan. t. 1. p. 946 D.

**431. -αγος** (ἄγνυμι).—Ναναγός and νανηγός are by usage oxytone, though passive in signification, Arc. 90. 3.

**432. -αγπος** (ἀγρέω?).—Ποδαγρός, suffering from the gout, Lucian Tragædop. and elsewhere, is irregular in every respect, yet it seems well established, and is supported by the somewhat doubtful χειραγρός. All other compounds with this termination are proparoxytone, as σύαγπος, πολύαγπος, μύαγπος, etc.

**433. -αγωγος** (ἄγω). With an Active meaning.—Ἀγκαλιδαγωγός, αἱμαγωγός, ἀναγωγός, ἐπανάγωγος, ἀπαγωγός, δημαγωγός, γερονταγωγός, γλευκαγωγός, ἐπαγωγός, ἐλεφανταγωγός, ἱππαγωγός, ἱακχαγωγός, κοπραγωγός, κυφαγωγός (?) this is the accent given by L. S. and H. D., but it seems doubtful; κυναγωγός, λοχαγωγός, μυριαγωγός, μυσταγωγός, νυμφαγωγός, νυμφαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 26; ξεναγωγός, ὀδονταγωγός, οἰναγωγός, ὀπλιταγωγός, ὀχλαγωγός, παιδαγωγός, φορταγωγός, παραγωγός, leading alongside or together (παράγωγος, derived, superfluous, H. D. quote this as oxytone from Schol. Hom. Il. Π. 635 [?]) but that accent is probably a mistake, though it is a mistake which recurs, e.g. Schol. Ven. A. 496), εὐπαράγωγος is also used in a passive sense; περιαγωγός; the decompound συμπεριαγωγός, Plat. Rep. 533 D, is irregular; προαγωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 393. 27; προαγωγός, συναγωγός (ἀσυνάγωγος, ἀρχισυνάγωγος, ἀποσυνάγωγος), σιταγωγός, σκευαγωγός, ὑπαγωγός, ὑδραγωγός, ὑλαγωγός, φωταγωγός, χειραγωγός, χολαγωγός, χρεαγωγός, ψυχαγωγός.

With a Passive meaning.—Ἀδιάγωγος, ἀνάγωγος=ἀκόλαστος καὶ ἀπαίδευτος, δυσανάγωγος, δυσδιάγωγος, δυσπαράγωγος, δυσπεριάγωγος, εὐανάγωγος (not εὐαναγωγός), εὐδιάγωγος, παράγωγος, εὐπεριάγωγος, εὐσυνάγωγος, ἀπαράγωγος, εὐάγωγος (this is oxytone in Isocr. p. 224 A), ἀπαιδάγωγος, etc.

**434. -ακουος.**—Ῥπακουός, ἐπακουός, Arc. 45. 15; 90. 12; Apoll. Synt. p. 330, quoted above, § 317; E. M. 51. 23.

**435. -αλγος** (ἀλγέω?).—Κεφαλαγός in Plut. 2. 133 C is very suspicious, though it receives some slight confirmation from ποδαλγός, Greg. Naz. Ep. 57, and χειραλγός, Georg. Al. Vita Chrys. Tom. 8. p. 255. 17, quoted by H. D.; γλώσσαλγος is proparoxytone in Pollux 6. 119.

**436. -αμοιβος** (ἀμείβω).—Ἀργυραμοιβός, ἀλφिताμοιβός, ἀντημοιβός, ἀνταμοιβός, ἀντιαμοιβός, ἐξημοιβός, though this appears to be rather passive than active, ἐπαμοιβός, ἐπημοιβός, χρυσαμοιβός: ἱεράμοιβος in Hesych. is doubtful.

**437. -αιδος and -ωδος** (ἀείδω).—Arc. 86. 24: τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδω γινόμενα, εἰ μὲν τῇ ΩΙ διφθόγγῃ παραλήγονται, ὀξύνεται· τραγῳδός, κωμῳδός, μελῳδός· εἰ δὲ τῇ

ΟΙ διφθόγγῳ, εἰ μὲν ὑπὲρ τρεῖς συλλαβὰς ὦσι, προπαροξύνεται· λιγυαῖδος ὑπεράιδος· εἰ δὲ τρεῖς ὁμοίως· ὑμνάιδος ἐπαῖδος λυράιδος, τὰ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ὀξύνεται· ὕμνῳδός, ἐπῳδός, λυρῳδός. According to this, compounds in αῖδος are proparoxytone, yet ἐπαῖδος is oxytone in the Septuagint and in Philo Jud. 401 A; *H. D.*; so θεσπιαῖδος, ἱεραῖδος, Hesych., ἱμαῖδος, Pollux 4. 53: καθαραιῖδος, *H. D.*, is probably with more correctness made proparoxytone by L. S. λυράιδος, Arc. 86. 24; this, according to Apoll. de Synt. 330. 20, as a parasynthetic word, is oxytone, and it seems to be so accented in the books: νεαῖδος, Apoll. de Synt. 330, this is also oxytone: περιῖδος, Hesych., is oxytone in Suid.: στιχαῖδος, Anth. Plan. 4. 316, quoted by *H. D.*: φιλαῖδος, Theocr. 28. 23.

Those in ῳδος are regular: ἀντῳδός, ἀπῳδός, ἀρῳδός, αὐλῳδός, βαρβιτῳδός, ἐνῳδός, ἐπῳδός, θεσπιῳδός, θρηνηῳδός, ἱλαρῳδός, κιθαρῳδός, κωμῳδός, λυρῳδός, λυσιῳδός, μαγῳδός, μελῳδός, μονῳδός, νομῳδός, παρῳδός, ποικιλῳδός, προσῳδός, ραβδῳδός, ῥαψῳδός (ψευδοραψῳδός, Hesych., is irregular), στιχῳδός, συνῳδός, τραγῳδός, (ἀτράγωδος, παρατράγωδος), τρυγῳδός, ὕμνῳδός, χρησμῳδός, ψαλμῳδός, ψαλτῳδός, yet, in the face of all this, we have ἄνῳδος in Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 29, and πρόῳδος, E. M. 691. 48.

**438.** -αρωγός (ἀρήγω).—Ἐπαρωγός, συναρωγός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 343. 4.

**439.** -ασκος (ἀσκέω), as φανασκός, which seems to be the only word thus compounded, Arc. 88. 3.

**440.** -αυγός (?)—Φωταυγός is quoted by *H. D.* from Nicet. Dav. Paraph. Greg. Naz. p. 69. 22; Dronk. and φῶταυγος from Zonar. 1836, and elsewhere: the former accent cannot be right: cf. περιανγός, ὕπαυγος.

**441.** -βοηθος.—Συμβοηθός is irregular, though apparently well established: ἀβόηθος is passive in meaning.

**442.** -βοσκος (βόσκω), Arc. 87. 25.—Αἰγοβοσκός, ἀνθοβοσκός, Soph. Frag. 110. ed. Didot: βοοβοσκός, γηροβοσκός (γηρωβοσκός?): ἐλαφόβοσκος, fed on by deer, hence τὸ ἐλαφόβοσκον, a plant so called: κραπαλόβοσκος δίψα seems to be passive in meaning: λωτοβοσκός or λωτόβοσκος, according as it is active or passive: ὀρνιθοβοσκός (?) παιδοβοσκός, πολυβοσκός, πορνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: προβοσκός, Herodot. 1. 113; some MSS. read πρόβοσκος (προβόσκων): προβατοβοσκός, ὕβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χειροβοσκός, in the sense of one who supports himself by his hands, may be right: χοιροβοσκός, χηνοβοσκός, Arc. 87. 25: χιονόβοσκος, snow-fed, Æschyl. Supp. 560, should probably not be oxytone: ἱερακοβοσκός, Ælian H. A. 7. 9: καμηλοβοσκός, Strab. 768.

**443.** -δεψός (δέφω).—Σκυλαδέψος and σκυτοδεψός in L. S. are somewhat doubtful: σκυλάδεψος occurs in Eust. 710. 18: σκυλόδεψος, Demosth. 781. 18: σκυτόδεψος, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, where Stallbaum has σκυτοδεψός; and βυρσόδεψος in Suid., *H. D.*

**444.** -εργός, -ουργός, -ωργός (ἔργω, ἐργάζομαι).

-εργός, with Active meaning, as ἀεργός and ἀργός, αἰσυλοεργός, συνεργός, Arc. 88. 17: (ἀσύνεργος), ἀγαθεργός, ὀλβιοεργός, δημοεργός, παντοεργός, ἔτωσιεργός. κακοεργός, ὀλοεργός, ὀβριμοεργός, λυροεργός, φυτοεργός, ἀλιεργός, ἀμπελοεργός, ἀνυσίεργός, ὕλοεργός, ταχυεργός (not ταχύεργος, though that is quoted by *H. D.* from Appian. Pun. c. 47), ἀγλαοεργός.

With Passive meaning: ἡμίεργος, ἀμφίεργος, κάτεργος, ἀνεργος, καλλίεργος, πάρεργος, πρόσεργος.

NOTE.—Many words of this termination are irregular in their accent, e. g. ταλαεργός, bearing work; one does not see upon what principle this can be oxytone,

and yet it always is : ἀπεργος, *not working, idle*, is proparoxytone, but ἀμβολιεργός, *putting off work, lazy*, oxytone : ἀξιοεργός, *capable of work* ; χαριεργός : φύγεργος, *skipping work*, *L. S.*, is oxytone in *E. M.* 199. 1, as is φιλεργός in *Strab.* 378, and elsewhere ; the adverb however is φιλέργως in *Ælian*, but φιλεργῶς in *Pollux* 3. 121 ; the latter form is approved of by *H. D. s. v.*, and yet under the word φιλοεργός (which they quote from *Anth. Pal.* 6. 48 ; 7. 423 ; *Const. Manass. Chron.* etc.) they say, 'scribendum φιλόεργον et φιλοέργους secundum regulam Arcadii, p. 87. 18 : ' μίσεργος, *Pollux* 6. 172 : ἡλιτοεργός, *missing the work*, *Anth. Pal.* 7. 210, quoted by *H. D.*, and ἔπεργος, in an active sense, are not astonishing amidst so much inconsistency : πολύτεργος, *Arc.* 87. 21 ; *Schol. Nicand. Ther.* 7, is oxytone in *Theocr.* 25. 27 : ἐκάεργος, though active in sense, is always proparoxytone, *Arc.* 87. 21.

The active and passive meanings of περίεργος (ἀπερίεργος is regular as a decompound) and δύτεργος do not appear to be distinguished accentually : ἐνεργός remains oxytone even when passive, while in εὐεργος or εὐεργός (*cf. E. M.* 394. 46) both meaning and accent are confused ; *Arcadius*, 89. 13, makes it oxytone.

**445. -ουργος** (=οεργος).—These are oxytone, as ἐλεφαντουργός, αὐτουργός, πρωτουργός, δημιουργός, ὑπουργός, ψευδουργός, αἰσχυρουργός, ἀθεμιτουργός, βαναυσουργός, παντουργός, φαυλουργός, ἀνοσιουργός, ραδιουργός, ἐθελουργός, συνιερουργός, except κακούργος and πανούργος, *Arc.* 87. 20 ; *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 305. 28.

NOTE.—There is no lack of irregularities here, e. g. ἀλουργός is oxytone, though it is not active in meaning. The following decompounds deviate from the rule : συνδημιουργός, *Plat. Legg.* 671 D : βαυκοπανούργος, *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 4. 7. 15 : τριπανούργος, *Anth. Pal.* 12. 57 : *L. S.* have τριπάνουργος, which is perhaps better, and ἀπάνουργος : παγκάκουργος is παγκακούργος in *Hesych.*, *Schmidt* however prints it proparoxytone, φιλοκακούργος, *Sept.* : συλλειτουργός is quoted by *H. D.* from *Epiphanius* and other late writers : φλαυρονόγος, in *Soph. Phil.* 35, is in some books φλαυρούγου, and therefore φλαυρούγος : λαθροκακούργος, *H. D.*

**446. -οργος, -ωργος** (έργω).—In *Hesych.* we have ὠμοργός and ὑποοργός, λαοργός, which are regular. On the proper name Φιλοργός (?) see above § 232.

Those in ωργος are regular, as γεωργός, λειωργός, συγγέωργος, φιλογέωργος, πανγέωργος, συγγέωργος, *Schol. Aristoph. Plut.* 223 : ξυγγέωργος βαρυτόνως· σύνθετον γάρ, ὡς πάγκαλος, πάνσοφος. τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΟΞ δξύτονα συντιθέμενα βαρύνεται : yet it is falsely oxytone in *Pollux* 6. 158 : φιλογέωργος, *Schol. Apollon. Rhod.* 1. 188, is oxytone in *Diod. Sic.* 1. 15, and elsewhere.

NOTE.—The rules given by *Arcadius* for the accentuation of these words are on a par with the accentuation itself. He says (17. 18) : τὰ εἰς ΟΞ συντιθέμενα παρὰ τὸ ἔργον μὴ ὄντα κύρια δξύνεται· ἐλεφαντουργός αὐτουργός· τὸ μέντοι κακούργος καὶ πανούργος βαρύνεται, ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐκάεργος περίεργος πολύτεργος πάρεργος : and again, 88. 12, ὅσα πρόθεσιν ἔχει ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ προπαροξύνεται περίβολος Ὑπέρβολος . . . χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ κλειτός καὶ κλυτός . . . καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἔργον ὑπουργός συνεργός.

**447. -εψος** (έψω).—These are regular, as μυρεψός, χυτρεψός.

**448. -κουρος** (κείρω).—*Arc.* 73. 2, has ὕλοκουρός, ὃ τὴν ὕλην τέμνων ; and according to analogy σιτόκουρος ought to be oxytone ; but it is not so in our books : πρωτόκουρος, περικόκουρος, ἀμφικόκουρος, τρίκουρος, ἄκουρος, are regular, having a passive sense.

**449. -λοιγος** (—?) oxytone, as ἀθηρηλοιγός, βροτολοιγός, *E. M.* 25. 24 ; 250. 29.

**450.** -λοιχος (λείχω), oxytone, as αἱματολοιχός, αἰσχρολοιχός, βροτολοιχός (Eust. 518. 41), κνισσολοιχός (Eust. 1817. 38), ματτυλοιχός, ματιολοιχός (Hesiodian ap. Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 450): τραπεζολοιχός; κνισσολοιχός (or κνισσολοιχός) is written κνισσολοιχός in Athen. 125 B.

**451.** -μολγος (ἀμέλγω), Arc. 87. 27. These are regular, as βουμολγός, ἱππομολγός, (ἱππομολγός).

**452.** -οιγος (οἶγγυμι). Θυροηγός occurs in Hesych., and seems to be the only word of this termination.

**453.** -ολκος, -ουλκος, -ωλκος (ἔλκω), Arc. 87. 27. They are regular, as ἀνθολκός, ἰχθυολκός, ἐφολκός, βελουλκός, λιθουλκός (also used substantively), ψυχουλκός, νεωλκός, κυνουλκός. Πάρολκος, α τῶν τορῶν, is thus accented in Schol. Thucyd. 4. 25: ἀφολκός, α lighter, H. D. . διολκός is oxytone in Strab. 355; Hesych: paroxytone in Strab. 369, 380: both words should be oxytone. Διολκος, as a proper name, is regular, Ptol. 4. 5. 10: ψυχουλκός, α plant, is falsely written ψυχούλκος in Hesych., σύνολκος, δρᾶν together, is regular: ἐνδιολκος, H. D.

**454.** -οπαδος (ὀπάζω?). Συνοπαδός is regular.

**455.** -ουρος, -ωρος, as κηπουρός, θυρωρός, ἀρκυωρός; these are commonly said to come from οὔρος, *custos*, but their accentuation, as well as the authority of the ancient grammarians, shew that their termination is of a strictly verbal character. They are regular as οἰκουρός (συνοἰκουρός), σκυκουρός, σκυαρός, πυλουρός, πυλωρός, A. G. Oxon. 2. 254. 10, πυλαωρός, Dor. πυλαρός, ἀρκυωρός, θυρωρός, ἀκτωρός, σκενωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4, σκοπιωρός. It is more than doubtful whether the oxytone θεωρός, Doric θεαρός, belongs to this head, and the same remark applies to several other words mentioned here: ἀρχιθέωρος, E. M. 151. 32, is oxytone in Arist. Eth. Nic. 4. 2. 2, and elsewhere: πανθέωρος, συνθέωρος, (wrongly oxytone, Pollux 2. 55), φιλοθέωρος; cf. Lob. Ajax. 335, note 2; τιμαρός (L. S. derive this from τιμή, αἶρω, αἶρω), but its uncontracted form is τιμήωρος, μυλωρός, Theog. Can. 72. 4. Δύσουρος, εὔωρος, πανάωρος are passive in meaning, but ἐπίουρος (only used substantively), Schol. Ven. N. 450, ὀλίγωρος are proparoxytone. H. D. quote ἐρκοῦρος for ἐρκουρός from Anth. Palat. 12. 257. 2, where however ὀρκοῦρος stands in the text: οἰκουρός, Arc. 70. 5; 73. 5; 86. 11, was by some written οἰκούρος, Eust. 1423. 7: ὀδοῦρος is improperly ὀδοῦρος in Eust. 1445. 19, and ὀδοῦρος in Hesych.: μύχουρος in Lycoph. 373 can hardly be correct: οἰκόθουρος, ὁ οἰκουρός κύων, Hesych., is doubtful both as to derivation and accent: Lycoph. 345 has φρύκτωρος for φρυκτωρός: Apollon. Rhod. 1. 1227, ὑλήωρος for ὑληωρός: Hesych. τεμένωρος for τεμενωρός: Etym. Gud. 30. 17, ἀκταίωρος for ἀκταιωρός. The word ἀγχοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10, = φωσφόρος has a strange accent, but it may be compared with Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arc. 73. 10, νυκτοῦρος, Plut. 2. 941 C, and κλαγγοῦρος ὁ κρακτικός, Arc. 73. 10: τηλουρός is accented like a verbal, and according to Götting, Accent. 209, really is one (cf. Arc. 73. 6), though he does not mention the verb from which he supposes it to be derived: αὐλίκουροι, Suid., appears to be corrupt; cf. Lob. Prol. 147, note; 272: τετράωρος (ἄρω), τέτρωρος is proparoxytone. Those in ωρος from ὦρα are necessarily proparoxytone, as ὑπέρωρος, ἔξωρος.

-οχος, -ουχος (ἔχω). See Verbal Adjectives with a short penultimate, § 495.

**456.** -πηγος (πήγγυμι), Arc. 88. 1. All of these, both compounds and *decompounds*, with active meaning, are oxytone, as ἀμαξοπηγός, σοροπηγός, ἀρματοπηγός, τορνευτολυναρσιδοπηγός. Παλίμπηγος, Pollux 6. 164, is passive in meaning.

**457.** -ποιος (ποιέω), Arc. 88. 2. All, *decompounds* as well as *compounds*, are

oxytone, as *σιτοποιός*, *ἀρχισιτοποιός*, *ἀσπιδοποιός*, *διθυραμβοποιός*, *τραγωδοποιός*, *παιδοποιός*; *αὐτόποιος*, Soph. Œd. Col. 698, is the one solitary exception, and therefore probably a false accent.

**458.** -πομπος (πέμπω). *Active*.—*Ἀναπομπός*, *εὐθυπομπός*, *νεκροπομπός*, *παραπομπός*, *προπομπός*, *ψυχοπομπός*.

*Passive*, etc.—*εὐπομπος*, *ναυσίπομπος*, *τηλέπομπος*.

NOTE.—*Ναυσίπομπος*, *ship-wafting*, Eurip. Phœn. 1727, ought, from its meaning, to be oxytone: *ᾠκύπομπος* is thus accented in Eurip. Iph. T. 1138, but it is oxytone in the same play, 1428: *ταχύπομπος* in Æschyl. Supp. 1046, ed. Didot., might perhaps be considered passive in sense.

**459.** -φορβος (φέρβω), Arc. 88. 3. *Active*.—*Βουφορβός* (Arc. 46. 11), *ἵποφορβός* (Arc. 88. 3), *ὄνοφορβός*, *συφορβός*, *σοοφορβός*, *ἵλοφορβός*, *ὕφορβός*, *ὕφορβός*.

*Passive*.—*Εὐφορβος*, and the same accent seems to occur when the word is active.

NOTE.—*Μονόφορβος*, Hesych., *μνόφορβος*, *πάμφορβος*, and *πολύφορβος* are all of them probably errors, but there is authority for *αὐτόφορβος*, Arc. 88. 4: *τὸ δὲ αὐτόφορβος οἱ πλείους βαρύνουσι*.

### (b) Verbal Derivatives with a Short Penultimate.

**460.** Verbal derivatives with a short penultimate and active meaning are paroxytone, unless they are compounded with a preposition, or with a *privativum*, *εὖ*, *δυσ-*, *ἀεὶ*, *ἄγαν*, *ἀρι-*, *ἄρτι*, *ἐρι-*, *ὀμοῦ*, *πάλιν*, or *ἡμι-*, in which case they are proparoxytone. Those which are passive in signification retract the accent. Hence *δισκοβόλος*, *throwing the discus*, *ἐλαφηβόλος*, *deer-hitting*, *ἐπεσβόλος*, *word-throwing*, *τηλεβόλος*, *far-throwing*, *λιθοβόλος*, *stone-throwing*, but *λιθόβολος*, *hit with stones*, *stoned*, *διάβολος*, though transitive in meaning, is proparoxytone, because compounded with a preposition, and the same is the case with *ἐπίβολος*, *περίβολος*, *σύμβολος*, *παλίμβολος*. *Διόβολος*, *δροσόβολος*, *νιφόβολος*, *χιονόβολος* are passive in meaning, and therefore proparoxytone.

The following are the terminations to which this rule applies: *βαφος*, *βολος*, *βορος*, *γλυφος*, *γονος*, *γραφος*, *δοκος*, *δομος*, *δονος*, *δορος*, *δοχος*, *δρομος*, *δροπος*, *ηγορος*, *θοος* (only *βοηθός*), *θορος*, *κλοπος*, *κολος*, *κομος*, *κοος*, *κοπος*, *κορος*, *κροκος* (?), *κτονος*, *λαβος*, *λαλος*, *λογος*, *λοχος*, *μαχος*, *μορος*, *νομος*, *ξοος*, *πλαθος*, *πλοκος*, *ποκος*, *πολος*, *πονος*, *πορος*, *προπος*, *ραφος*, *ροφος*, *σκαφος*, *σκοπος*, *σοος*, *σπορος*, *στολος*, *στροφος*, *σφαγος*, *τοκος*, *τομος*, *τορος*, *τραγος*, *τροφος*, *τυπος* (*κτυπος*), *φαγος*, *φθορος*, *φοβος*, *φονος*, *φορος*, *χοος*, *ωρυχος*; for examples of each reference may be made to the following sections.

**461. NOTE.**—E. M. 775. 47: ὥσπερ γὰρ τὸ ὑδροφόρος, παροξυτόνως μὲν σημαίνει ἐνέργειαν· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ πάθος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ φέρων τὸ ὕδωρ· τὸ δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ ὕδατος φερόμενον. ἄρα καὶ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἀπὸ ῥημάτων συντιθεμένοις ταῦτόν εἶναι εὐρίσκομεν; φαοῖν ὅτι ἐπίπαν. ὅτι δὲ ἓνια μόρια παραβαίνοντα τὸν λόγον, ὡς αἱ προθέσεις καὶ τὰ ἐπιτακτικά. οἷον ἐπίσκοπος καὶ ζάχρυσος, ἐνέργειαν σημαίνει, οὐ πάθος καὶ προπαροξύνεται καὶ τὰ ὅμοια· ὥσπερ τὸ ναύβατος παροξυτόνως [?] μὲν παθητικός· προπαροξυτόνως δὲ ἐνεργητικός· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δηλοῖ τὸν ἐπιβαίνοντα ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν· τὸ δὲ τὸν ὑπὸ τῆς νηὸς βαίνόμενον. ἄρα καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον φυλάττει; λέγεται πάλιν ὡς ἐπίπαν· ἰδοὺ ἀτερπὴς μῦθος, ὁ μὴ τέρπων ὀξύνεται ἐνεργητικός, καὶ ἀνηλεὴς ὁ μὴ ἐλεῶν· καὶ φιλομηδής (sic) ἡ φιλοῦσα τὸν γέλωτα, καὶ ἀνεμοσκεπὴς χλαῖνα ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνέμου σκέπουσα· καὶ δυσαῆς, ὁ δεινῶς πνέων· τούναντίον δὲ τριήρης ναὺς, ἡ ὑπὸ τριῶν ἐρρασιζομένη· ἐν γὰρ τοῖς παροξυτόνοις ἔστι παθητικὸν ὁμοίως καὶ ἀλήτρης καὶ πανώλης καὶ ἐξώλης τὸ ἀπόλλυσθαι παθητικῶς ἐγκείμενον: on the accentuation of these adjectives see Arc. 85. 21-91. 6; Schol. Ven. Γ. 354; E. M. 215. 1; 394. 46; 408. 23; 453. 2; 475. 1; 686. 10; 694. 43; Eust. 423. 20; 578. 40; 642. 42; 769. 26; 843. 55; 907. 5; 924. 28; 992. 55; 1091. 58; A. G. Oxon. I. 8. 10; 32. 6; 139. 16; 286. 6; 312. 14; 354. 16.

**462. NOTE.**—It is sometimes stated that all verbal adjectives with a short penultimate are proparoxytone when compounded with an adverb; but this is not the case, witness λαθροβόλος, λαθροφάγος, μαψιλόγος, μαψιτόκος, μογιλάλος, and a hundred besides: nor is there any more truth in the assertion that those compounded with πολύ retract the accent, e.g. πολυβόλος, πολυγράφος, πολυγύρος, πολυκτόνος, πολυλόγος, πολυπόρος, πολυτόκος, πολυφάγος, πολυφόρος, etc., are all pretty well attested; however, we find E. M. 681. 30 saying, ὅσα τὰ ΠΟΛΥ' ἔχει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει κατὰ τὴν ἀρχήν, ὀνόματος ἐπιφερομένου ἢ ῥήματος ἐν τέλει προπαροξύνεται, πολύκαρπος, πολυῖδος, τὸ δὲ πολυφάγος παροξύνεται, καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ φαγεῖν συντιθέμενα κατὰ τὸ τέλος παροξύνονται, πομφάγος ὁ ποιμήν· παμφάγος, ὠμοφάγος: Arcadius (89. 7) also holds or seems to hold the same opinion: ὅσα ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ συντίθεται ἐκ τοῦ πολύ, προπαροξύνεται, πολύστροφος, πολύκαρπος, πολυφίλος: the former passage is probably corrupt, the latter certainly so; but even as they stand it is by no means clear that Herodian ever meant to assert that verbals with an active meaning were proparoxytone when compounded with πολύ: at any rate, practice is against him if he did; see especially Lob. Path. I. 568 sqq.

**463. -βαφος (βάπτω).** *Active.*—Ἀνθοβάφος, πορφυροβάφος, πτιλοβάφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀβαφος, δίβαφος, χολοβάφος or χολοίβαφος.

**464. -βολος, βαλος (βάλλω),** Arc. 88. 18. *Active.*—Δισκοβόλος, ἑκατηβόλος, δευτεροβόλος, πρωτοβόλος, ἐκηβόλος, ἐκασβόλος, τηλεβόλος, ἐλαφηβόλος, ἀκροβόλος, one that throws from afar: ἀκρόβολος, struck from afar: ἰθυβόλος, εὐθυβόλος, πολυβόλος, πλειστοβόλος, δεξιοβόλος, ἰσοβόλος, κερασβόλος, ὠκυβόλος.

*Passive, etc.*—Πρόβαλος, ἐπίβολος and ἐπήβολος, δίβολος, δύσβολος, τρίβολος, παλίμβολος, ὀρθόβολος, εὐβολος.

**NOTE.**—E. M. 355. 4: Σκέρβολος, Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 821, forms an exception: κραταίβδος, in L. S., *knirled with violence*, is a typographical error for κραταίβδος: on ἀμφώβολος or ἀμφώβωλον, see H. D. s. v.: πυρεκβόλος, which is quoted by H. D., can hardly be correct.

**465. -βορος (βρώσκω).** *Active.*—Ἀνδροβόρος, δημοβόρος, δωροβόρος, θυμοβόρος, παιδοβόρος, ὠμοβόρος, νεοβόρος, σκοτοιβόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάβορος, θηρόβορος, νεόβορος: πολύβορος and πάμβορος are irregular and perhaps mistakes.

NOTE.—*Διάβορος* occurs in both a passive and an active sense; of the latter *Soph. Trach.* 1084 is an instance, οὐδ' ἀγύμναστόν μ' ἔαν ἔοικεν ἡ τάλαινα διάβορος νόσος: 'quod,' says W. Dindorf in *H. D.*, 'διαβόρος potius scribendum.' This is seemingly a slip of the pen, for *διαβόρος* would violate all analogy; such adjectives as these are not paroxytone when compounded with a preposition, even though they are transitive in meaning: *πάμβορος* is quoted by *H. D.* from *Ælian*, *N. A.* I. 27, but the passage proves nothing: *λιχνόβορος*, *Anth. Pal.* 9. 86. 1, in an active sense is a false accent.

**466.** -γλυφος (γλύφω). *Active.*—'Ανδριαντογλύφος, ἔρμογλύφος, ζωογλύφος, λιθογλύφος, πτερογλύφος, τυρογλύφος, τοκογλύφος, ἀγαματογλύφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Τρίγλυφος.

NOTE.—The Aristophanic decompound *κυμνοπιστοκαρδαμογλύφος* remains paroxytone: *ὀδοντόγλυφον*, a tooth-pick, takes the accent of a substantive.

**467.** -γονος (γίγνομαι). *Active.*—'Ανδρογόνος, δακρυγόνος, διγόνος, παιδογόνος, πυριγόνος, τεκνογόνος, τριγόνος, ἄρρενογόνος, τελειογόνος, ἀριστογόνος, πρωτογόνος, καρπογόνος, ζωογόνος, θηλυγόνος, δακρυογόνος, ταχυγόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αγονος, ἀπόγονος, δίγονος, ἔγγονος, ἔκγονος, ἐπίγονος, θεόγονος, νεόγονος, ὁμόγονος, πυρίγονος, πρόγονος, τρίγονος, τηλέγονος, τελειόγονος, ἀρτίγονος, κεβλήγονος, παλαίγονος, πηλόγονος, πρωτόγονος, ὀψίγονος, ὀρνιθόγονος, ἑτερόγονος, χρυσόγονος, θεόγονος, εὐγονος, σιτήγονος, αὐτόγονος.

NOTE.—*Πολύγονος* is almost always proparoxytone, but it ought to be paroxytone: *ὀλιγόγονος* is also proparoxytone: 'Αρχέγονος, τελεσεσίγονος, ἀρχαίγονος, φιλόγονος, are hardly to be considered verbals; it is remarkable that *νεογνός* is oxytone, though the longer form *νεόγονος* is regular.

**468.** -γραφος (γράφω): *ARC.* 90. 23; *A. G. Oxon.* 2. 397. 32. *Active.*—Δελτογράφος, ἐπιγραμματογράφος, ζωγράφος, ἱαμβειογράφος, λογογράφος, μυθογράφος, νομογράφος, πεζογράφος, πολυγράφος, σημειογράφος, ὥρογράφος, ἐπιστολιαγράφος, ὀρθογράφος, καλλιγράφος (*E. M.* 694. 43), τραγωδιογράφος, βιβλιογράφος, παροιμογράφος, ἱστοριογράφος, λεξικογράφος, σιλλογράφος, ὑπομνηματογράφος, ταχυγράφος, γεωγράφος, etc.: 'Αρχιζωγράφος, *H. D.*, is a doubtful accent.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αγραφος, ἀντίγραφος, ἀπόγραφος, αὐτόγραφος, ἔγγραφος, ἀνεπίγραφος, ἰδιόγραφος, κατάγραφος, ὁμόγραφος, περίγραφος, πρόσγραφος, ἱερόγραφος, λεπτόγραφος, μεσόγραφος, ἀγίογραφος, εὐπερίγραφος, ψευδεπίγραφος.

**469.** -δοκος (δέχομαι). *Active.*—'Ακοντοδόκος, δωροδόκος, ἀνθοδόκος, γρυντοδόκος, ἱεροδόκος, ἰοδόκος (yet some wrote *ἰδοκον*, *Schol. Ven. O.* 444), ξεινοδόκος (*Eust.* 1024. 61; *Schol. Ven. G.* 354; *ARC.* 88. 7), ὀδοδόκος, πρεσβυτοδόκος, πυληδόκος, σιτοδόκος, σμηνόδοκος, μελανδόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Ενδοκος, used substantively: *μητρόδοκος*.

NOTE.—*Eust.* 1898. 34: Πάνδοκος seems to be an exception, cf. *H. D.* s. v. *ἀδωροδόκος*, one who does not receive gifts, is, if correct, irregular: the passages quoted by *H. D.* prove nothing.

**470.** -δομος (δέμω). *Active.*—Λιθοδόμος, οἰκοδόμος, πηλοδόμος, τειχοδόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Λεπτόδομος, ὀπισθόδομος (sub.), πρόδομος, ἀρτίδομος, ψευδισόδομος, πηλόδομος, ἰσόδομος.

NOTE.—*Μετοικοδόμος* in *L. S.* is suspicious: *φιλοικοδόμος* occurs in *Arist. Eth. Nic.* 10. 5. 2, but it is contrary to analogy, as is *φρουροδόμος*, quoted by *H. D.* from *Anth. Pal.* 9. 245: indeed the latter is monstrous and should be altered.



**471.** -δονος (δονέω). *Active*.—Ἐπνοδόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀλίδονος, οἰστροδόνος, πολύδονος.

**472.** -δορος (δείρω). *Active*.—Βουδόρος (Lob. Ajax 189), προβατοδόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄδορος, ἀμφίδορος, νεόδορος, ἀρτίδορος, αὐτόδορος.

**473.** -δοχος (δέχομαι). *Active*.—Χοληδόχος, οὐρηδόχος, οὐροδόχος, ἐμβρυοδόχος, etc.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀνάδοχος, διάδοχος, ἀδιάδοχος: πάνδοχος is irregular.

**474.** -δρομος (δραμεῖν). *Active*.—Βοαδρόμος, βοηδρόμος, ὀρειδρόμος, ὀριδρόμος, οὐριοδρόμος, ἑλικοδρόμος (not ἑλικόδρομος), οὐρανοδρόμος, ἰδροδρόμος, αἰθεροδρόμος, γυροδρόμος, νυκτιδρόμος, ἡμεροδρόμος, παταγοδρόμος, λαίψηροδρόμος, μακροδρόμος, δολιχοδρόμος, σταδιοδρόμος, διανυδροδρόμος, σταφυλοδρόμος, ὄπλιτοδρόμος, ἵπποδρόμος, one who races on horseback, ἄρματοδρόμος, σκολιοδρόμος, σκοπελοδρόμος, σκυλακοδρόμος (?), ὠκυδρόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάδρομος, παράδρομος, κατάδρομος, μετάδρομος, ἐπίδρομος, περίδρομος, ἀμφίδρομος, ἑκδρομος, σύνδρομος, ἀπδρομος, πρόδρομος, εὐδρομος, ὁμόδρομος, παλίνδρομος, ἀμμόδρομος (used as a substantive), ἱππόδρομος, race-course.

NOTE.—The irregularities of this termination are numerous, but most of them ought to be corrected, unless the best MSS. support them, as they violate a very constant analogy: e. g. the following with an active meaning occur as proparoxytones, ἀλίδρομος, πολύδρομος, τανύδρομος (?), ναυσίδρομος, ὁμόδρομος, πυρίδρομος, ἀνεμόδρομος, ἀλάδρομος, ὀρθόδρομος, ἰσόδρομος, δωδεκάδρομος, ὑψίδρομος, αὐτόδρομος: εὐθύδρομος, 'Strab. 25 eodemque accentu Pollux 1. 194, de equo; Suidas in Ἀκαμπίας: sed analogia compositorum cum δρόμος, quæ non sunt a præpositionibus formata, poscit εὐθυδρόμος,' Hase ap. H. D., yet they print ἰθύδρομος, Anth. Pal. 6. 103, without one word of comment, as also βραχύδρομος, whilst ταχύδρομος is given as the correct form (L. S. have ταχύδρομος): ἀελλόδρομος, ἐπτάδρομος, ἰσόδρομος are all active in meaning, as in ὀξύδρομος, Schol. Pind. Ol. 13. 51: 'sed scribendum potius ὀξυδρόμος ut ταχυδρόμος,' H. D.: πυργόδρομος (?) ὠκύδρομος (?): ἀκαμπιδρόμος may be defended as a decompound, cf. ἀνισόδρομος: κυματοδρόμος should be κυματοδρόμος: φιλόδρομος, fond of running, is no exception, nor is τελεόδρομος: αἰθεροπτηνοδρόμος, Psell. in Cantic. Cant. p. 280, Meurs., H. D., is probably a mistake.

**475.** -δροπος (δρέπω). *Active*.—Βατοδρόπος, χειροδρόπος, E. M. 191. 53.

*Passive, etc.*—Νεόδροπος, ὠμόδροπος.

NOTE.—Χειροδρόπος also occurs under the form of χεδροπός (κεδροπός, Ionic), on which Dindorf in H. D. says: 'Oxytonum χεδροπός, idque per o scriptum, ut μαστροπός et ἐχθοδοπός memorat Herodian Epim. p. 208: in locis Theophrasti (H. Pl. 1. 6. 5; 8. 2. 1; 8. 2. 2; 8. 9. 1; C. Pl. 4. c. 6, 7, 8, 9, et 10), Schneiderus χέδροπα et χεδρόπων scripsit suo ipsius arbitrio: nam codex Urbinas, ut plus uno in loco diserte annotatum est, oxytonum habet: idem accentus χεδροπά et χεδροπῶν est ap. Aristot. De gen. anim. 3. 1. p. 750. 24. et 2. p. 752. 21 (cum var. lect. χεδρωπά et χεδρωπῶν): unde De part. anim. 2. 7. p. 653. 24, pariter scribendum erat χεδροπῶν pro χεδρόπων, et H. A. 8. 5. p. 594. 17, τοὺς καρποὺς τοὺς χεδροποὺς ex pluribus codicibus, non τοὺς χέδροπας, quod est in aliis, ut χεδροπῶν ap. Hesych., qui per ὀσπρίων exp., et ap. Plutarch. Mor. p. 378 B, C, male χεδρόπων p. 273 C: qui accentus pariter corrigendus ap. Polluc. 6. 60, τὰ ὄσπρια δὲ καὶ χέδροπα ὠνόμαζον, et ap. Maxim. Περὶ κατ. 511: Ἄλλα χέδροπα.'

**476.** -ηγόρος, -αγόρος (ἀγορεύω), Arc. 89. 5. *Active*.—Δημηγόρος, ἐτυμηγόρος, θεηγόρος, βουλευγόρος, δηθαγόρος, δικηγόρος, κακηγόρος (not κακήγορος, though that

accent is common, e. g. Athen. 220 A, nor *κακάγορος*), *πυλαγόρος*, *κυλικηγόρος*, *χρησιμηγόρος*, *ψευδηγόρος*, *μεγαληγόρος*, *σεμνηγόρος*, *ὑψηγόρος* (H. D. would, without the slightest reason, read *ὑψηγόρος*), *πολυηγόρος*. *Μακρήγορος* (?), *χρυσήγορος* (?), are both almost certainly mistakes.

*Passive, etc.*—*Εὐήγορος*, *κατήγορος*, *παρήγορος*, *προσήγορος*, *ἀπροσήγορος*, *δυσπροσήγορος*, *εὐπροσήγορος*, *φιλοπροσήγορος*, *συνήγορος*.

477. -*θoος* (θέω).—*Βοηθός* is paroxytone, though *βοηθός* is oxytone; the rest are, for some reason or other, proparoxytone, *ἀρηίθoος*, *ἱππόθoος*, *ᾠκύθoος*.

478. -*θoρος* (θράσσω).—*Βουθός* is quoted from Æschyl. Supp. 301 ed. Didot, yet the passage does not prove this to be the proper accent; but *ἱπποθός*, though so accented in E. M. 145. 45, seems to be more generally proparoxytone.

479. -*κloπoς* (κλέπτω). *Active*.—*Γαμοκλόπος*, *κυνοκλόπος*, *βοοκλόπος*, *πολυκλόπος*.

*Passive, etc.*—*Ἄκloπoς*, *ἐπίκloπoς*.

480. -*κloς* (κόλω). *Active*.—*Βουκός*, *θεοκός*: the decompositions *ἐπιβουκός*, Schol. Ven. E. 178; *ἱπποβουκός*, *οιοβουκός*, Æschyl. Supp. 304, and *ἀρχιβουκός*, Schol. Ven. A. 39, are irregular; E. M. 113. 32; Arc. 86. 5: *δύσκολος* is from *κόλον*.

481. -*κομος* (κομέω), A. G. Oxon. 1. 153. 15; Schol. Ven. N. 132. *Active*.—*Ἀνθοκόμος*, *ἄλσοςκόμος*, *γειοκόμος*, *γηροκόμος* (Arc. 87. 10), *γαλακτοκόμος*, *ἐλαιοκόμος*, *ἐρροκόμος*, *εἰροκόμος*, *ἱπποκόμος* (Arc. 87. 9), *ἱεροκόμος*, *κηποκόμος*, *λεοντοκόμος*, *μελισσοκόμος*, *νοσοκόμος*, *νυμφοκόμος*, *ὄρειοκόμος*, *ὄρεοκόμος*, *ὄρεωκόμος*, *παιδοκόμος*, *σμηνοκόμος*, *ὑλοκόμος*, taking care of wood (*ὑλόκομος* from *κόμη*, thick growth with wood), *φυτηκόμος*, *φυτοκόμος*, *τριχοκόμος*, *τραπεζοκόμος*, *ᾠραιοκόμος*; *ἡδύκομος* seems to be irregular.

482. -*κοος* (κέω, καίω?). *Active*.—*Θουσκοός* (Arc. 42. 7), *θυηκοός*, *ὀρνιθοκοός*, *πυρκοός*.

483. -*κοπος* (κόπτω). *Active*.—*Ἄρτοκοπος*, *ἀργυροκοπος*, *δημοκοπος*, *θυροκοπος*, *λιθοκοπος*, *ξυλοκοπος*, *ὄχλοκοπος*, *χρεωκοπος*, *συμβολοκοπος*.

*Passive, etc.*—*Μεσόκοπος* (Lob. Ajax 104), *νεόκοπος*, *ἀπόκοπος*, *διάκοπος*, *ἀδιάκοπος*, *ἐπίκοπος*, *παράκοπος*, *ἀπρόσκοπος*, *ἄκοπος*, *κατάκοπος*, *ὑπέρκοπος*, *ὑπόκοπος*, *ὀλόκοπος*, *σητόκοπος*, *δύσκοπος*.

NOTE.—On *ἰήκοπος* see Lob. Ajax 189, note. *Προκοπός* in Polyb. 8. 17. 6, H. D., is most likely an error: *πρόκοπος*, in a different signification, occurs in Aretæus, see H. D. s. v.; *πολύκοπος*, if correct, seems irregular.

484. -*κορος* (κορέω). *Active*.—*Μυλοκόρος*, *ἱεροκόρος*, *νηοκόρος*, *νεωκόρος* (*συννεωκόρος*), *σημηκόρος*, *σηκοκόρος*, *τραπεζοκόρος* (?).

485. -*κροκος* (κρέκω). *Active*.—Are there any? L. S. have *ἀνθοκρόκος*, worked with flowers, but it ought to be proparoxytone.

*Passive*.—*Δινόκροκος*, *ἰανόκροκος*.

486. -*κτονος* (κτείνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—*Ἀδελφοκτόνος* (*ἀδελφεοκτόνος*), *ἀνδροκτόνος*, *ἀνθρωποκτόνος*, *αὐτοκτόνος*, *ἄλληλοκτόνος*, *βροτοκτόνος*, *ἐλαφοκτόνος*, *ζωοκτόνος*, *θηλυκτόνος*, *θηροκτόνος*, *ἱποκτόνος*, *κυνοκτόνος*, *κυριοκτόνος*, *ληστοκτόνος*, *λιμοκτόνος*, *λυκοκτόνος*, *μητροκτόνος*, *μυοκτόνος*, *νηπιοκτόνος*, *ξеноκτόνος*, *ξίφοκτόνος*, *οἰωνοκτόνος*, *παιδοκτόνος*, *παρθενοκτόνος*, *πατροκτόνος*, *περσοκτόνος*, *πολυκτόνος*, *πρωτοκτόνος*, *πυθοκτόνος*, *συοκτόνος*, *ταυροκτόνος*, *τεκνοκτόνος*, *τιτανοκτόνος*, *τιτυνοκτόνος*, *τυρανοκτόνος*, *φονοκτόνος*, *χοιροκτόνος*.

*Passive, etc.*—'Ἀνθρωπόκτονος, ληστοκτονος, μητρόκτονος, νεύκτονος, πατρόκτονος, συτόκτονος, ταυρόκτονος, τραγόκτονος, χοιρόκτονος. 'Αντικτόνος is quoted by H. D. and L. S. from Æschyl. Eum. 464; the passage proves nothing, and there can be little doubt that the accent is wrong; cf. Lob. Ajax 189.

-κτυπος, see τυπος, § 520.

**487. -λαβος** (λαμβάνω). *Active*.—Δεισιλάβος, ἐργολάβος, παντολάβος, σαρκολάβος, ὀξύλαβος, ἀρχολάβος, λιθολάβος.

NOTE.—'Ἀστρόλαβος is mentioned by L. S. as a substantive, but from its meaning it should be paroxytone; ὀξύλαβος occurs in Schol. Ven. Σ. 477, but it should be ὀξύλάβος; συνεργολάβος, Strab. 354, H. D., is irregular.

**488. -λαλος**. *Active*.—Μοιγιάλος (Arc. 89. 9), ὀξύλαλος, ὀρθρολάλος, τριποδηλάλος, νευρολάλος, ὀξύλάλος, ἐρημολάλος, Anth. Pal. 7. 196. 2.

*Passive, etc.*—Εὐλάλος, ἀλάλος, κατάλαλος, ἀμφίλαλος, περίλαλος, πρόλαλος.

NOTE.—'Αείλαλος, if correct, is irregular; also ὀλιγόλαλος, πολύλαλος, μεγαλόλαλος (?), ἡδύλαλος, ταχύλαλος, ὑψίλαλος, ἀληθινόλαλος (?).

**489. -λογος** (λέγω), Arc. 85. 25; 89. 18. *Active*.—'Αθερολόγος, αἰθερολόγος, αἰσχρολόγος, αἰτιαλόγος, ἀκανθολόγος, ἀκριβολόγος, ἀκρολόγος, ἀκυρολόγος, ἀνδρολόγος, ἀνθολόγος, ἀνθρωπολόγος, αἰετόλόγος, ἀπεραντολόγος, διλόγος, πολυλόγος, *puce speaking*, κνιπολόγος, a kind of woodpecker (?), φρυνολόγος, ἐνοικιολόγος, ἐνοικολόγος, ὑπολεπτολόγος (?), πεντηκοστολόγος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αναξιόλογος, ἀντίλογος, ἀξιόλογος, ἀπρόσλογος, ἀναμφίλογος, ἀλεξίλογος, promoting discourse, ὁμόλογος, ἀνομόλογος, πολύλογος, requiring many words, παλίλογος.

NOTE.—Εὐρεσιλόγος is undoubtedly incorrect, Lob. Phryn. 770. 'Ἀρτιλόγος is no exception, since it is not a compound of ἀρτι. On φιλόλογος H. D. remark: 'φιλόλογος, sic sæpe scriptum in codicibus Platonis aliorumque scriptorum: sed rectus accentus φιλόλογος est, quum non ut δικαιολόγος, τερατολόγος, et alia ab λέγω derivatum, sed cum λόγος compositum sit, ut monet Arcad. p. 89. 20;,' ἀφιλόλογος, μισοφιλόλογος are regular. Ἀντησιλόγος in Suid. and elsewhere for λυπησίλογος is obviously an error; see Lob. Phryn. 769-70. ὀλιγόλογος is doubtful; ἰδιόλογος, μαψίλογος, H. D., should probably be μαψιλόγος; on μισολόγος they say 'ceterum μισόλογος scribendum, ut φιλόλογος, παραδοξολόγος, H. D., συντομολόγος, H. D., μονολόγος, on this H. D. remark that μονόλογος is the better accent, but μονολόγος is exactly parallel to μονομάχος and μονοφάγος.

**490. -λοχος** (λοχάω). *Active*.—Βαιμολόχος, δειπνολόχος, νυκτιλόχος, φρυνολόχος.

Those from λέχος are proparoxytone, ἄλοχος, γαῖαλόχος, ναύλοχος, Arc. 90. 2, νασίλοχος, ὁμόλοχος, etc.

**491. -μαχος** (μάχομαι). *Active*.—'Αελλομάχος, αἰρεσιομάχος, ἀνδρομάχος, εὐθυμάχος, γροσφομάχος, θεγμάχος, θεομάχος, θηριομάχος, θηριμάχος, θωρακομάχος, ἵππομάχος (Arc. 87. 9), κυπελλομάχος, λογομάχος, μονομάχος, Μαραθνομάχος, ναυμάχος, *fighting with ships*, ὄπλομάχος, ὀφιομάχος, πυγμάχος, πυργομάχος, πυγμαιομάχος, πνευματομάχος, τηλεμάχος, τειχομάχος, χειρομάχος, χριστομάχος, ἑκατονταμάχος (?), ὠκυμάχος, Arc. 89. 28.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αμαχος, ἀπόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἀπρόσμαχος, ἐπίμαχος, εὐμαχος, δύσμαχος, ναύμαχος, belonging to a sea-fight (Schol. Ven. O. 389), πρόμαχος, σύμμαχος, φιλοσύμμαχος, ὑπέρμαχος, αὐτόμαχος, Arc. 90. 9.

NOTE.—Eust. 1021. 50: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τῶν τοιούτων ὀνομάτων ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὅσα μὲν ἐκ τοῦ μάχη πεποίηται, προπαροξύνειν τὸ τέλος, οἷον φιλόμαχον

γένος, σύμμαχος, πρωτόμαχος, ἀντίμαχος, ἐπίμαχος . . . . . ὅσα δ' ἐκ τοῦ μάχεσθαι σύγκειται, παροξύεσθαι, πυγμάχος, ναυμάχος, ὄπλομάχος, τειχομάχος, πυργομάχος, μονομάχος; cf. Arc. 89. 1; Athen. 154 E. Hence λάμαχος, ἀψίμαχος, ἀξιόμαχος, ἰσόμαχος, φυγόμεμαχος, βουλόμεμαχος.

The following appear to be irregular: ἀγχέμαχος (Arc. 90. 5), or ἀγχίμαχος, ἀδικομάχος (A. G. 344. 6), ἀλκίμαχος, δορίμαχος, δορύμαχος or δουρίμαχος (there does not seem to be any good authority for this accentuation, nor for πυρίμαχος or πυρόμαχος); πρωτόμαχος is proparoxytone according to Athen. 154 E. Βιημάχος is occasionally proparoxytone, but without sufficient reason, see H. D. s. v. Μενεμάχος in Appian. Iber. 51 should be μενέμαχος. Παμμάχος, Aristoph. Lys. 1321 (where Bergk reads πάμμαχος) is πάμμαχος in Anth. Plan. 4. 52, quoted by H. D.

#### 492. -μορος (μείρομαι).

The only paroxytones are γεωμόρος (γαμόρος, γημόρος, γειομόρος): the rest are proparoxytone, as ἰσόμορος, δύσμορος: on ἐπιγεώμοροι, E. M. 395. 53; A. G. 257. 10, H. D. observe, 'utroque loco male scriptum ἐπιγεώμοροι,' though why it is 'male scriptum' I do not see; ἐπιγεωμόροι is contrary to analogy.

493. -νομος (νέμω), Arc. 85. 25; 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀστρονόμος, ἀγορανόμος, ἀγρονόμος, αἰγονόμος, ἀνθονόμος, ἀστυνόμος, κληρονόμος, οἰκονόμος, οἰονόμος, ὀπισθονόμος, πεζονόμος, ποιονόμος, *feeding on grass*; βουνόμος, *cattle-feeding*; νυκτινόμος, θηρονόμος, *feeding (wild) beasts*; ἐρημονόμος, πολυνόμος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄνομος, ἐπίνομος, ποιόννομος, *with grassy fields*; παράνομος, σύννομος, αὐτόνομος, βούνομος, *fed on by cattle*; ἰσόννομος, λυσίννομος, κακόννομος, ὁμόνομος, ἀρχαίννομος (these are from νομός), θηρόνομος, *fed on by beasts*.

NOTE.—The compounds μονοκληρονόμος and συγκληρονόμος, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 1652, are irregular: μισγονόμος (γῆ) is thus accented in Hesych., but it must be an error, as also is ἀθυρονόμος, Hesych., which L. S. have correctly proparoxytone; αἰθερόνομος in H. D. and L. S. should be paroxytone: χρυσόννομος, in Æschyl. Pers. 80, can hardly mean *feeding on gold*, L. S.; see Schol. ad l.: νυκτινόμος is sometimes, though improperly, proparoxytone: ἰσοκληρονόμος (?) H. D., ὑφίννομος and ὁμόνομος are doubtful, as is πολύννομος; αὐτόνομος seems to be always proparoxytone.

494. -ξοος (ξέω). *Active*.—Δαοξόος, κεραξόος, λιθοξόος, δορυξόος (also δορυξός), κεραοξόος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄξοος, τετράξοος, δίξοος, ἀντίξοος, ἀμφίξοος, μονόξοος, εὖξοος.

#### 495. -οχος, -ουχος (έχω), Arc. 90. 14.

All in ουχος, whether compound or decompound, are properispomena, as ἀσπιδουχος, θαδουχος, ἑστιουχος, εὐνουχος, ἀρχιεννουχος, κλειδουχος, κληρουχος, κυνουχος, λαμπαδουχος, λυχνουχος, οὐρανουχος, ὀφειουχος, πατρούχος, πολιουχος, πρυμνουχος, ραβδουχος, σκηπτουχος, etc. Ἀκρηστολouxος (?), Hesych., is very doubtful.

Those in οχος (even when active) are proparoxytone, as αἰγίοχος, ἀστύοχος, γαιήοχος, δρύοχος, ἔνοχος, ἔξοχος, ἔποχος, ἡνίοχος, κάτοχος, μέτοχος, νήοχος, σύνοχος, ὑπείροχος, ὑποχος, E. M. 432. 23. Yet Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 967, distinguishes between the active and passive meanings of λιμενήοχος, ἐὰν μὲν τὴν συνεχομένην, προπαροξυτώνως· ἐὰν δὲ τὴν συνέχουσαν τὸν λιμένα, παροξυτώνως.

496. -πλαθος (πλάσσω). *Active*.—Ἴπποπλάθος, κοροπλάθος, κουροπλάθος, πηλοπλάθος, λογοπλάθος.

497. -πλανος (πλανάω). These are proparoxytone, as αἰέπλανος, ἀπόπλανος, ἀερόπλανος, νυκτίπλανος, ἀρχίπλανος, ἀλίπλανος, δύσπλανος, πολύπλανος, τηλέπλανος,

Æschyl. Prom. 577, ὠκύπλανος; yet ἑρωτοπλάνος, Anth. Pal. 7. 195. 6, and ποντοπλάνος are paroxytone; why ἀλίπλανος should have a different accent from ποντοπλάνος, when the meaning of both words is similar, does not appear: λαοπλάνος is paroxytone in the places quoted by H. D.

**498. -πλοκος (πέκω).** *Active.*—Γριφοπλόκος, δολοπλόκος, δικτυοπλόκος, ζωνιοπλόκος, ἰοπλόκος, κεκρυφαλοπλόκος, λινοπλόκος, οἰσυοπλόκος, πυτινοπλόκος, στεφανηπλόκος, στεφηπλόκος, στεφανοπλόκος, σχοινοπλόκος, σπαρτοπλόκος, ψιαθοπλόκος, αἰμυλοπλόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄπλοκος, διάπλοκος, ὀμόπλοκος, περίπλοκος, εὐπλοκος, πολὺπλοκος.

**499. -ποκος (πέκω).** *Active.*—Οἰοπόκος, εἰροπόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄποκος, ἀμφίποκος, ἐπίποκος, εὐποκος.

**500. -πολος (πολέω).** *Active.*—Αἰπόλος, ἀγροπόλος, ἀκροπόλος, θαλαμηπόλος, ἀγνοπόλος, αἰγοπόλος, μουσοπόλος, βονπόλος, αἰδοπόλος, δικασπόλος, θεηπόλος, θεοπόλος, ὑμνηπόλος, θυηπόλος, θεμιστοπόλος, νυκτιπόλος, νηοπόλος, μαντιπόλος, μυστιπόλος, μητροπόλος, μυροπόλος, οἰοπόλος, οἰνωπόλος, ἵπποπόλος, ὄνειροπόλος, ταυροπόλος, etc.; ὑψίπολος, H. D., should probably be paroxytone.

*Passive, etc.*—Περίπολος, ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος, δίπολος, τρίπολος, ἔμπολος, ἑρανέμπολος, τετράπολος.

NOTE.—Eust. 92. 44: σκοπητέον δὲ ὡς τὸ μὲν δικασπόλος, καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτὸ παροξύνεται· ἀμφίπολος, δὲ καὶ πρόπολος τὰ μετὰ προθέσεων προπαροξύνονται: Eust. 578. 40: δοκεῖ δὲ παροξυτονεῖσθαι καὶ ἡ εὐθεία τοῦ ἀκροπόλοις καθὰ καὶ τὰ κατ' αὐτό. τὰ γὰρ παρὰ τὸ πολῶ, εἰ μὲν προθέσει σύγκεινται προηγουμένη, προπαροξύνονται, οἷον ἀμφίπολος, πρόπολος, πρόσπολος: εἰ δὲ ὀνόματι, παροξύνονται, ὡς ἄλλων ἐκ τοῦ ὄνειροπόλος, μαντιπόλος, οἰωνοπόλος, θυηπόλος, ὃ καὶ ἱερεὺς καὶ θυοσκόος δὲ ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐα. οὕτω γοῦν ἀναλόγως καὶ ἀκροπόλος. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ μυστιπόλος καὶ αἰπόλος καὶ θαλαμηπόλος καὶ δικασπόλος ὃ καὶ θεμιστοπόλος: Eust. 642. 41: ἴσως δὲ ἔχει ἀν' ἀπορίαν, διὰ τι μὴ ὥσπερ πρωτότοκος ἐν σημασίᾳ παθητικῇ ὁ πρῶτος τεχθεὶς προπαροξυτώνως, πρωτοτόκος δὲ ἐν παροξυτονήσει ἢ πρῶτος τεκούσα, οὕτω κατὰ διαφορὰν σημασίας παθητικῆς τε καὶ ἐνεργητικῆς ἀμφίπολος μὲν τάφος ὃ ἀμφιπολούμενος προπαροξύνεται διὰ πάθος εἰλόγως εἰς δ' ἀναλύεται, ἀμφιπόλος δὲ ἡ ἀμφιπολούσα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχει τὸν τόνον διὰ τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἣν δηλοῖ. τὴν δὲ τούτων λύσιν οὐχ ὑποδύσκολόν ἐστιν εὐρεῖν: cf. E. M. 37. 49; 93. 37; Arc. 88. 22; A. G. Oxon. i. 108. 11.

**501. -πονος (πονέω).** *Active.*—Ἀριστοπόνος, ἀρουροπόνος, βιοπόνος, ἀροτροπόνος, γεωπόνος, γηπόνος, γεηπόνος, εἰροπόνος, ἐργοπόνος, ματαιοπόνος, νυμφοπόνος, ὄψοπόνος, σιτοπόνος, δαιτροπόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἄπονος, αὐτόπονος, ἀντίπονος, διάπονος, δύσπονος, ἔμπονος, ἐπίπονος, ἤφαιστόπονος, κατάπονος, μελεόπονος, δορίπονος.

**502. NOTE.**—Those from πόνος are of course proparoxytone, as ἀκεσίπονος, λαθίπονος, λυσίπονος, παυσίπονος, ρυσίπονος, τηλεσίπονος, φερέπονος, ἀφερέπονος, φιλόπονος, ἀφιλόπονος, φυγόπονος, ἀπειρόπονος, ἐθελόπονος, θρασύπονος: πολὺπονος is rather passive than active in meaning, and is therefore properly proparoxytone, but ὀλιγόπονος is probably wrong.

**503. -ποπος (πέπτω).**—Ἀρτοπόπος appears to be paroxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., though in several of the passages, if not in all, it may be a variant of ἀρτοκόπος.

**504. -πορος (πέιρω).** *Active.*—Ἀεροπόρος, ἀεριπόρος, ἀλιπόρος, ἀκροπόρος, βραδυπόρος (this is proparoxytone in all the passages quoted by H. D.), βονπόρος, θαλασσοπόρος, ποταμηπόρος, πρωτοπόρος, ὀπισθοπόρος, ἡγοπόρος, μεσοπόρος, ποντοπόρος,

οδοιπόρος, παροδοιπόρος (?) συνοδοιπόρος (?) προδοιπόρος (?) ναυσιπόρος, νυκτιπόρος, νυκτοπόρος, κελευθοπόρος, λινοπόρος, μετεωροπόρος, ιθυπόρος, λαοπόρος, παντοπόρος, πολυπόρος, πεξοπόρος, γλαυκηπόρος (?) ἐλιξοπόρος, παιδοπόρος (?).

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπορος, ἀντίπορος, ἀκρόπορος, βραχύπορος, δύσπορος, εὖπορος, εὐρύπορος, Arc. 89. 27, ἔμπορος, ἐλαιέμπορος, κερδέμπορος, καμυλέμπορος, λογέμπορος (such is the accent in our books, though Eust. 1447. 40 expressly states that it is the only compound of ἔμπορος that is *paroxytone*), μεγάλέμπορος, συνέμπορος, σωματέμπορος, πεζέμπορος, ταριχέμπορος, φιλέμπορος, χριστέμπορος, ψυχέμπορος, τετράπορος, ἐπτάπορος, πεντάπορος, πανήπορος, ἀνάπορος, στενόπορος, πολύπορος, ναυσιπόρος, ιθυπόρος, δύσπορος, δίπορος, πυκνόπορος, ἀγχιπόρος, ὀξύπορος, παλίπορος.

NOTE.—Εὐθύπορος, *straight-going*, is doubtful: τηλέπορος seems to be generally *proparoxytone*, though it is *paroxytone* in Orph. H. 17. 9, quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος, like most others in ὑψι, is *proparoxytone*: ὠκύπορος is *paroxytone* in Hesych., yet Arcadius, 89. 28, expressly makes it *proparoxytone*, indeed he says that all compounded with ὠκός are so, except ὠκυμάχος, but his rule is probably wrong, since we find ὠκυβόλος, ὠκυδρόμος, ὠκυτόκος: ταχύπορος is falsely *proparoxytone* in Æschyl. Ag. 486, and Eurip. El. 451, both quoted by H. D.: ὑψίπορος should be *paroxytone*: παντοπόρος, *ad omnia callidus*, Soph. Ant. 369, is a strange accent for such a meaning: τηλέπορος (?) Aristoph. Nub. 967.

505. -προπος (πρέπω).—Θεοπρόπος appears to be the only word of this termination.

506. -ραφος (ράπτω). *Active*.—Ἰστιορράφος, δικορράφος, δολορράφος, κακορράφος, μηχανορράφος, σκηνορράφος, λινορράφος, νευρορράφος, ὑποδηματορράφος (this is falsely *proparoxytone* in Chærob. C. 623. 28), παλαιορράφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀρραφος, κατάρραφος, πολύρραφος.

507. -ροφος (ροφέω). *Active*.—Αἱματορρόφος.

508. -σκαφος (σκάπτω). *Active*.—Φυτοσκάφος, πυργοσκάφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Φυτόςκαφος.

509. -σκοπος (σκέπτομαι), Arc. 88. 25. *Active*.—Βροτοσκόπος, ἀστεροσκόπος, θουοσκόπος, μετεωροσκόπος, μηλοσκόπος, οἰανοσκόπος, ὄρνεοσκόπος, τερατοσκόπος, τηλεσκόπος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀδιάσκοπος, ἄσκοπος, εὖσκοπος, ἐπίσκοπος, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, κατάσκοπος, ἀπόσκοπος, τηλέσκοπος.

NOTE.—Πάνσκοπος, Anth. Pal. 7. 580, if correct, is irregular: so also πολύσκοπος, τανυσίσκοπος, ὠκύσκοπος (?) Anth. Pal. 9. 525.

510. -σοος (σάζω and σεύω). *Active*.—Βιοσός, βουσός, βοοσός, βροτοσός, δορυσός, κεμαδοσός, κυνοσός, λαοσός, λιθοσός, μελισσός, μηλοσός, νεκυσσός, νηροσός, οἰνοσός, ψυχσός.

*Passive, etc.*—Δύσσοος, εὖσοος, πυρίσοος, παλίνσοος.

NOTE.—Ἀεισός in Nonn. p. 112. 28, quoted by H. D., is passive in sense, and should be *proparoxytone*: ξενόσοος, *saving strangers*, should be ξενοσός.

511. -σπορος (σπείρω). *Active*.—Πυκνοσπόρος, πρωτοσπόρος, φυτοσπόρος, πυρισπόρος, παιδοσπόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀσπορος, ἀγχισπορος, ἀπόσπορος, βαθύσπορος, δεκάσπορος, ἐπίσπορος, εὖσπορος, μηλόσπορος, μανύσπορος, ὀψίσπορος, ὀμόσπορος, πρωίσπορος, πυκνόσπορος, πρωτόσπορος, πολύσπορος, χεμόσπορος, πυρίσπορος.

**512. -στολος** (στέλλω). *Active*.—Πυργοστόλος, ἐργοστόλος, γαμοστόλος, ναυστόλος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἰδιόστολος, μονόστολος, αὐτόστολος, περίστολος, ὁμόστολος, ὑψίστολος, ἀπόστολος, ψευδαπόστολος.

NOTE.—Ἱεροστόλος, Plut. 2. 351 B, seems to be irregular; it should most probably be paroxytone: ἄστολος, εὖστολος, ποικιλόστολος, etc., are derived from στολή.

**513. -στροφος** (στρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀσπιδηστροφος, βουστροφος, βοὺνες *regens*, ἔδρουστροφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀδιάστροφος, βούστροφος, α *bovus aratus*.

**514. -σφαγος** (σφάττω). *Active*.—Ταυροσφάγος, μηλοσφάγος, παρβενοςφάγος.

**515. -τοκος** (τίκτω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Ἀριστοτόκος, ἀλαστόκος, ἀρτίτοκος (?) ἀγχιτόκος, αὐτοτόκος, αἰνοτόκος, αἰωνοτόκος, ἀπαρτίτοκος (?) ἀπειροτόκος, ἀρρενοτόκος, ἀρρητοτόκος, βραδυτόκος, διδυμοτόκος, διτόκος, δευτεροτόκος, δισσοτόκος, καλλιτόκος, κλειψιτόκος, μονοτόκος, ὀλιγοτόκος, ὀξύτοκος, παντοτόκος, πρωτοτόκος, πολυτόκος, τελειοτόκος, ταχυτόκος, ὠμοτόκος, ὠκυτόκος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀρτίτοκος, ἄτοκος, αὐτότοκος, αἰωρότοκος, ἀπότοκος, δευτερότοκος, δύστοκος, εὐτοκος, ἐγγειότοκος, κοινύτοκος, πρωτότοκος, ὠκύτοκος.

NOTE.—Ἀετίτοκος, *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, is regular: μογοστόκος was so accented by Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. A. 270: ἐπάτοκος (?) is doubtful: κλειψιτόκος, *partum furans*, H. D., seems to be an error.

**516. -τομος** (τέμνω), Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—Βαλαντιητόμος, δρυοτόμος, καρατόμος (E. M. 215), λαιμοτόμος, λατόμος, λιθοτόμος, ξυλοτόμος, πετροτόμος, σκυτοτόμος, ἰλοτόμος, ἀρτίτομος, καινοτόμος, etc.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀμφίτομος, ἀπότομος, ἄτομος, διχότομος, ἔντομος, ἡμίτομος, καράτομος, νεότομος, λαιμότομος, περίτομος, σύντομος, ἀρτίτομος, καινότομος, etc.

NOTE.—Ἀμφίτομος is so contrary to analogy that it can hardly be correct; see H. D. s. v.: the substantive βούτομος, whatever its derivation, is proparoxytone: κέρτομος is singular in its accent: the decompounds ἐπικέρτομος and φιλοκέρτομος are regular: ἐτοιμοτόμος, *ready for cutting*, is probably an error.

**517. -τοπος** (τιτράω). *Active*.—Βουτόπος, ὀξύτοπος, ῥινοτόπος, γυιοτόπος, πολυτόπος, λαοτόπος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάτοπος (a distinction is sometimes made between διάτοπος, *pierced*, and διατόπος, *piercing*, wrongly, as the latter form does not exist).

**518. -τραγος** (τρώγω). *Active*.—Κριθοτράγος, κοτινοτράγος, συκοτράγος.

**519. -τροφος** (τρέφω). *Active*.—Ἀλεκτρυονοτρόφος, ἀνθοτρόφος, βουτρόφος, γηροτρόφος, δονακοτρόφος, ζευγοτρόφος, ζωοτρόφος, ἵπποτρόφος, καρποτρόφος, κουροτρόφος, λαοτρόφος, λωτοτρόφος, μηλοτρόφος, παιδοτρόφος, τεθριπποτρόφος, χιονοτρόφος, παντοτρόφος, ὁμοτρόφος, πολυτρόφος, μονομαχοτρόφος.

*Passive, etc.*—Ἀπότρόφος, ἄτροφος, δύστροφος, ἔντροφος, εὐτροφος, νεότροφος, ὀλιγότροφος (?) ὁμότροφος, ὁρεσίτροφος, σύντροφος, χιονότροφος.

NOTE.—Παντρόφος is quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 7. 476. 9, though they condemn that accent, and πάντροφος from Orph. H. 25. 2, and Nonn. Joann. c. 9. 154.

**520. -τυπος, -κτυπος** (τύπτω). *Active*.—Βουτύπος, ὀρειτύπος, χαμαιτύπος, χαιμωνοτύπος, χοιροτύπος, χοροκτύπος, ὀροκτύπος, ὀμβροκτύπος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αντίτυπος, ἄντυπος, ἔντυπος, ἔκτυπος, ἐρίκτυπος, πρόστυπος, ἀρτί-  
τυπος, ἀλίκτυπος.

NOTE.—'Αρματόκτυπος, Æschyl. S. c. T. 204, is from κτύπος: βαρύκτυπος (?)  
in an active sense: ἐπτάκτυπος (?) Pind. Pyth. 2. 70: ἑτερόκτυπος (?): ὀρίκτυπος,  
H. D.

521. -φάγος (ΦΑΓΩ), Arc. 89. 11; E. M. 681. 30. *Active*.—'Αδηφάγος, αἰγο-  
φάγος, ἀνδροφάγος, αὐτοφάγος, δημοφάγος, ἱαμβειοφάγος, λωτοφάγος, σαρκοφάγος,  
τρυγηφάγος, ἀλληλοφάγος, δριμυφάγος, παμφάγος, καρποφάγος, κλεψιφάγος, ὀλιγο-  
φάγος, πολυφάγος, μονοφάγος, νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος (?) μονοφάγος, ὀλιγοφάγος: ἐλαιο-  
φιλοφάγος, for this H. D. quote Athen. 64 F, a place which does not prove that  
accent to be correct.

*Passive, etc.*—Αὐτόφαγος (?): οἰσοφάγος as a substantive is well established,  
but the accent is difficult to account for.

522. -φθορος (φθείρω). *Active*.—Πολυφθόρος, ὑστεροφθόρος, βροτοφθόρος (not  
βροτόφθορος as in H. D.), ἀνδροφθόρος, ἀλιφθόρος, αὐτοφθόρος ('Ελληνοτροφθόρος,  
Tzetz. Hist. 5. 772, H. D., is irregular), θυμοφθόρος, λαοφθόρος, λινοφθόρος, μη-  
τροφθόρος, ναυφθόρος, οἰκοφθόρος, πολιτοφθόρος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αδιάφθορος, ἐπίφθορος, πολύφθορος, ἀρῆφθορος, ἄφθορος.

NOTE.—Ναύφθορος, *navifragus*, is singular, but may be correct.

523. -φοβος (φοβέομαι). *Active*.—Αἰμοφόβος, ὕδροφόβος, ψυχροφόβος, Galen  
T. 10. p. 210 E; H. D.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αφοβος, ἔκφοβος, ἔμφοβος, ἐπίφοβος, κατάφοβος, περίφοβος, ὑπέρ-  
φοβος.

NOTE.—H. D. quote θεόφοβος, *God-fearing*; it should probably be paroxytone,  
as also κακόφοβος.

524. -φονος (ΦΕΝΩ); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—'Αλληλοφόνος, ἀνδροφόνος, αὐτο-  
φόνος, βουφόνος, γιγαντοφόνος, γοργοφόνος, δολοφόνος, ἐλλοφόνος, θηλυφόνος, θηρο-  
φόνος, θηριοφόνος, λαγωφόνος, λαγοφόνος, λαοφόνος, λεοντοφόνος, Μηδοφόνος, μηλο-  
φόνος, μητροφόνος, μυοφόνος, μυσφόνος, νεβροφόνος, νηττοφόνος (a kind of eagle),  
ξеноφόνος, οὐλοφόνος, παιδοφόνος, πατροφόνος, πολυφόνος, ταυροφόνος, χιμαυροφόνος,  
φασσοφόνος, ὠκυφόνος.

*Passive, etc.*—'Αντίφονος, ἀπόφονος, νεόφονος.

NOTE.—The accentuation of μαιφόνος, Arc. 91. 2 (and ἱαιφόνος, Hesych.), is  
singular; by analogy it should be paroxytone, but it does not seem to occur  
with that accent: βελοβυθοθαμβοσεισμοφόνος, quoted by H. D., is as monstrous  
in accent as in composition.

525. -φορος (φέρω), Arc. 88. 9; A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 14. *Active*.—'Αγαλ-  
ματοφóρος, ἀγγελιαφóρος, ἀγκαλιδοφóρος, ἀπειληφóρος, ἀρχιλυχνηφóρος (?) ἀσκο-  
φóρος, ἀσπιδοφóρος, ἀφροφóρος, ἄωσφóρος, διφóρος, ἐνιαυτοφóρος, ἐπιγαμματοφóρος,  
ὀλιγοφóρος, πολυφóρος, αἰφóρος, παρειαυτοφóρος (?) παντοφóρος, φιλοκαρποφóρος (?)  
λεωφóρος, ὀλιγοφóρος, ὀψιφóρος.

*Passive, etc.*—Διάφορος, ἀδιάφορος, δύσφορος, εὐφορος (A. G. Oxon. 1. 90. 17),  
ἀνείσφορος, ἀνώφορος, ἀσύφορος, ἑξάφορος.

NOTE.—Πάμφορος, though active, is proparoxytone in all the places quoted by  
H. D.: πτηνοτοξοπυροφóρος (?) H. D.: φιλοκαρποφóρος: all three are probably  
wrong.

526. -χοος (χέω), Arc. 89.—'Αργυροχóος, θυηχóος, λοετροχóος, λουτροχóος,  
λαωροχóος, οἰνοχóος (ἀρχαιονοχóος, H. D., παροינוχóος, are both suspicious), ἀρχιαι-



νοχός (?) σιαλοχός, τυμβοχός, ὑδρηχός, ὑδροχός, φυλλοχός, χρυσοχός, μινοχός (not μινόχοος).

*Passive, etc.*—Πρόχοος, E. M. 93. 37.

NOTE.—Ολιγόχοος, *yielding little*, is contrary to analogy, ολιγόχους is however quite correct; perhaps the former accent has arisen from a confusion of the two forms: the same remarks apply to πολύχοος.

The compounds of χός, χούς are of course proparoxytone, as ἐξάχοος, ἡμίχοος.

**527.** -ωρυχος (ὀρύσσω); Arc. 91. 2. *Active*.—γεωρύχος, μιλωρύχος, ριζωρύχος, τοιχωρύχος (Arc. 91. 4), τυμβωρύχος, φρεατωρύχος, φρεωρύχος.

*Passive, etc.*—Κατάρυχος, ὑποκατάρυχος.

NOTE.—Ὁφθαλμάρυχος should be corrected, it is of course paroxytone; and πεδάρυχος, quoted by H. D. from Anth. Pal. 10. 101, must be an error.

**528.** On ὀλοοίτροχος, E. M. 622. 39 says: Πτολεμαῖος καὶ Ἀριστόνικος ψιλοῦσι παροξύνοντες, ἀκούοντες τὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τρέχειν ὀλεόν· ἐπένθεσις δὲ τοῦ υ περιττή. οἱ δὲ δασύνουσιν, ἢ ᾗ ὅλος τροχειδής, καὶ κατὰ πᾶν μέρος ἀστήρικτος; cf. Schol. Ven. N. 137. The word ὀρεσιπατός (*sic*) is quoted by H. D., but the passage referred to proves nothing, and I suppose it must be regarded as a misprint, as must ὠκυρρός in E. M. 821. 33, which cannot be right for several reasons. The following words in H. D. may be noticed here for want of a better place. Ἀβρογός and ἀδρογός are mere oversights, for all words in γός are proparoxytone; ἀδρανέος is a mistake for ἀδράνεος; αἰσχροπράγος (*sic*) is a thoroughly impossible accent; ἀνθρωποφλόγος should be proparoxytone, and so should βιβλιοστάφος; εὐωδός for εὐώδης is without a parallel, and almost certainly wrong; ὀγκογράφος should be ὀγκότραφος; lastly, ταυροθρόος should be proparoxytone.

### (c) Verbal Derivatives in τος.

**529.** Verbal derivatives in τος, compounded with a *privativum*, are proparoxytone; of the remainder, those with three terminations are generally oxytone, those with two terminations, proparoxytone. In fact, however, these words are in such a state of confusion that no rule can be depended on, and all must be left to observation.

**530.** NOTE 1.—Arc. 83. 22: Τὰ εἰς ΣΤΟΣ ἐπιθετικά ἀπλᾶ ῥηματικά ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὀξύνεται, ληϊστός, μεριστός, ὀνομαστός. τὰ δὲ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, φραστός ἄφραστος, ἀλίσστος ἀλαστός: E. M. 269. 3: διαμετρητός· ἡ εὐθεία διαμετρητός, σχήματος παρασυνθέτου. Καὶ πόθεν διαχωρίζεται τὰ παρασύνθετα ἐκ τῶν συνθέτων; Ἐκ τῆς διαφορᾶς τοῦ τόνου. Τὰ μὲν γὰρ σύνθετα προπαροξύνεται, τὰ δὲ παρασύνθετα ὀξύνεται. Ταῦτα δὲ ὀξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ ῥήματος ἔσχον τὴν σύνθεσιν· οἶον ἐκλέγω, ἐκλεκτός· ἐπίλεκτος δὲ προπαροξύνεται, ὅτι ἀπὸ ὀνόματος ἔσχε τὴν σύνθεσιν, ἐκ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως, καὶ τοῦ λεκτός. Οὕτως οὖν καὶ διαμετρῶ διαμετρήσω, διαμετρητός: E. M. 347. 22: ἐξάιρετος· προπαροξύνεται, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΕΤΟΣ ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἀριδείκετος, ἀμαιμάκετος· χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀπλᾶ ὄντα πρὸ τοῦ Ε τὸ Π ἔχει, διὰ τὸ Ἰαπετός· ἢ ἀπὸ ῥήματος συντεθείη, διὰ τὸ ἐπαινετός. Ξεσημείωται τὸ ἀφυσγετός: E. M. 474. 18: ἱππόβοτον· Διὰτὶ ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον; Τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ὀξύνοντα δυσύλλαβα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· βατός (ἄμβατος) Ἀμβατος ἔστι πόλις. φατός, ἀρηίφατος. Χωρὶς εἰ μὴ παρασύνθετα

ᾧσι, διὰ τὸ μετῶ μετρήσω μετρητός· καί, διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῳ: E. M. 569. 22: 'Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ λέγω λεκτός, καὶ ἐκλεκτός, σύνθετον ἐξύτονον· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἐκλέγω συνθέτου παρσύνθετον, διάλεκτος βαρύνεται, Schol. Ven. Γ. 344; A. G. Oxon. I. 135. 29. Such are fair specimens of the rules given by the Greek grammarians for the accentuation of these words, and it is quite needless to quote more of them. Modern writers are not more helpful. 'Verbal adjectives,' says Götting, Accent. p. 313, 'are in general oxytone as *parasyntheta*, barytone as *syntheta*.' Lobeck, in his dissertation, 'De motione adjectivorum minus mobilium' (printed in the *Paralipomena*, p. 455 sqq.), has accumulated, with preternatural diligence, a vast number of instances in which the printed books violate, or seem to violate, the rules of the grammarians. His researches prove that these words have been brought into such incredible confusion that it would be quite useless to attempt the construction of a more precise rule than that given above.

531. NOTE 2.—Lobeck, in the above-mentioned dissertation, lays down the rule that all compound verbal adjectives in *τος* are oxytone when they indicate possibility merely, and are proparoxytone when they denote a completed act; thus *διαλυτός*, capable of being dissolved, dissoluble, is oxytone, but *διάλυτος*, dissolved, is proparoxytone, Lob. Par. 478: Primum igitur constituimus, adjectiva, quorum significatio latinis in *illis* exeuntibus respondet, acuto sono finiri; quem canonem H. Stephanus aliquoties sequitur: *Διάλυτος*, dissolutus; *διαλυτός*, dissolubilis; *μετάπειστος*, in aliam sententiam adductus; *μεταπειστός*, qui potest a sententia dimoveri. Neque hæc novitia est doctrina sed a veteribus ipsis tradita. Suidas, 'Ἐξαιρετον τὸ ἐπιλεκτον' (hoc ex Schol. Didymi ad Il. 2. 227) *ἐξαιρετόν* δὲ *ἐξυτόνως* τὸ *ἐκβαλλόμενον* id est τὸ *ἐκβάλλεσθαι* *δυνάμενον*, quod uno verbo *ἐξαιρεσίμω*, exemtile dicitur.' And this rule holds of very many words, but the exceptions and variations are countless and bewildering. Lobeck, 498, sums up his results as follows: 'Quæstio erat de accentu verbalium. Quæ quum aut *syntheta* sint aut *parasyntheta*, veterum sententiis consultisque hæc acui statuimus, illa gravari. Sed quod caput est rei, qua ratione decomposita a compositis discerni queant, id neque illi perspexisse videntur, neque nobis scire contigit, neque omnino de omnibus sciri posse videtur. Si quis vero nos attendere jubeat ex duabus adjectivi partibus utra quoque loco prævaleat, præpositio *ἐν* adjectivum, et hinc definiri velit, utri sit imponendus accentus, is parum reputaverit hanc rationem longe a nostra intelligentia remotam et a Græcis ipsis neglectam esse, qui *ἀπενκτός* quidem dixere sed *ἀπεύχετος* omniaque polysyllaba sopito præpositionis accentu pronunciare coacti sunt. Has igitur in angustias compulsi duas illas constituimus regulas de oxytonesi potentialium et contrario absolutorum tenore, quarum neutra per omnia servatur, sed apparet tamen id ordinarium esse, quod secus est extra ordinem. Idque vel hoc exemplo confirmare licet, quod in quadraginta novem, quæ collegi, adjectivis cum præpositione *ἀπό* conjunctis sex nec plus reperiuntur oxytona, *ἀπενκτός*, *ἀποδεκτός*, *ἀπαρεστός*, Simpl. in Ench. 5. p. 74; *ἀποφαντός*, Philo Legg. All. 2. 70 B: *ἀποδεκτός*, Aristot. Anal. Post. I. 10. p. 76. 33, et *ἀπωστός*, quod unum a potentiali significatione maxime sejunctum est.'

532. Those ending in *κλυτός* or *κλειτός* are somewhat irregular; when compounded with an indeclinable word of more than one syllable they are oxytone, as *ἀγακλυτός*, *ἐπικλυτός*, *παρακλυτός*, *περικλυτός*, *τηλεκλειτός* (*τηλέκλειτος* in Apollon. Rhod. 3. 1097 is probably false), *τηλεκλυτός*; when, with a declinable word, or with an indeclinable monosyllable, they are proparoxytone, as *δύσκλυτος*, *θεόκλυτος*, *πάγκλειτος*, *πάγκλυτος*, *πρόκλυτος*, *τοξόκλυ-*

τος, while parathetic compounds are oxytone, as δορικλυτός, δουρικλυτός, δουρικλειτός (but δορίκλυτος occurs in Suid.), ονομακλυτός, Il. 22. 51 (or according to some ονομάκλυτος), ναυσικλειτός, Od. 6. 22 (or, as others wrote, ναυσίκλειτος), ναυσικλυτός (or ναυσίκλυτος, Od. 15. 415), and upon this principle ποσσίκλυτος might be oxytone.

533. NOTE.—E. M. 215. 20: Τὸ δὲ κλειτὸς καὶ κλυτὸς εἰ μὲν μετὰ ἀπτῶτον συντεθῇ ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν, φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν· οἷον κλειτὸς ἀγακλειτός· εἰ δὲ μετὰ πτωτικοῦ ἢ ἀπτῶτον μονοσυλλάβου προπαροξύνεται· πρόκλειτος, ὀνομάκλυτος, τὸ δὲ δουρικλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει.

Schol. Ven. K. 109: Τὸ κλυτὸς εἰ πτωτικὸν κατάρχοι ἐν συνθέσει βαρύτονόν ἐστι τοξόκλυτος, ὀνομάκλυτος· εἰ δὲ ἀπτῶτον, φυλάσσει τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, περικλυτός, ἀγακλυτός, διδ σημειωτέον τὸ ναυσικλυτὸς ὀξυνόμενον . . . τὸ μὲν οὖν δουρὶ κλυτὸς ἐν παραθέσει ἐστίν.

S. V. X. 51: 'Ονομακλυτός, Ἀρίσταρχος ὅφ' ἐν ὧς πασιμέλουσα. ἐν δὲ Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ὄνομα κλυτός Αἴθων κατὰ παράθεσιν. εἰ δὲ, φασίν, οὐκ ἐστίν ἐξ οὐδετέρου καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ σύνθετον, τί ἐστι τὸ Ἀστυάναξ καὶ ποιηματογράφος; κατὰ σύνθεσιν οὖν ἐστίν, ὡς τὸ τοξόκλυτος παρὰ Πινδάρῳ καὶ περὶ κλυτός [?]: Schol. Ambros. in Odys. H. 39; Eust. 1566. 64; Arc. 88. 16; 90. 6; A. G. Oxon. 1. 378. 12.

#### (d) Nominal Derivatives.

534. General Rule.—Compound adjectives, of which the second half is derived from a noun, retract the accent, as καλλίνας, παναγήραος, πολύπρασ; ἄνηβος, ἔφηβος, πάνολβος, πολύφλοισβος, χρυσεόστιλβος; ἐγχεσίμαργος, κακόψογος, καλλίφθογγος, λήθαργος, νεόζυγος, πολύπυργος; ἄναυδος, ἐκατόμποδος, ἔμπεδος, κενόσπουδος, ὁμόσπουδος; ἀνάπλεως, ἄνεως, ἀνίλεως, ἀξιοχρεως; ἀνάπλεος, κατάπλεος, παγχρύσεος; βαθύρριζος, μονοτράπεζος; ὠχρόξανθος; αὐτοάγαθος (and αὐτοαγαθός), πανάγαθος, φιλάγαθος; βαρύμοχθος, δολόμυθος, εὐθυκέλευθος, μονόλιθος, ὀλιγόμισθος, ταχύρροθος; παραπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος; διασπόνδειος (see § 382), εὐγένειος, λεπτόγειος, παλιμβάχειος, περίθειος; δεκάβοιος, ἐπτάβοιος, παγγέλοιος, πανόμοιος, προσόμοιος; ἄδικος, δικαιάδικος, δυσάρεσκος, ἐπιόρκος (Schol. Ven. Γ. 279), θυμάγορικός, παρακρουσιχοίνικος, φιλόδικος; ἀγχίαλος, αἰδήλος, ἀκόνδυλος, ἄλλοπρόσαλλος, ἄπτιλος, διάγκυλος, διάδιπλος, ἔπιλλος, εὐτράπελος, κατάδηλος, λιγουροκώτιλος, μεσάγκυλος (E. M. 113. 32), παρασπρόγγυλος, προδείελος, προσείκελος, σύμπολλοι, χρυσοποίκιλος; ὁμαιχμος, ῥάθυμος; ἡμίονος, νήποινος, πάναγνος; ἀλίπλοος, ἀνεμόθροος, ἀνέμπλοος, εὐνοος; νήλωπος; ἀβέλτερος, ἄϊρος, γλυκύπικρος, δέιλακρος (see § 542), δῖαιθρος, ἐπίκηρος, ζώπυρος, λειανύστηρος, λευκόπυρρος, μεγαλοπόνυρος, νώθουρος, οὐδενόσωρος (Schol. Ven. Θ. 178), ὑφέσπερος; ἄϊσος, ἀρτιο-

πέρισσος; πάμπρωτος, περίσχατος, ισάδελφος, σύζως, πολύζως; except oxytone, 1. ἀεργηλός, αἰδυνός, ἀκιδυνός, ἀλαός, ἀμενηνός, ἀμυσχρός, δαφοινός, ἐπηετανός, ἐπικοινωνός, εὐδεινός, εὐδιανός, καταριγηλός, νεογιλός, νεογνός, νωδός, παμβδελυρός, παμμυσαρός, ὑποχαροπός, χαροπός. 2. All in ημερινος, οπωρινος, as ἀμφημερινός, αὐθημερινός, ἐφημερινός, ἰσημερινός, καθημερινός, μεθημερινός, μετοπωρινός, φθινοπωρινός, together with δυσχειμερινός, μεσημβρινός, προπερυσινός and προχθεσινός. 3. Those in ικος, where κ does not belong to the root of the word, as ἀναθεματικός, πολεμολαμαχαϊκός, τελεσιουργικός, ὑπεραττικός, ψευδαττικός, but ἄδικ-ος. 4. Those in ωπος from ὦψ, as ἀγριωπός, αἱματωπός, δεινωπός, εἰσωπός, but μέτωπος, and πρόσωπος, with their compounds, are proparoxytone, as αἰσχροπρόσωπος, ἀμφιπρόσωπος, ἀνδροπρόσωπος; ἀντιμέτωπος, εὐρυμέτωπος. The words ἀμφίσωπος, ἔνωπος, and περίωπος, are also proparoxytone, 5. Ordinals in στος, as πεντηκαιεικοστός. **Paroxytone**, 1. Verbal adjectives in τεος and τεον, as διαλυτέος, διασαφητέος. 2. Compounds of ἀντίος, as αὐτεναντίος, ἐναντίος, προσαντίος. 3. Multiplicatives in πλος, as διπλός, δεκαπλός. 4. Those in ποσ=πούς, as ἀρίπος, and the word κορυθαίολος. **Properispomena**, 1. Those in φος, as ἀθῶς, ὄρεσκῶς, ὑπερῶς. 2. Pronominal words in ουτος, as φιλοτοιούτος.

Compound adjectives in αιος are somewhat irregular. The following are properispomena. 1. All expressing number, weight, or measure, as δεκαμναίος, διμοιραίος, ἑξαμηνιαίος, ἡμιμναίος, πεντηκονταμηνιαίος, τετραδραχμαίος. 2. All in ιαίος, as ἐπιπολιαίος, ἐπωμιαίος, κατανωτιαίος. 3. All in δαίος, as ἐπουδαίος, κατουδαίος. 4. All with two consonants before the termination αιος, as ἀπενκταίος, ἀποπομπαίος, διανταίος, ἐπακταίος, Κορακοπετραίος, παναρχαίος. Words which fall under none of these heads are properispomena, if the removal of the first factor (or factors) of the word leaves at least four syllables; if less than four syllables, they are proparoxytone, as ἀνα-δεξιμαίος, ἀπα-αθηναίος (Pollux 3. 58), ἀπο-δεκαταίος, ἑξ-ορισιμαίος, ἐπιστολιμαίος; ἀ-κέραιος, ἀκριβοδίκαιος, ἀκροκνέφαιος, ἀντιπέραιος, δυσόρφναιος, ἐνεύναιος, εὐέλαιος, κροννοχυτρο-λήραιοι, λεπτόγαιοι, λευκόφαιοι, μισο-γύναιοι, παμπάλαιοι, περιδέραιοι, προθύραιοι, προστρόπαιοι, φιλορρώμαιοι. Φιλαθήναιοι and φιλάρχαιοι are proparoxytone, and ἑμπολαίος properispomenon.

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the distinction between verbal and nominal derivatives is an imaginary one as far as accents are concerned. A word is not in

point of fact accented in an exceptional manner because it is derived from a verb, but conversely it is called a verbal derivative because the Greek grammarians or the Greek people accented it in a particular way. No theories of derivation, certainly no Greek theories, seem to be of any use in determining the accent of a word. No two words can be more exactly parallel than *ἀποπομπαῖος* and *ἀποτρόπαιος* are, yet their accents differ.

**535. NOTE 2.**—Ὁν *ἀλαός* see Arc. 38. 14 : *χηλαργός*, Soph. Elect. 861, is simply monstrous, and H. D. are quite right in saying, 'rectus accentus videtur *χήλαργος*, ut *πόδαργος* non *ποδαργός*'; the adverb *ἐμπεδῶς* is formed from *ἐμπεδής*, not from *ἐμπεδος*, which makes *ἐμπεδῶς* according to rule; for *πάναιθος*, approved by Euphranor, most wrote *παναιθός*, Schol. Ven. E. 372 ; Eust. 992. 56 : *καλοκάγαθος*, Pollux 4. 11, is proparoxytone according to rule; it also occurs in the form *καλὸς κάγαθος*, see Lob. Path. 1. 563, note; on *παπαπλήσιος* see E. M. 531. 50; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *πανδῖος* and *πανδία* for *πάνδιος* and *πάνδια* can hardly be defended, though Dindorf thinks *πανδία* the best way of writing the word; the authority however for doing so is small, and analogy is against it: *εὐνήος*, with some more of the same termination in E. M. 32. 9, are blunders which ought to have been corrected long ago.

**536. NOTE 3.**—*-aios*. According to the Greek grammarians compound adjectives in *aios* are proparoxytone, E. M. 113. 32 ; Arc. 86. 13 ; still more distinctly by Schol. Aristoph. Achar. 142 : *Τὸ φιλαθήναιος προπαροξύτειν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα προπερισπώμενα ἀπλᾶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον δῆμος Ἀριστόδημος, πῶλος ἐχέπωλος. καὶ Ὅμηρος Θαλυσιάδην ἐχέπωλον κνεφαῖος ἀκροκνήφαιος, ὀμφαῖος πανόμφαιος, ἀρχαῖος φιλάρχαιος*; see also Philem. Lex. p. 4. § 9 : *βαθυαῖος* (?) Æschyl. Supp. 865 = 859, Didot : *ἐμπολαῖος* seems to be properispomenon in all the places quoted : *ἐνευναῖος*, for which *ἐνευναῖος* also occurs, e. g. Pollux 6. 10; H. D. : *ἐξαπνῖαιος* 'vel *ἐξαπνῖαιος*; variant enim libri inter utrumque accentum, neque ex præceptis Arcad. p. 43. 4, satis certo colligere licet uter accentus præferendus sit;' H. D. : *ἐπιπόλαιος*, Arc. 43. 2 : *Τὸ μέντοι ἐπιπόλαιος οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιπολῆς παρῆται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τὸ ἐπιπολάω πλὴν οἱ πλείους αὐτὸ περισπῶσιν: ἐπιτροπαῖος* (?) the passage cited for this, Herodot. 3. 142, proves nothing : *ἐπουραῖος* (?) Hesych. : *εὐδῖαιος*, Pollux 1. 92, or *εὐδῖαιος*, Plut. 2. 699 F; H. D. : *ισάρχαιος*, Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *μισορρώμαιος*, Plut. 1. 941, and *φιλορῶμαιος*, Arc. 43. 9; Chærob. C. 526. 12, it is falsely properispomenon, Chærob. C. 516. 30, and 523. 30 : *παναχαῖος*, E. M. 250. 29 : *πανόμφαιος*, Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 142; but *πανομφαῖος* also is met with : *φιλαθήναιος*, E. M. 113. 32; Chærob. C. 526. 13 : *φιλάρχαιος* is prescribed by the Scholiast on Aristophanes *supra*, and is common, but the accent is not certain, for we find *παναρχαῖος*, Pollux 5. 150 : *φιλαχαῖος*, E. M. 215. 6 : *εὐρυστιχαῖος* (*sic*) in E. M. 180. 27, is omitted by H. D. : *βαθναῖδοις*, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 831 is wrongly *βαθναῖδοις* in E. M. 2. 24.

**537. NOTE 4.**—*-eios*. Those in *eios* seem to be all proparoxytone, though there is at least one trace of another accentuation, for Eustathius says (1551. 54), *ἐστὶ δὲ παλιμβακχεῖος, ἢ προπαροξυτόνως παλιμβάκχαιος*.

**538. NOTE 5.**—*-kos*. Chærob. E. 77. 34 : *Τὰ εἰς ΟΞ ὀνόματα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι τὸν τόνον, κακὸς ἄκακος, σεμνὸς ἄσεμνος, τερπνὸς ἄτερπνος, Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός (sic)*; 'In Etym. M. p. 205. 4, ubi de accentu hujusmodi compositorum agitur, est Ῥωμαῖκός πολυρωμαῖκός, quod φιλορωμαῖκός scribendum videbatur Sylburgio, recte, nisi quis præferat Ῥωμαῖος φιλορῶμαιος,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D. : the passage from Chæroboscus seems to show that Sylburg's emendation is not required; as a matter of practice the rule about the retraction of the accent is

always disregarded, except in the word *ὑπερσυντελικός*, which is sometimes oxytone, as in Chærob. C. 745. 10. 15. 26; 746. 5, etc.: sometimes proparoxytone, as in E. M. 193. 50; 252. 56; 318. 16, etc.; the reason given by Götting, ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 220, for making the word proparoxytone is of no weight: it is, he says, a parasynteton, and therefore proparoxytone: so are *ἀνταποδοτικός*, *δυσαναφορικός*, Hesych., *παρεκβατικός*, *παρακαθεκτικός*, and others, yet they are oxytone: *ἀνάπτικος* is said to be always proparoxytone, and such appears to be the accent of *ἀφύσικος*: it is not improbable that they were considered to fall under the rule concerning words compounded with a privativum, cf. §. 460.

**539. NOTE 6.**—*-los*. *Νεογίλος* is oxytone, Arc. 54. 15, so also *ἀεργήλος*, Nicand. Ther. 50: *δημεθιήλος* *μισούμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου*, Hesych. is an extraordinary accent on more accounts than one: *ἐπικαμπύλος*, Hom. Hym. ad Merc. 90, a Greek grammarian might defend this as he does *ἐπιβουκόλος* by saying (what is not true) that *ἐπί* is superfluous: *καταριγήλος*, Hom. Odys. 14. 226: *κορυθαίλος* is paroxytone, Arc. 86. 4; Chærob. C. 526. 15: *Τὸ κορυθαίλος οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰόλος, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰολῶ, τουτέστι κινῶ*: E. M. 113. 32; 531. 47; Eust. 352. 28: *Κορυθαίλος δὲ παροξύνεται μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν παλαιῶν*: Etym. Gud. 338. 49 seems (for it is not quite clear) to make it proparoxytone: the cod. Venet. varies, but has *κορυθαίλος* in Il. X. 471, and elsewhere; see Dind. præf. ad Hom. Il. Oxon. 8vo. 1856, p. 19; the rest in *αἰόλος* are regular, as *παναίολος*, Arc. 86. 4: *νομοαἰόλος*.

**540. NOTE 7.**—*-vos*. *Δαφεινός*, E. M. 250. 29; Arc. 64. 3: *ἐπικοινωνός*, but *μετακοίνωνος* and *συγκοίνωνος* are regular: *ἐπιταπεινός* is quoted by H. D. from Oribas. Coll. 4. 14, but the accent is contrary to analogy: *μισοχριστιανός* (?) Chron. Pasch. p. 619. 21; H. D.: *νεογνός*: *περιστεγανός* (?) Hesych.: on those in *ημερινός*, *οπωρινός*, see E. M. 691. 56; A. G. Oxon. 2. 425. 23: the Doric *τοσσῆνος* for *τοσοῦτος* is also to be remarked.

**541. NOTE 8.**—*-oos*, *-pos*. On those in *oos* see Schol. Ven. M. 26; E. M. 453. 2: the multiplicatives in *πλοος* are regular when contracted, as *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλοῦς*, etc.; Tzetzes ad Lycoph. 521: on the very doubtful accent *δικρόος* for *δίκροος* see Lob. Phryn. 233: *χειμάρροι*, Hom. Il. 4. 452, is right, though in antiquity there was a doubt on the matter; Schol. Ven. ad loc. *Πτολεμαῖος δ' Ἀσκαλωνίτης παροξύνει, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐνικόν ἔστι χειμάρρους. Νικίας δὲ ὡς εἶχαι, καὶ μήποτε πιθανώτερον: ἀμφισωπός* is proparoxytone in Hesych., together with *περίωπος*, E. M. 91. 12; cf. Lob. Ajax 340: *μόνωπα*, in Callimach. ap. Schol. Aristoph. Av. 873, should be corrected 'aut *μονῶπα* [from *μονάψ*] aut *μονωπά* scribendum'; H. D.: on the accentuation of these words see Arc. 67. 9; 86. 28; Theog. Can. 69. 20; Eust. 1389. 4; 768. 40: *ἄνθρωπος* is by the old grammarians referred to this head: *ἀελλόπος*, which properly belongs to the third declension, is used by Nonnus Paraph. Joh. p. 126 as an adjective of the second declension, and the accent varies in the books between *ἀελλόπος* and *ἀελλοπός*; *Fiw* ap. H. D. rightly thinks that when it belongs to the second declension the word ought to be written *ἀέλλοπος*: *ὑποχαρπός* is oxytone in Xen. Cyneg. c. 5. 23 and elsewhere; *ἐλίκωπος*, H. D., is certainly a false accent.

**542. NOTE 9.**—*-pos*. *Ἀβληχρός*, Eust. 705. 59: *ἐν δὲ τοῖς Ἡροδότου καὶ Ἀπίανος φέρεται ὅτι Ἑρακλείδης μὲν ὁ Μιλήσιος βαρύνει τὴν λέξιν, λέγων ὡς βληχρόν ἔστι τὸ ἰσχυρόν, καὶ ἐν συνθέσει ἄβληχρον ὡς ἄκακον. ἡ δὲ παράδοσις δξύνει: ἄγαυρός*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 178, has *ἀγαυρός*: *ἀμυδρός*, Eust. 463. 41, seems to think that strictly this should be proparoxytone, as a compound: *ἀμυσχρός*, though a compound, is oxytone: *αὐτονοερός* (?): *ἐξιατρός*: *ἐκθυτικός*, Hesych., possibly a mistaken accent; if the word is an adjective it should in all prob-

ability be *ἐξίαιτος*: *ἐπισμυγερός* is irregular; Schol. Ven. I. 456, the preposition was held to be redundant: *ζαβρός*, Hesych.; if a syncopated form of *ζάβορος*, is irregular, but may be compared with *νεόγονος*, *νεογνός*: *κολοβοῦρος*, Hesych., should be corrected, *κολόβουρος* is the proper reading; cf. *κόθουρος*, *κόλουρος*, *μείουρος*, etc.: *φαιουρός*, in Lycoph. 334, should also be emended: *παμβδελυρός* and *παμμυσαρός*, Aristoph. Lys. 969, are singular, but seem to be so accented in MSS.: *παμμίαρος*, Aristoph. Ran. 466: *παμπόνηρος*, Aristoph. Equit. 415: *πάναισχος* is also regular, as is *ὑπομύσαρος*, yet *παγγλυκερός*, Aristoph. Lys. 970 seems to be well attested; it is possible that some grammarians may have regarded such words as mere parathetic compounds, or as two words rather than one; the correctness of *περικρυερός* may be doubted: *ποδαβρός*, E. M. 678. 1, Herodot. I. 55, should probably be proparoxytone like *πάναβρος*, Lucian Rhet. Præc. c. 11: *πολυφθονερός*, in Diog. Laert. 10. 8, has been corrected by Bake (ad Cleomed. p. 434) into *πολυφθόρους*; see H. D. s. v. *φαλακρός* is considered to be a compound by the Greeks, e. g. E. M. 787. 1: *φαλακρός ὁ τὸ ἄκρον ἔχων φάλον, ὃ ἐστὶ λευκόν*· *παρὰ τὸ φάος· φάλιον γὰρ τὸ λευκόν*: Arcadius, 74. 21, classes it with simple adjectives, and Lobeck, Par. 42, maintains that neither it nor *δείλακρος* is a compound at all: '*δείλακρος* et *φαλακρός* non composita esse, ut vulgo creditur, sed simplicia significat mobilitas ἢ δειλάκρα, Arist. Plut. 973. Athen. p. 697 C: ἡ *φαλακρά* Lucian. pro Imagg. § 5, quæ si quis oblivione originis, ut ἀργή, σκυθρωπή, declinata esse atque ideo etiam *φαλακρός* acuta ultima dici contendat, tamen nullam rationem afferre poterit, cur illa compositis potius quam simplicibus adnumeranda sint.' But the existence of a feminine termination is no proof that the words are simple. The compounds of *φαλακρός* are regular, as *ἡμφάλακρος*, *οπισθοφάλακρος*.

543. NOTE 10.—*-τος*. 'Αμφιβῶτος for ἀμφίβωτος = ἀμφιβόητος is an error: αὐτενναυτός (?) L. S.: φιλοβουωτός, E. M. 215.

### Attic Declension.

544. These words in *ως* and *ων* retain the accent of the common form, e. g. *Ἰλαος* *Ἰλεως*, *κάλος* *κάλως*, *λαός* *λεώς*, *ναός* *νεώς*, *πλέος* *πλέως*; *ἄλως*, *γάλως*, *γάλως*; *ἀνώγειω*, *ἀνώγειων*, *βαθύγειω*, *εὐγειω*, *λεπτόγειω*, *ὑπόγειω*; *αἰεζέω*, *αἰεζέων*; *ζέω*, *ζέως*; *ἄκερω*, *βούκερω*, *δίκερω*, *εὐκερω*, *πολύκερω*, *χρυσόκερω*. Monosyllables are perispomena, as *Γλῶς*, *Κρῶς*, *Κῶς*, *σῶς*, *Τλῶς*; except *ζῶς* and *δῶς*, oxytone: *ὀρφῶς* and *λαγῶς* are said by the grammarians to be circumflexed, though the common form of the former is *ὄρφος*, and of the latter *λαγός*.

545. NOTE.—Arc. 126. 25; Joh. Alex. 7. 36; Chærob. C. 64. 20; 253. 9; 360. 21: according to Schol. Ven. E. 887, Ptolemæus Ascalonites circumflexed *ζῶς*. The following polysyllables are also perispomena: *Ἰναρῶς*, Chærob. C. 261. 31: *ἔστι γὰρ Ἰναρῶς ὄνομα βασιλέως, Παραμιζῶς ὄνομα εὐνούχου, Σαβακῶς, Μανεῶς, ταῦτα δὲ ὀνόματα εἰσὶ κύρια. Καὶ ἰστέον ὅτι τινες μὲν δξύνουσιν αὐτά, τινες δὲ περισπῶσι. τὸ δὲ Σαβακῶς Ῥωμανὸς βαρύνει, Σαβάκως λέγων. Ἀποβολῇ δὲ τοῦ Σ ποιούσι τὴν γενικήν*: Arc. 94. 8: *τὰ εἰς ΩΞ Περσικὰ ἢ Αἰγύπτια παραξύνεται φάργως Ἰνάρας*. Our books follow the accentuation of Arcadius. 'Herod. 3. 12: *ὑπὸ Ἰνάρω* (libri aliquot *Ἰνάρου*) τοῦ Δίβους 15; 7. 7; Thucyd. 1. 104. Accus. *Ἰναρον* ap. Strabon. 17. p. 801, ubi duo codd. *Ἰνάρων*, ap. Suidam lemma gl. sine

explicatione positæ est Ἰνάρωνος Ἰνᾶρος, Ἰνάρου, Ἰναρον, ap. Ctesiam in Photii Bibl. p. 40; H. D. Götting, Accent. p. 284, says that the MSS. of Herodot. 3. 15 read Ἰναρώς, and Ἰναρῶ for the genitive, not Ἰνάρῶ as it is printed. Κανεῶς, A. G. 1197, in the same passage of Gaisford's edition of Chceroboscus (quoted above), is Μανεῶς, perhaps one or other is a misprint: λαγῶς, Chcerob. l. l.; Joh. Alex. 8. 36; E. M. 635. 32: Μανεθῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; on the numerous forms of the name see H. D.: ὀρφῶς, Chcerob. Joh. Alex. ll. ll.; Arc. 94. 3: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικά ὁμοτονούσιν ἐκείνοις, ἀφ' ὧν ἐσχηματίσθησαν ναὸς νεῶς, λαὸς λεῶς, ἀξιόχρεος ἀξιόχρεως. τὸ δὲ λαγῶς καὶ ὀρφῶς περισπῶνται. Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493=491: ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις ὀρφῶς, ἐν τισὶ δὲ ὀρφοῦς. μήποτε δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐνικόν τοῦ ἰχθύος οὕτως ἔλεγον ὀρφῶς, ὡς λαγῶς καὶ ταῶς. Chcerob. C. 260. 17: ἰστέον ὅτι ταῦτα εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικά φυλάττουσι τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας τὸν τόνον· εἴτε γὰρ προπαροξύνεται τὸ κοινόν, εἴτε παροξύνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνεται, τὴν αὐτὴν τάσιν φυλάττει καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἷον τὸ λαὸς καὶ ναὸς ὀξυτονούμενα παρ' ἡμῖν φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· λεῶς γὰρ καὶ νεῶς λέγουσιν ὀξυτόνως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Τάλος καὶ κάλος παροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν, καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παροξύνονται, οἷον Τάλως καὶ κάλως· καὶ πάλιν τὸ Μενέλαος καὶ Ἰόλαος προπαροξυνόμενα παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προπαροξύνονται Μενέλεως, Ἰόλεως· Σεσημείωται τὸ ὀρφῶς καὶ λαγῶς περισπῶμενα, ταῦτα γὰρ οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὸν τόνον τῶν κοινῶν· τοῦ[το] μὲν γὰρ ὀρφῶς τὸ κοινὸν ὀρφος ἐστὶ βαρυτόνως, τοῦ δὲ λαγῶς ὀξυτόνως λαγός. Ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΣ Ἀττικά τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. Chcerob. C. 261. 20: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ πολλὰ εὐρίσκονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰς ΩΣ μὴ ἔχοντα προῦποκείμενον κοινόν, οἷον κορώνεως, φιβάλεως, δαμερίππεως, χελιδῶνεως, ἱέρεως, προπαροξύνονται δὲ ὅλα ταῦτα, καὶ ἀποβολῇ τοῦ Σ ποιοῦσι τὴν γενικήν, ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀττικοῖς. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν κορώνεως καὶ φιβάλεως καὶ δαμαρίππεως καὶ χελιδῶνεως εἶδη φυτῶν, τὸ δὲ ἱέρεως τὸν ἱερέα σημαίνει· ἱέρεως γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὁ ἱερεὺς. Athen. 315 C: Ἀριστοφάνης Σφηξίν

Ἦν μὲν ὠνήται τις ὀρφῶς, μεμβράδας δὲ μὴ θέλγ.

τὴν μέντοι ἐνικὴν εὐθείαν ὀξυτόνως προφέρονται Ἀττικοί· Ἀρχίππος Ἰχθύσιν ὡς πρόκειται τὴν δὲ γενικὴν Κρατίνος Ὀδυσσεῦσι Τέμαχος ὀρφῶ χλιαρόν· Σαβακῶς, Chcerob. 261. 32: Σπαρμιζῶς, A. G. 1197; Gaisford has Παραμιζῶς: Ταλῶς, Joh. Alex. 8. 36; in Chcerob. 260. 24 it is printed Τάλως, and at 66. 17 he expressly says that in Attic it is paroxytone: ταῶς, Joh. Alex. 9. 1; Chcerob. C. 261. 7. Reg. de prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 451: τὰ εἰς ΩΣ ὀξύνονται, ἰδρῶς, λαγῶς, ἀγνῶς, ὁ ἀγνωστος. τὸ μέντοι ταῶς καὶ τυφῶς παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς εὐρον, ἃ καὶ δικατάληκτά εἰσι. καὶ ὁ ταῶν καὶ ὁ τυφῶν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ λαγῶς περισπῶμενον εὐρον. σὺ δὲ κατὰ τὴν συνήθειαν ὀξυνε. I suppose the writer means the custom of the Alexandrians who said ταῖς (or ταῶς), cf. Arc. 37. 1; Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 493: Τυφῶς, Joh. Alex. Chcerob. etc. ll. ll.

546. NOTE 2.—There is some difference of opinion as to the accentuation of words in γηρος=γήραος, as ἀγήρως, βαθύγηρως, ἐσχάτῳ γήρως, εὐγήρως, καλύγηρως, παντογήρως, πολύγηρως, σύγγηρως, ταχύγηρως, ὑπέργηρως. Hermann (De emend. rat. Gr. p. 24 sqq.) would make them all paroxytone; and such is also the opinion of Kühner, G. G. § 77. vol. 1. p. 249: he thinks that words of this class can be proparoxytone only when the final ω is preceded by ε in the penultimate syllable, and that it is therefore a mistake to extend such an accentuation to words in which ω is preceded by η. But Chceroboscus, 259. 13, has εὐγήρως as an example, and he probably had good warrant for it. Kühner also observes that in Æschyl. Agam. 78, all the MSS. have ὑπεργήρων. All the manuscripts are, however, only transcripts of the Medicean, and in Dindorf's edition ὑπεργήρων is printed: ἀγήρως seems to be always paroxytone, and παντογήρως is found in Soph. Ant. 606; the rest are all proparoxytone in MSS. and printed books, though here and there instances to the contrary may be found; cf. Chcerob. C. 363. 27; 365. 16; 378. 16.



**547. NOTE 3.**—The epenthesis of *o* which occurs in the Epic forms of these words does not of necessity produce any effect on the accent, e. g. *Ἄθωος* = *Ἄθως*, genitive *Ἄθωο*. Eust. 980. 49 : τὸ δὲ Ἄθωο προπαροξύνουσιν οἱ παλαιοί, τὸν φυσικὸν τόνον φυλάσσοντες· γέγονε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄθω, πλεονάσαντος τοῦ ἐν τῇ παραληγούσῃ ὀ μικροῦ, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῷ φῶς φῶς, καὶ Κῶς ἡ νῆσος, Κόως, οἷον Κόων ἐν ναιομένην. καὶ ἔστι πως Ἀττικῇ καὶ ἡ Ἄθωο προπαροξύτουσιν. Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ὀκνοῦσι μετατιθέναι ὑποβιβαστικῶς τὰς τῶν εὐθειῶν ὀφείας. ἐν γοῦν τῷ πόλεως ὄφως συνήψεως οὐκ ἐταπείνωσεν ἡ μακροκαταληξία τῆς γενικῆς τὴν προπαροξύτουσιν. So also Schol. Ven. Ξ 229. Yet Eust. 391. 44 has Ἄθῳ, and in E. M. 347. 10 it is said that Herodian so accented it. Γάλως, like many other words of this termination, is inflected in several ways, for the genitive is either γάλω or γάλως, γάλῳ (?) and γάλωτος. Eust. 391. 44 has γαλόως, dative γάλῳ and γαλόφ, but it would appear from E. M. 220. 9, who also vouches the same forms, that they would be γάλως, γάλῳ in Attic (see Schol. Ven. Γ. 122), if that dialect used them. Eust. 1281. 8 : καὶ ὅρα τὸ γαλόφ πρὸ μῆς ἔχον τὸν τόνον ὡς ἐν τοῖς τοῦ Ἡρόδωτος κείμεναι καὶ Ἀπίωνος ; cf. Schol. Ven. X. 473. These manifold inconsistencies are perhaps to be explained from the varying quantity of the final syllable ; the termination *ews* is sometimes treated as a dissyllable, though more often as a monosyllable ; possibly the same was the case with *ows*.

## V. OBLIQUE CASES.

### (1) *Of the Attic Declension.*

**548.** The accent of the nominative singular is retained unaltered throughout all cases and numbers, as *Μενέλεως*, *Μενέλεω*, *Μενέλεω*, *Μενέλεων* ; *κάλως*, *κάλω*, *κάλῳ*, *κάλων* ; *ζῶς*, *ζῶ*, *ζῷ* ; *Τυφῶς*, *Τυφῶ*, *Τυφῷ* ; *λεῶς*, *λεῶ*, *λεῷ*, *λεῶν* ; *λεῶ*, *λεῶν* ; *λεῷ*, *λεῶν*.

**549. NOTE 1.**—Chcerob. C. 260. 30 : ἰστέον καὶ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπὶ πάσης πτώσεως τὰ εἰς ΩΞ Ἀττικὰ τῆς ἰδίας εὐθείας τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσιν. These cases are very commonly misaccented in the grammars and elsewhere ; e. g. we find *λεῶ* and *λεῷ* for *λεῶ* and *λεῷ* ; *νεῷ* for *νεῷ* ; *νεῶν* for *νεῶν*, etc. in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 70. The old writers are however almost unanimous in maintaining the rule given above ; cf. Reg. Prosod. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 452. § 138 : καὶ τὰ Ἀττικὰ τοῦ νεῶ, τοῦ λεῶ, τὸν γὰρ τόνον τῆς κοινῆς εὐθείας φυλάττουσιν Ἀττικοὶ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσιν : Chcerob. C. 415. 24 ; 446. 5 ; 464. 24 ; 466. 29 ; Joh. Alex. 5. 10 ; 9. 26 ; 20. 11 ; Theodos. Can. 984. 31 ; A. G. 1160.

**550. NOTE 2.**—Ionic forms are regular in their accentuation as *Τυνδάρεως*, genitive *Τυνδαρέου* or in Ionic *Τυνδαρέω* ; such forms however sometimes puzzle the grammarians and scribes, who do not always feel sure whether they are dealing with a mere Ionic variety or with the real Attic declension. Eust. 1686. 23 : Τυνδάρεω, δὲ Ὅμηρος μὲν κοινῶς κλίνει, καθὰ δηλοῖ τὸ Τυνδαρέου παράκοιτιν, ὡς Πανδαρέου, καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ Τυνδαρέω παροξύτῳ λεχθέν. οἱ μέντοι μεθ' Ὅμηρον Ἀττικοὶ Τυνδάρεων προπαροξύτῳ φασίν, ὡς Μενέλεων. οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸν Πηνελόπειον Ἀττικοὶ μὲν διὰ μακρᾶς ληγούσης προάγουσι καὶ προπαροξύτῳ κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν κλίσιν, ὃ δὲ ποιητῆς κοινώτερον προφέρει, ὡς δηλοῖ καὶ τὸ Πηνελόπειο ἀνακτος ; Schol. Hom. Odys. A. 299 : ἦ ῥ' ὑπὸ Τυνδάρεω, παροξύτῳ τὸ Τυνδάρεω, ἀκολούθως τῷ οὐχ ὡς Τυνδάρεω κούρη κακὰ μήσατο (Od. Ω. 199), yet in the printed editions this direction is not observed. The writer of the Medicean

manuscript of Æschylus (Agam. 83) does not seem to have been quite clear in his mind whether he ought to write *Τυνδαρέω θύγατερ*, or *Τυνδάρεω* or *Τυνδαρέου*.

**551.** NOTE 3.—Athen. 400 A: Τρύφων δέ φησι: Τὸν λαγῶν ἐπ' αἰτιατικῆς ἐν Δαναΐσιν Ἀριστοφάνης ὀξυτόνως καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ν λέγει

Λύσας ἴσως ἂν τὸν λαγῶν ξυναρπάσειεν ὑμῶν.

Καὶ ἐν Δαιταλεύσειν

Ἀπόλλωλα· τίλλων τὸν λαγῶν ὀφθήσομαι.

Ξενοφῶν δ' ἐν Κυνηγετικῷ χωρὶς τοῦ Ν λαγῶ καὶ περισπωμένως. ἐπεὶ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ λαγός. ὥσπερ δὲ ναὸν λεγόντων ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοί φασι νεῶν καὶ λαδν λεῶν, οὕτω λαγὸν ὀνομαζόντων ἐκεῖνοι λαγῶν ἐροῦσι. τῇ δὲ τὸν λαγὸν ἐνικῇ αἰτιατικῇ ἀκόλουθός ἐστιν ἡ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀμύκῃ σατυρικῷ πληθυντικῇ ὀνομαστικῇ

Γέραναι, χελῶναι, γλαυκες, ἰκτῖνοι, λαγοί.

τῇ δὲ λαγῶν ἡ διὰ τοῦ Ω παραπλησίως προσαγορευομένη λαγῶ παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Κόλαξιν Ἴνα πάρα μὲν βατίδες καὶ λαγὼ καὶ γυναικες εἰλίποδες. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ ταῦτ' ἀλόγως κατὰ τὴν τελευτώσαν συλλαβὴν περισπωμένως προφέρονται. δεῖ δὲ ὀξυτοεῖν τὴν λέξιν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ εἰς ΟΞ λήγοντα τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁμότονά ἐστι, καὶ μεταληφθῇ εἰς τὸ Ω παρ' Ἀττικοῖς· ναὸς νεῶς, κάλος κάλως. οὕτως δ' ἐχρήσατο τῷ ὀνόματι καὶ Ἐπίχαρμος καὶ Ἡρόδοτος, καὶ ὁ τοὺς Ἑλλώτας ποιήσας.

**552.** Genitives in *ωο*, if from oxytone Attic genitives, are properispomena, as *Πετεῶ*, *Πετεῶο*, *Ταλαός*, *Ταλαῶ*, *Ταλαῶο*; if from barytone Attic genitives, they are proparoxytone, as *Μίνω*, *Μίνωο*; *Ἀνδρόγεω*, *Ἀνδρογέωο*.

**553.** NOTE.—Chcerob. C. 413. 1; Eust. 1830. 59: ἰστέον δέ, ὡς Ὁμηρος μὲν ἀναλόγως καθὰ ἥρας ἥρωος, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνωος ἐκλινεν. οἱ δὲ ὕστερον καὶ ἰσοσυλλάβως ὡς Μενέλεως Μενέλεω, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως ἔφασαν καινότερον, ὅτι ὥσπερ Ἀττικῶς Πετεῶς Πετεῶ καὶ πλεονασμῷ Πετεῶο ἐν Ἰλιάδι, καὶ Ἀνδρόγεως Ἀνδρόγεω καὶ Ἀνδρογέωο, οὕτω καὶ Μίνως Μίνω καὶ Μίνωο. ἦν δὲ ἂν, φασι, καὶ Ἀθως Ἀθωο, εἰ μὴ ἐκάλυπε τὸ μέτρον ἐν τῷ ἐξ Ἀθῶο δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐδύσατο κυμαίνοντα.

## (2) Of the Common Declension.

**554.** The general rule holds, except that oxytone words become perispomena in the Genitive and Dative of all numbers, as *λόγος*, *λόγου*, *λόγῳ*, *λόγον*; *λόγῳ*, *λόγῳιν*; *λόγοι*, *λόγων*, *λόγοις*, *λόγους*; *ἄγγελος*, *ἀγγέλου*, *ἀγγέλῳ*, *ἀγγελον*, *ἀγγελε*; *ἀγγέλῳ*, *ἀγγέλοι*; *ἀγγελοι*, *ἀγγέλων*, *ἀγγέλοις*, *ἀγγέλους*; *κακός*, *κακοῦ*, *κακῷ*, *κακοῖν*, *κακῶν*, *κακοῖς*. According to E. M. 472. 46, *ῥος*, *one*, makes *ῥον* in the gen., but *ῥῳ* in the dative.

**555.** Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—These follow the rules given above (§ 219), as *Ἀργόθεν*, *οὐρανόθεν*; *ἀριστερόφιν*, *δεξιόφιν*, *θεόφιν*, *ἰλιόφιν*, *δοστέφιν*, *στρατόφιν*.

Contracted nouns present some peculiarities, which are noted below.

**556. NOTE.**—The epic gen. in *οιο* and the Doric in *ω* are regularly accented, as *Καυκάσιοιο*, *πολυφλοίσβοιο*, *καλοίο*, E. M. 474. 52 : so also the genitive and dative dual in *οῖν*, as *ἵπποιιν*, *ἄμοιιν*, *σταθμοῖιν*.

‘The genitive of nouns feminine in *ος* is formed also by Callimachus in *αων*, *νησάων*, *ψηφάων* ; but *τᾶν ἀοιδᾶν*, Eur. Hipp. 738, is suspicious.’ Matthiä Gk. Gr. § 69. 4. The old dative in *οισι* is also regular, as *κακοῖσιν*, *οἰκοῖσιν*.

### *Contracted Substantives and Adjectives.*

**557.** The rule given above (§ 20) for the accentuation of syllables resulting from contraction is here to be applied *only to the Nominative Singular*, and not to the oblique cases. The accent of the nominative singular being determined, the word follows the rule which has just been given for the accentuation of oblique cases in the common declension, except that the nominative and accusative dual in *ω* are invariably oxytone ; e.g. *ἔκπλοος* becomes by the rule *ἔκπλους*, *εὔνοος* *εὔνοους*, *εὗξοος* *εὗξους*, *ἀπλόος* *ἀπλοῦς*, *διπλόος* *διπλοῦς*, *Πειρίθοος* *Πειρίθους*, *νόος* *νοῦς*, *δοστέον* *δοστοῦν*, these are then treated exactly as if they were not contracted at all ; hence *ἔκπλου*, *ἔκπλω* ; *εὔνου*, *εὔνω*, *εὔνουν*, *εὔνοι*, *εὔνων*, *εὔνοις*, *εὔνοους* ; *εὗξου*, *εὗξω* ; *ἀπλοῦ*, *ἀπλῶ* ; *διπλοῦ*, *διπλῶ*, *διπλοῦν* ; *Πειρίθου*, *Πειρίθω* ; *νοῦ*, *νῶ*, *νοῦν* ; *δοστοῦ*, *δοστῶ*, *δοστοῦν*, *δοτᾶ*, *δοτῶν*, *δοστοῖν* ; but *ἐκπλώ*, *εὔνώ*, *εὗξῶ*, *ἀπλῶ*, *διπλῶ*, *νῶ*, *δοτῶ*.

**558. NOTE.**—It would, one might think, puzzle the perverse ingenuity even of a Greek grammarian to justify this strange departure from the ordinary rule of contraction ; as *Πειρίθοος* makes *Πειρίθους*, so *Πειριθόου* ought to make *Πειριθοῦ*, *ἐκπλόου* *ἐκπλοῦ*, but by some unaccountable caprice they do not ; Ptolemæus Ascalonites (Schol. Ven. K. 373) did write *εὔξου*=*εὗξου*, but he is condemned by the grammarians for doing so. On *δίκροος* or *δικρόος* (?) see Lob. Phryn. 233. Kühner, G. G., I. 137, observes that the adjective *ἐπίπνοους* retracts the accent ; Plat. Symp. 181 C, *οἱ ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἔρωτος ἐπιπνοῖ*, and so it stands in C. F. Hermann’s edition there can be no reason why this one word should have an exceptional accent.

**559.** The rule of contraction is also set aside in all *simple* contracted words in *ους*, which are perispomena, from whatever form they are derived, e.g. *ἀδελφιδούς*, *ἀργυρούς* (from *ἀργύρεος*), *χρυσούς* (*χρύσεος*), *χαλκοῦς* (*χάλκεος*). *Κάνεον* also makes *κανοῦν*. Chærob. C. 160. 35 ; Philem. Lex. p. 30, § 79.

**560. NOTE.**—The modern grammarians do not agree with the ancients as to the accent of the nominative and accusative dual in contracted nouns and adjectives of the common declension. Apoll. de Pron. 118 A : *τὰ δυνικά εἰς ὧ λήγοντα οὐδέποτε περισπᾶται· οὐδὲ γὰρ θέλει τὸ πτωτικὸν ὦ περισπᾶσθαι ἐπὶ τέλους*. Joh. Alex. 14. 32 : *τὰ εἰς ὧ λήγοντα δυνικά ἢ δύνεται ἢ βαρύνεται ἀπέστραπται δὲ τῇν περισπωμένῃν. δύνεται μὲν ἀπὸ περισπωμένων καὶ δυνωμένων, χρυσὸς χρυσῶ,*

καλὸς καλῶ· πρὸ μᾶς δὲ ἔχει τὸν τόνον τὰ ἀπὸ βαρυνομένων, "Ομηρος 'Ομήρῳ, φίλος φίλῳ. *ARG.* 179. 2: τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς Ω ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην. *A. G.* 1160: τὸ γὰρ πτωτικὸν Ω ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην. πτωτικὸν δὲ λέγομεν τὸ ἐν τοῖς πτωτικοῖς ἐπὶ τέλους εὐρισκόμενον ἄνευ πάθους, οἷον πάντα τὰ εἰς Ω λήγοντα δυϊκά . . . τὰ γοῦν εἰς ΟΥΣ ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πτώσεσι περισπώμενα ἐν τῇ εὐθείᾳ τῶν δυϊκῶν ὀξύνεται, διπλοῦς διπλοῦ, διπλῶ διπλοῦν, διπλῶ δὲ στρατηγῶ ὀξυνότως. *Chærob. C.* 441. 14: ἡ δὲ εἰς Ω λήγουσα καὶ εἰς Α εὐθεῖα τῶν δυϊκῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἐν ῖ καὶ ἡ γενικὴ τῶν ἐνικῶν, οἷον 'Ομήρου 'Ομήρῳ, ἀνθρώπου ἀνθρώπῳ, 'Αριστάρχου 'Αριστάρχῳ, ἀέλλης ἀέλλᾳ, τραπέζης τραπέζᾳ, ἀμάξης ἀμάξᾳ, καλοῦ καλῶ, σοφοῦ σοφῶ. Καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ συλλαβῇ ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν δὲ τόνον ἐπεδέξαντο: τὸ μὲν γὰρ καλοῦ καὶ σοφοῦ περισπᾶται, τὸ δὲ καλῶ καὶ σοφῶ ὀξύνεται. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον σεμνῶ, ἀγαθῶ, καλῶ, σοφῶ, πτωχῶ, δειλῶ. "Οτι γὰρ τὸ Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, δῆλον, εἴγε τὸ μὲν οἷ καὶ τὸ τοῦς ὀξυνόμενα καὶ προσλαμβάνοντα τὴν τῆς ΔΕ συλλαβῆς ἑκτασιν προπερισπῶνται, οἷον οἶδε, τοῦσδε, τῷ κανόνι τῷ λέγοντι, ὅτι πᾶσα φύσει μακρὰ πρὸ μιᾶς συλλαβῆς βραχείας ἐφ' ἑαυτῆς ἔχουσα τὸν τόνον περισπᾶται, ἡ δὲ εὐθεῖα τῶν δυϊκῶν γενομένη κατ' ἐπέκτασιν, οἷον τῷδε οἱ ἀνθρώποι, οὐ προπερισπᾶται ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται διὰ τὸ [τὸ] Ω τὸ ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον καλῶ, σοφῶ. The same doctrine is also implicitly contained in *Eust.* 153. 41. *Chærob. C.* 250. 19: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσαι αἱ πτώσεις συναιρεθεῖσαι περισπῶνται, οἷον πλὸς πλοῦς, πλόφῃ πλώφῃ, χωρὶς τῆς εὐθείας τῶν δυϊκῶν, ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ τῆς κλητικῆς τῶν δυϊκῶν αὐται γὰρ συναρεθεῖσαι οὐ περισπῶνται, ἀλλ' ὀξύνονται, οἷον τῷ πλώ, τῷ πλώ, ὦ πλώ, ὦ πλώ. Τὸ γὰρ Ω ἐν τοῖς δυϊκοῖς ἀπέστραπται τὴν περισπωμένην τάσιν, οἷον τῷ καλῶ, τῷ σοφῶ, τῷ ἀγαθῶ.

These passages seem clear enough; the dual in *ω*, if accented on the last syllable at all, is oxytone under all circumstances. Yet our modern grammars constantly have *χρυσῶ, ἀργυρῶ, χαλκῶ*, for *χρυσῶ, ἀργυρῶ, χαλκῶ*. *Matthiæ*, § 119 *a*; *Jelf*, § 126; *Arnold*, § 178; *Donaldson*, § 205.

**561.** The feminines of adjectives belonging to this declension follow, in the accentuation of their oblique cases, the rules laid down for nouns of the First Declension, §§ 205–218. The nominative singular has a long final *a*, and therefore is paroxytone when the corresponding masculine is paroxytone or proparoxytone; when the masculine is oxytone, the feminine is so likewise, hence *ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρεᾶ, ἀργυρέας, ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρεάν*; *ἀργυρεᾶ, ἀργυρεαῖν*; *ἀργύρεαι, ἀργυρέων, ἀργυρέαις, ἀργυρέας*; or, if contracted, *ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυρᾶς, ἀργυρᾶ, etc.*: *καλός, καλή, καλῆς, καλῇ, καλῆν*: *σοφός, σοφή, σοφῆς, σοφῇ, σοφῆν*.

**562. NOTE.**—It will be observed that *ἀργύρεαι* is proparoxytone, and as such does not follow its nominative singular *ἀργυρεᾶ*; but it must not be forgotten that *ἀργυρεᾶ, et similia*, are only paroxytone by the accident of a long final vowel, and as soon as that disappears the accent falls back to its proper place. The accent therefore of the masculine must always be remembered in determining that of the nominative plural; *ῥᾶδιος, ῥαδιᾶ, ῥάδια, οὐράνιος, οὐρανῖα, οὐράνια, τέλειος, τελεῖα*; *Chærob. C.* 449. 1, see above, § 216.

## CHAPTER IV.

ACCENTUATION OF WORDS BELONGING TO THE  
THIRD DECLENSION.

## I. SUBSTANTIVES.—(a) MONOSYLLABLES.

**563.** NEUTER monosyllables are perispomena, as δῶ, κρῖ, οῦς, πῦρ, σταῖς, στῆρ, φᾶρ, φῶς, ῶς; εἶ, μῦ, νῦ, ξῦ, οῦ, πῖ, ῥῶ, ταῦ, φῖ, χῖ, ψῖ, ῶ.

**564.** NOTE.—Arc. 124. 11; Theodos. Gramm. 198. 1. The neuter κάρ, which only occurs in union with prepositions, as ἐπικάρ, ἀνάκάρ (or ἐπὶ κάρ, ἀνὰ κάρ), is necessarily oxytone as being short (see § 12); on the other word κάρ, if it be really another, which is found in the Homeric expression τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἶσῃ (Il. 9. 378), see Lob. Par. 73. The same is the case with σᾶν, which is oxytone in Herodot. 1. 139; Athen. 453 D, etc. Both σάν and σᾶν occur in Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 23; Lob. Par. 77: 'Σκῶρ oxytonum est in Edd. vett. Aristoph. Rann. 146; Plut. 305, ubi Brunckius σκῶρ', tanquam masculinum esset, scripsit, in Anecd. Bekk. p. 1208, aliisque locis ad Phryn. p. 293, indicatis, sed circumflectendum esse, ut neutra, credimus antiquis v. Theodos. de Accent. p. 189; Regg. Pros. 449, exceptis qui doricē scripserunt; etenim Joannes de Ton. p. 7, [20]: σκῶρ· τοῦτο δὲ φασὶ Δωριεῖς δξύνειν: quod si verum est, male nuper in Epicharmi versibus Athen. 7. 319 F, 320 C, pro oxytono e codd. successit circumflexum; Lob. Par. 88, σταῖς . . . estque ea usitatio hujus vocabuli tonosis sive sebum significat sive farinam maceratam; Hippocr. de Nat. Mul. p. 550, et 597, T. 2; Herodot. 2. 36; Aristot. Probl. 31. 9; Athen. 1. 32 B; 12. 548 C; 14. 645 B; Galen. Comm. in L. de Artice. 2. 41. 469; T. 18. P. 1; Stob. Flor. 85. 21. p. 491. 11; rarius oxytonum Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 459 G, p. 386. ed. Bekk.; cujus tot libri mirabiliter conspirant, Galen. de Antid. 1. 9. 50; de Locc. affect. 2. 9. 111; T. 8; Oribas de Fract. 2. 82; Moschopol. Sched. p. 199: et in Eupolidis versu ap. Etym. M. 422. 43; quem affersens Eustathius p. 1166. 38, σταῖς scribit. Sed quod Photius ait στάς ἀνευ τοῦ ἰ δ' Ἀρτικὸς λέγει, ὁ δὲ Ἰῶν σταῖς, hodie nusquam apparet præterquam in στατίρης . . . et στατίνη: φῶς=φάος and φῶς.

**565.** Monosyllables of the masculine and feminine gender are oxytone, as Ἄν, Δάν, Πάν; Ζήν, γλήν, μήν, ῥήν, σπλήν, φρήν, χήν, ψήν; θίν, ἔν, ῥίν; κλών, πρών, ῥών, χθών, ἡών; Νάρ, Ῥάρ, Πάρ, ψάρ; Ἥρ, θήρ, κήρ (fate), σήρ; Σῆρες, Τρῆρες; Γίρ, Εἶρ, σείρ, φθείρ, χείρ; Νώρ, σώρ, φώρ; Ζάς, κράς, Πράς, Φθάς; Γλής, Ζής, Κρής, σής; Δίς, λίς, ἱς, ῥίς; θῶς, Τρώς; κλείς, κτεῖς, μείς; Ζεύς,

Νεύς, Φλεύς; ἄλς, χέρς, Λέξ, πλάξ, σάρξ, στίξ, φλόξ; Πράξ, σπάξ; κρέξ; βήξ, κήξ, ῥήξ, σφήξ; θρίξ, ψίξ; νύξ, πνύξ, Στύξ, Φρύξ; δόρξ, Λίγξ, λύγξ, στράγξ, τρώξ; κνίψ, λίψ, Νίψ; κλέψ, φλέψ; γύψ, ὄψ; θώψ, σκώψ, ὦψ; δαίς; except perispomena, βοῦς (and βῶς), βῶξ, ναῦς, γραῦς (νεῦς, γρεῦς), Θραῖξ, Θῶν, λᾶς, οἷς, παῖς, Ταῦξ, φθοῖς, and those in *us*, as δρύς, Ὀῦς, μῦς, σῦς.

566. NOTE 1.—Arc. 124–127; Joh. Alex. 12. 21; 7. 20; Theog. Can. 132–134; E. M. 64. 31; 770. 19: αἶξ, according to Arc. 125. 6, this was perispomenon in Attic; Joh. Alex. 7. 25 is rather more guarded: τὸ δὲ γλαυξ καὶ αἶξ παρ' ἡμῖν [i. e. in the κοινὴ διάλεκτος] μὲν ὀξύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀθηναίους καὶ ταῦτα τινὲς περισπῶσι: of αἶξ Lobeck (Par. 99) says: 'ubicunque inveni oxytonum est'; and no doubt that is the better accent: 'βαῦς ἡ, vocabulum ignotum apud Joann. Alex. τονικ. παραγγ. p. 7. 35; eo fortasse referenda Hesychii glossa, Βαῦ εἶδος ἄνθους,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.; cf. Lob. Par. 91: may it not be a bye-form of βοῦς or βῶς? on the latter form see Suid. and Hesych. s. v. Schol. Ven. H. 238: Βνῶν (?) Schol. Tim. Plat. 21 E: βῶξ = βόας, Philop. de Creat. Mundi, p. 188 B; Theog. Can. 132. 25; Lob. Par. 109: γλαυξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 21; Eust. 1451. 62: παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ γλαυξ περισπᾶται, οἱ καὶ ὀξύνεσθαι μὲν λέγουσι τὸ γλαυξ πλὴν Δωρικῶς: Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1086 = 1081: τὸ γλαυξ . . . Ἀττικοὶ μὲν περισπῶσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνουσιν: cf. Joh. Alex. 7. 25, quoted above; E. M. 36. 51: Γνής, St. Byz., is expressly said to be oxytone, Chcerob. C. 43. 17: δᾶς = δαῖς, Schol. Hes. Scut. 275; it is sometimes falsely perispomenon: on the Syracusan ὀδεῖν = ὀδεῖνα, see Lob. Par. 71: Δρύς, St. Byz.: Ζᾶς, cf. E. M. 655. 27: θεῖς = θεός, Herod. π. μ. λ. 6. 8, is perispomenon in Eust. 775. 48; 1387. 29; Arc. 130. 20; H. D.: Θραῖξ, Arc. 125. 7; Theog. Can. 132. 29; yet according to Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 423, it is oxytone, and Lobeck (Par. 99) says that he has found it 'modo perispomenon Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 26; Paus. 5. c. 12. 5; 26. 3; Appian. Civ. 4. 136; lege synæresis ἀπὸ τοῦ Θραῖξ βαρυτόνου ὀνόματος Eustath. ad Dion. 322; Regg. Pros. N. 126. p. 449; Anecd. Cram. T. 1. 25; [add E. M. 36. 51]; modo oxytonum Polyb. 5. 65. 9; Strab. 14. 611; Appian. Civ. 1. 116; Athen. 7. 272 F; 11. 489 A; Sext. c. Gramm. 3. 288; Schol. Il. O. 741; ut Bekkerus scriptis Plat. Charm. p. 156 D; et in iisdem Regg. Pros. N. 6. 423 sancitur; v. Götting ad Aristot. Polit. p. 406: Ὀῦς, Athen. 144 F: Ὠν, Theog. Can. 132. 2; Chcerob. C. 294. 24; E. M. 459. 55: κλείς, Lob. Par. 92: 'κλείς circumflexum habet in Aristot. Probl. 29. 14. p. 952. 21; et in codd. Laur. et Paris. Nicom. 5. 2. p. 1129. 30; contra Grammaticorum præceptum οὐδὲν εἰς Εἰς μονοσύλλαβον περισπᾶται εἰ μὴ τὸ εἰς Anecd. Cram. 1. 171; Regg. Pros. N. 127. p. 450; Eusth. 857. 40; neque quod in diastasi κληῖς dicitur (κληῖς Æolicum est), extra diastasin barytonum esse potest; itaque etiam Atticum κληῖς scribitur: κύρ, a very late word for κύριε, Lob. Par. 77: λῖς and κῖς were oxytoned by Aristarchus; Æschryon on the contrary wrote λῖς, κῖς, but the tradition followed Aristarchus; Schol. Ven. A. 239; 480; Eust. 841. 21: τὸ δὲ λῖς κατὰ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχον, ὡς φασιν οἱ περὶ Ἀπίωνα καὶ Ἡρόδοτον, ὀξύνεται, συνεξομοιούμενον τῷ χαρακτῆρι τοῦ κῖς κῖς: ἐτί δὲ καὶ τῷ τίς καὶ θῖς καὶ βῖς, εἰ καὶ διαφόρως ταῦτα κλίνεται πρὸς τὸ λῖς. ὁ Αἰσχρίων δέ, φασί, περισπᾷ διὰ τὸ καὶ τὴν αιτιατικὴν περισπᾶσθαι. ὡς γὰρ μῦς μῦν, δρύς δρῦν, οὔτως καὶ λῖς λῖν. εἰ δὲ μηδὲν τῶν εἰς ΙΞ περισπᾶται, ἀλλ' ὁ Αἰσχρίων τοῦτο ἐποίησε, ἐκφεύγων θηλυκὸν ἐπιθετον ὀξύτονον τὸ λῖς πέτρη, ἐν Ὀδυσσεΐᾳ ῥηθέν. καὶ οὕτως μὲν ἐκείνος τὸ λῖς ὁ λέων περισπᾷ ἐπὶ τοῦ λέοντος πρὸς διαστολὴν τοῦ ἐπιθετικοῦ. ἀλλ' ἡ παράδοσις, φασί, τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ πείθεται: cf. E. M. 567. 7: μέῖς is wrongly perispomenon in Stob. Ecl. 1. 27. p. 556; Lob. Par. 92: νηῦς, if this form is resolved it is doubtful whether it should be written νηῦς or νῆῦς: there is the same difficulty with regard

το γρηῦς : Bekker, Dindorf, and Thiersch prefer γρηῦς, Buttmann and Lobeck, Path. 2. 44, are for γρηῦς and νηῦς, rightly as I venture to think : πῆς = παῖς, Theog. Can. 134. 32 : πούς, Lob. Par. 93 : 'quod Buttmannus dicit Gramm. § 41. Adn. 8. multo sæpius ποὺς legi quam πούς, adeo falsum est, ut præ decem circumflexionis exemplis centum contraria proferri possint.' Πρᾶς, Chcerob. C. 16. 15 : τοῦτο δὲ κατὰ ἀκρίβειαν δξύνεται καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεται· ἰστέον ὅτι ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ λέγει αὐτὸ περισπᾶσθαι καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι, ἐν δὲ τῇ Καθόλου δξύνεσθαι, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ NT κλίνεσθαι : it is perispomenon Reg. Pros. 57. p. 433 ; St. Byz. s. v. ; but cf. E. M. 655. 27 : προίξ is perispomenon in Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 19, but wrongly ; Arc. 125. 6 ; Lob. Par. 105 : πρῶν is incorrectly πρῶν in Schol. Æschyl. Pers. 132, quoted by H. D. : πῶξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24 ; Götting Accent. p. 242 : 'Nach der Stelle des Grammatikers, welche ich zu Theodos. p. 236, mitgetheilt habe, ward auch πῶξ perispomenirt ; vgl. Herodian bei Herm. de emend. p. 306.' Ταύξ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 41. 23 ; E. M. 36. 51 : ὤλξ = αἰλαξ, Theog. Can. 132. 24, is falsely ὦλξ in Orion 120. 11 ; Lob. Par. 111 : ἔρ = ἔαρ, Lob. Par. 78 : the name of the Egyptian city ὦν is indeclinable, though feminine : on Σῶρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 12. 21.

567. NOTE 2.—The grammarians are not quite consistent in the account which they give of the Æolic accentuation of monosyllables ; Chcerob. C. 333 says : ἐπὶ τούτων γὰρ (sc. μονοσυλλάβων) φυλάττουσι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τάσιν, οἷον νύξ, Ζτύξ· πᾶς γὰρ δύνεται τὰ μονοσύλλαβα βαρύνεσθαι ; on the other hand Gramm. Meerm. § 27 ed. Koen. περισπᾶσιν ὡς ἐπίπαν τὰ μονοσύλλαβα ὀνόματα· ῥῶξ, πῶξ, ῥῶψ, χρῶς, ῥοῦς, θροῦς, βοῦς, χνοῦς, νοῦς, χῆν, Ζεῦς ; cf. Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 11 : he does not notice the former passage at all : probably the Æolians circumflexed those monosyllables which are naturally long, and oxytoned those which were naturally short, and if so, βλήρ, Æol. = δέλεαρ, in E. M. 200. 27, and Hesych. should be corrected βλήρ : yet we have μέῖς declared to be Æolic by Eust. 1174. 19, and oxytone by Arc. 125.

Ahrens de Gr. ling. dial. 2. p. 27 : 'monosyllaba apud Dores oxytona sunt quæ apud Lesbios perispomena, vulgo vel oxytona vel perispomena . . . Exemplo sunt σκῶρ pro vulgari σκῶρ . . . et γλαυξ pro Attico γλαυξ . . . Quanquam Doricum βῶς pro βοῦς περισπᾶσθαι fertur : ' I can add nothing to this, though I doubt whether the learned author is justified in his assertion by ancient authorities.

568. *Oblique Cases*.—The dissyllabic Genitive and Dative singular and Dative plural are oxytone, as θήρ, θηρός, θηρί, θηροί ; οἷς, οἰός, οἰί, οἰσί ; ποῦς, ποδός, ποδί, ποσί ; the Accusative singular in ν when long, and the Vocative singular when formed by casting off s, the Genitive and Dative dual, and the Genitive plural, are perispomena, as γραῦν, δρῦν, λῖν, κλείν, μῦν, ναῦν, οῖν, σῦν ; βοῦ, Ζεῦ ; βοοῖν, δροοῖν, μηνοῖν, σοοῖν, φρενοῖν, φωτοῖν, χειροῖν, χθοοῖν ; γνητῶν, θητῶν, μηνῶν, οἰῶν, Κρητῶν, σητῶν, χηνῶν ; the remaining cases are accented on the penultimate, as κλειδα, μῆνα, χῆνα, φῶτα, νῖφα ; δρύε, μέε, σύε ; αἶγες, παῖδες, χεῖρες ; Πάν is oxytone in the Genitive and Dative singular only, Πανός, Πανί, Πάνα, Πάνες, Πάνων, Πάνας, Πᾶσι and Πάνεσσι ; except

1. The contracted forms ἦρος, ἦρι (for ἔαρος, ἔαρι) ; Θῶνος, Θῶνι (for Θῶωνος), Θῶντος ; κῆρος κῆρι (for κέαρος, κέαρι, but

κηρός, κηρί, from κήρ, *fate*); λᾶος, λαῖ (for λᾶσος, λᾶσι); υῖος, υῖ (for υῖσιος, or υῖος, from υῖς); Θέτι (for Θέτι), μάστι (for μάστι), μήτι (for μήτι), σπῆτι (for σπέει), together with Φθάντος Φθάντι, Ὡψ Ὡπος, and Μῆνι.

2 In the ordinary dialect the Genitive and Dative dual and the Genitive plural of the following words are paroxytone: δᾶς, δᾶδουν, δᾶδων; δμῶς, δμῶουν, δμῶων; θῶς, θῶουν, θῶων; κρᾶς, κρᾶτων; οῦς, ὦτοι, ὦτων; παῖς, παῖδουν, παῖδων; σῆς, σέων; Τρῶς, Τρῶων; φῶς, φῶτοι, φῶτων; φῆς, φῆδουν, φῆδων. Λάων from λᾶος is also paroxytone, and the same is the case with δούρων from δόρυ.

It may be as well to say that these rules do not apply to dissyllabic cases of participles; βᾶς, or στάς, for instance, make βάντος, στάντος, βάντι, στάντι, στάντα, στάν; στάντε, στάντοι; στάντες, στάντα, στάντων, στᾶσι, στάντας; ζῶν, ζῶντος, ζῶντι, and so on.

**569. NOTE 1.**—*Genitive Singular.* Chærob. C. 408. 10 sq.; Arc. 428. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 266: on κρέως, κέρως, etc., which do not come from monosyllabic nominatives, see below, § 679: on Ὡπος, see Chærob. C. 411. 23; Hom. Od. I. 429: the genitive and dative of πρῶν are found falsely accented: 'πρῶνός recte δξυνόνως scriptum ap. Chærob. in Theodos. p. 294. 19; Etym. M. p. 692. 49; Zonar. p. 1575, et in epigr. Damostrati Anth. Pal. 9. 328: Οὐρείου πρῶνός: male πρῶνος et πρῶνι in libris quibusdam Pausaniæ 2. 34. 11, et 36. 1. 2, ubi nomen collis est prope Hermionen siti,' *H. D.*: those who wrote πρῶν πρῶνος, regarded the word as contracted from πρέων, gen. πρέονος; cf. Suid. s. v. Πρῶνες; Schol. Ven. M. 462: λᾶος προπερισπαστέον ὥς κλήρος· ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας πέπτωκε διςυλλάβου κατὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ χρῆσιν, καὶ ὥφειλε τρισυλλαβεῖν ἢ γενικῇ, συναλοιφὴν δὲ λαβοῦσα βαρύνεται; Schol. Ven. E. 266: υῖος προπερισπαστέον ἀπὸ γὰρ εὐθείας ἐστὶ μὴ εἰρημένης τῆς υῖς, ἥς γενικῇ ὥφειλεν εἶναι τρισύλλαβος ὥς μάντιος, αὕτη τοίνυν συναλοιφὴν παθοῦσα καὶ διςύλλαβος γενομένη βαρύνεται, ἥς ἀκόλουθος δοτικῇ. Νηληϊῶν υῖι ἐοικώς (Π. 2. 20) καὶ αἰτιατικῇ ἀλλ' υῖα Κλυτίοιο σάωσομεν (Π. 15. 427) καὶ πληθυντικῇ εὐθείᾳ υῖες ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου (Π. 2. 621) καὶ αἰτιατικῇ υῖάς τ' ἄλλυμένους (Π. 22. 62): ἀποδείξομεν δὲ καὶ τὸ υῖάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο (Π. 2. 463) παρὰ τοῦτο κεκλίσθαι κ. τ. λ.

**570. Dative Singular.**—υῖτι, Schol. Ven. Π. 177; Θέτι, Hom. Π. 18. 407; μάστι, Π. 23. 500; Μῆνι, Herodot. 2. 99; μήτι, Π. 23. 318; σπῆτι, Π. 24. 83; Chærob. C. 417: on δάι or δαί see Schol. Ven. E. 387: the heteroclite κλαδί, λιτί, ἀλκί, are oxytone like other dissyllabic datives, A. G. 1226; Schol. Ven. E. 352.

*Accusative Singular.*—Schol. Ven. A. 480: λὴν περισπαστέον κατὰ νόμον τῶν μονοσυλλάβων αἰτιατικῶν· πᾶσα γὰρ αἰτιατικῇ μονοσύλλαβος εἰς Ν λήγουσα περισπᾶται, ἀπέστραπται δὲ τὸν ὀξὺν τόνον, μὲν, μᾶν, σὺν ἔν· ταύτῃ καὶ ἡ κλειδα αἰτιατικῇ γενομένη κλείν περισπᾶται, τῆς εὐθείας δξυνομένης· ταῦτα Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ πεντεκαίδεκάτῳ τῆς καθόλου; Arc. 130. 17; Chærob. C. 421. 23; Schol. Ven. O. 441; A. 480; E. 352.

*Vocative Singular.*—Chærob. C. 241. 29.



*Nominative Dual.*—Arc. 131. 16 has *λίε*, while Chærob. C. 441. 7, writes *λίε* and *κίε*.

*Genitive and Dative Dual.*—The genitive and dative in *οιν* have the same accent as the genitive plural, hence *ἀνδρῶν ἀνδροῖν, χειρῶν χειροῖν* or *χειροῖν*, but *παίδων παίδοιν*, Arc. 132. 10; Chærob. C. 445. 14: the Homeric *ποδοῖν* is properispomenon II. 15. 18.

**571. NOTE 2.**—*Nominative Plural.* In Doric this case was *paroxytone*. Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 29: 'Æque in nominativo et accusativo pluralis declinationis tertiæ apud Dorienses paroxytona fuisse traduntur, quæ vulgo sunt proparoxytona, vel properispomena, ut *παῖδες, γυναῖκες, πτώκας* (Chærob. Bekk. 1236 [= in Can. 427. 21] *οἱ Δωριεῖς ὁδεῖαν παρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων· οἶον παῖδες, αἴγες, γυναῖκες· ταῦτα γὰρ ἡμεῖς περισπῶμεν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς παροξύνουσιν.*—J. Gr. 243 a: *τὰ εἰς ΕΞ λήγοντα θηλυκὰ ὀνόματα πληθυντικὰ ὀρθῆς πτώσεως παροξύνοῦσι, γυναῖκες, χεῖρες, νᾶες, ὀρνίθες.*—Scholl. Theocr. 1. 109: *τοῦ δὲ πτώκας τὸ ΑΞ μακρόν. οἱ γὰρ Δωριεῖς τῶν εἰς ΕΞ ληγόντων εὐθεῖων τῶν πληθυντικῶν ὁμοίως παροξύνοῦσι καὶ μακρὸν ἔχουσι τὸ Α, ὅτι τὰς παρ' ἡμῖν εἰς ΕΞ ληγούσας εὐθείας τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐκείνοι διὰ τῆς ΑΙ προφέρουσιν.* Grammaticulus, qui recte Dorico more *πτώκας* scriptum invenit, quæ profert, inde male colligit). Quod valde mirum esset, nisi, et in Latinorum declinatione tertia nominativus et accusativus pluralis ultimas longas haberent, ut pedēs, et in Gothorum iis declinationibus, quæ Græcorum et Latinorum tertiæ respondent, ut a *fisks*, piscis, descendit *fiscōs* n. pl. et *fiskans* acc. pl., et apud ipsos Græcos pronomina personalia, quæ priscas formas servare amant; ut *ἡμεῖς* et *ἡμᾶς*. Inde augurari licet, antiquitus eos tertiæ declinationis casus ultimas produxisse et in Dorica dialecto accentum certe priscum hæsisse.' Kühner G. G. 1. 251 thinks all this incredible, and that the accusative has in some mysterious way been confounded by the grammarians with the nominative; a professed grammarian should have more faith.

**572. NOTE 3.**—*Genitive Plural* is perispomenon, as *μηνῶν, χηνῶν, Κρητῶν, θητῶν, σπητῶν, γνητῶν*, except the paroxytones mentioned above, to which may be added *Κῶων, πλώων, Τλώων*; Chærob. C. 453. 15: *τὰ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα μονοσύλλαβα περιττοσυλλάβως κλινόμενα ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν διαίρεσιν· τὰ μὲν ὀξύτονα, ἐὰν μὲν διὰ συμφώνου κλινῶνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον σῆς σπητὸς σῆτες σπητῶν, Κρῆς Κρητὸς Κρῆτες Κρητῶν, θῆς θητὸς θῆτες θητῶν (σημαίνει δὲ τὸν μισθωτόν), γνῆς γνητὸς γνῆτες γνητῶν· ἐὰν δὲ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλιθῶσι, βαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον Τρῶς Τρωδὸς Τρῶες Τρῶων, δμῶς δμωδὸς δμῶες δμῶων, θῶς θωδὸς θῶες θῶων (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος θηρίου), σεῦς σέος [sic] σέες σέων (σημαίνει δὲ τοὺς σκώληκας)· τούτῳ γὰρ τῷ κανόνι βαρύνονται. Τὸ δὲ τίνων καὶ κράτων πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διάφορον ἔχουσι καὶ τὸν τόνον· τὸ γὰρ τίνων πενστικόν μὲν ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀνταποδοτικόν δὲ ἤγον ἀόριστον, περισπᾶται, οἶον τίνων ἥκουσας; τινῶν. Καὶ τὸ κράτων δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κρᾶτες (ὁ σημαίνει τὴν κεφαλὴν) ὑπάρχον βαρύνεται, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ κράτῃ ὑπάρχον περισπᾶται, οἶον τὰ κράτῃ τῶν κρατῶν. Τὸ δὲ φάδων καὶ δάδων ἀπὸ τοῦ φαῖδων καὶ δαῖδων γινόμενα κατὰ συναίρεσιν τὴν βαρεῖαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξαν. Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῶν ὀξυνομένων. Τὰ δὲ περισπώμενα ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου γίνονται· ἐὰν μὲν γὰρ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλινῶνται, περισπῶσι τὴν γενικὴν τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον μῦς μνὸς μνὲς μῶων, βοῦς βοδὸς βόες βοῶν, σῦς συδὸς σύες συνῶν, δρυς δρυδὸς δρυνὲς δρυνῶν, ἐὰν δὲ διὰ συμφώνου κλινῶνται, βαρύνονται ἐν τῇ γενικῇ τῶν πληθυντικῶν, οἶον παῖς παιδὸς παῖδες παίδων, πᾶς παντὸς πάντες πάντων. Τὸ δὲ λάων ἐβαρύνθη πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ οἱ λαοὶ τῶν λαῶν· ἄλλως τε δὲ οὔτε τοῦτο ἀπὸ μονοσυλλάβου εὐθείας τῆς λᾶς, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου τῆς λᾶας· ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ λᾶας γέγονεν ἡ γενικὴ λᾶαος καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν τῶν δύο ΑΑ εἰς ἓν Α θλονότι μακρόν, λᾶος οἶον*

λᾶος ὑπὸ βίπης·

καὶ λοιπὸν ἡ εὐθεῖα τῶν πληθυντικῶν λᾶαες λᾶες καὶ ἡ γενικὴ λαάων λαῶν. Yet κίς

and *λῖς* make *κίος* and *λίος*, *κίων*, *λίων*. Schol. Ven. Γ. 198 : *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος οἶων ὡς αἰγῶν, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς οἶων ὡς δαῖδων, λέγων ὡς οὐ κλίνει τὸ μονοσύλλαβον ὁ ποιητής, εἰ μὴ μέτρον καλύψειεν*. Cf. Joh. Alex. 18. 16; Arc. 134. 10; 132. 11; A. G. 1251; Theodos. Can. 1005. 29; Eust. 1425. 52; 318. 46; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Chærob. E. 50. 2 sq.

The word *φρέαρ* should properly be barytone in all its cases, but *φρητός*, *φρητί* are oxytone, Chærob. C. 410. 11, and the genitive plural is *φρητῶν*, A. G. 1265; Joh. Alex. 19. 34; E. M. 800. 15 : in like manner *στέαρ*, *στήρ* makes *στέατος* or *στητός*, *στητί*, *Θράξ*, *Θρήξ*, *Θρήϊκος*, and *Θρακός* or *Θρηκός*.

**573. NOTE 4.**—In Doric the genitive plural of all monosyllables was perispomenon, as *παντῶν*, *παιδῶν*, *Τρωῶν*, Apoll. de Adv. 581. 21 : de Pron. 33 B; Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 32. The pronominal *τίς* was alone excepted, Apoll. de Pron. 33 B; 35 B. Pamphilus extended this to all dialects; Schol. Ven. N. 103; Eust. 922. 49.

**574. NOTE 5.**—*Dative Plural*. Those in *εσσι*, as *θήρεσσι*, *χείρεσσι*, retract the accent; *σπέσσι* is a syncopated form of *σπέεσσι*, Chærob. C. 462. 20. This author also presumes that the dative plural of *Φθάς*, if it had one, would be *Φθᾶσι*, not *Φθασί*: *Ύιάσι* or *νίεσι* is paroxytone, Chærob. C. 463. 19; Joh. Alex. 11. 23.

**575.** Compounds from monosyllables retract the accent, as *αἰγίπᾱν*, *ἀντίχειρ*, *ἀντίχθων*, *αὐτόχθων*, *διάπηξ*, *Ἐτεόκρης*, *νεόμνη*, *ὀμόδαις*, *Σαμόθραξ*; except *ὑποδμῶς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 176. 2 : *πᾶν γὰρ ὄνομα μονοσύλλαβον ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζει τὸν τόνον, οἷον χθὼν αὐτόχθων, παῖς εὐπαῖς, Θράξ Σαμόθραξ [sic], δαῖς ὀμόδαις, κλεῖς κατάκλεις, ποὺς δίπους, χωρὶς τοῦ πτῶξ πολυπτῶξ,*

*πολυπτῶκές τε Μέλαιναι.*

Τὸ δὲ Μέλαιναι τόπος ἐπὶ (ἔστι) τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πολυπτῶκες δέ, οἷον αἱ ἔχουσαι πολλοὺς λαγούς. Τοῦτο γὰρ τὴν ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐφύλαξε τοῦ ἀπλοῦ. Τὸ γὰρ [Od. δ' 386.]

*Ποσειδάωνος ὑποδμῶς,*

οὐκ ἀντίκειται ἡμῖν δυνόμενον, ἐπειδὴ, ὡς ἐν τῷ περὶ προθέσεως εἰ θεῶ φίλον μαθησόμεθα, παρέλκουσαν ἔχει τὴν ὑπὸ πρόθεσιν, ὥστε μὴδὲ παρέχειν ἔμφασιν ὅτι σύνθεσις γέγονεν. ἀντὶ γὰρ τοῦ Ποσειδάωνος δμῶς ἐστί; cf. E. M. 358. 10; 435. 32; Arc. 20. 17. Ἀνακλεῖς, Pollux 7. 107, should be ἀνάκλεις, like ἀντίκλεις, Chærob. C. 206. 28 and κατάκλεις, A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 13; 296. 2; κατακλεῖς is therefore an error, though it is so accented by H. D. in all the passages which they quote except one, E. M. 495. 19; besides this the following exceptional words occur : ἀντισφῆν, Philo, Belop. p. 67 C, H. D. is contrary to all rule, and almost certainly an error : αὐτοσφῆρ, αὐτοσφῆρ, αὐτοσφῆρ are accents for which there is no authority beyond that of the scribes : ἀρχιφῶρ, Diod. Sic. 1. 80, L. S., should probably be ἀρχίφωρ : διασφάξ, Arc. 18. 22; Draco 19. 9; on this and others of the same termination see Compound Adjectives, under which head ἐπιβλήης is considered : ἐπιπλάξ (?) H. D. : ἡμικρῆς, Lycoph. 150 is a false accent : ἑτεοδμῶς seems to be false for ἑτεόδμως : κατακλῶδες, Hom. Od. 7. 197, is written κατάκλωδες in E. M. 495. 24, but the former accent is correct, since the word is not derived from a monosyllabic noun, but from the verb κλῶθω : περιχθῶν for περίχθων is probably an error, cf. Lob. Par. 382 : ὠμοκλεῖς, Tzetzēs, Alleg. p. 107. 48, H. D. ought to be ὠμόκλεις : σαμπῖ, L. S., if such a word really exists, its accent may be defended on the ground that it is a parathetic compound. The musical writers use such words as ἡμιθῆτα, ἡμιμῦ, ἡμιφῖ; they are hardly grammatical forms, and their accents are arbitrary.

## (b) WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE.

*Neuter Substantives.*

**576.** All neuter substantives throw the accent back, as ἄστν, αὐτόκαλλος, βέλος, γῆρας, δάκρυ, δέλεαρ, δέμας, δλκερας, ξαρ, κέρας, κρέας, κυνόσαργες, μέθυ, ὄνειαρ, ὄνειδος, οὔας, πέλαγος, πῶϋ, σίνηπι, τεῖχος, ὕδωρ; except ἰῶτα properispomenon.

NOTE.—ARC. 118-124; Theog. Can. 131. 28: Αὐτομήκος is better written as two words: βουμανές, Hesych.: ἡμεροκαλλές (?) E. M. 429. 44: ἰῶτα was thus accented by Herodian, Theog. Can. 78. 11: ὄνοχειλές, Hesych.: τριχομανές, a plant: the following Proper Names retain the adjectival accent; Ἀβαρές, Joseph. Ant. 8. 48: Διαμπερές, Plut. 1. 404.

*Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

**577.** The irregularities of these words are so great that it is impossible to give any general rule which can be depended on, but it may perhaps assist the memory to mention the main result of the special rules subjoined. Speaking then in the widest terms, and neglecting the numerous exceptions which occur, it may be said that masculine and feminine substantives of this declension throw the accent as far back as possible, except those in *av*, as (gen. ἄδος), εὐς, ην, ηρ, ις (gen. ἴδος, ἰδος, and ιως), υς (gen. υδος), ως (gen. οος) and ω, which are oxytone: those in ξ and ψ always take the accent on the penultimate.

-AN.

**578.** Those in *av* are oxytone, as Ἀγρίαν, Ἀζάν, Ἀζᾶνες, Ἀλκμάν, Βραχμάν, Ἴάν, παιάν, πελεκάν, Τιτάν. Compounds are paroxytone, as Αἰλίπαν, Αἰνοτίταν, Ἑρμόπαν, Εὐήπαν, εὐπαίαν, Τιτανόπαν.

**579.** NOTE.—ARC. 8. 4; Chærob. C. 68. 15; 270. 23: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ὅτι τὰ εἰς N λήγοντα ἀρσενικὰ ἢ θηλυκὰ ἢ ὀξύνοται ἢ βαρύνονται, . . . . οὐδέποτε δὲ περισπῶνται, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ὦσιν εἰς ΩΝ . . . . οἷον Ξενοφῶν: Lob. Par. 189: Αἰλᾶν (?) Epiph. Panar. 618 B, H. D.: Βαραβάν (sic) and Βαριωνᾶν are, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable, see § 32, and Chærob. E. 83. 9: Δαρεῖάν, Æschyl. Pers. 663, another form for Δαρεῖος: Δυμᾶν, St. Byz., is probably a mistake for Δυμάν or for Δυμᾶνες: Μεγᾶν, according to E. M. 715. 11, barbarous and indeclinable: μεγιστάν, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 10, but such an accent cannot be defended; the proper form is μεγιστάν; thus also for νεᾶν, Apoll. de Adv. 570, νεάν ought to be read, and for ξυνᾶν, ξυνάν; on the Doric forms Ποσειδᾶν (?) (gen. ἄνος), Ποτιδᾶν, Ποτειδᾶν, Ποσειδᾶν, see Ahrens de Gr. ling. dialect. 2. p. 243 sq.; Ποσειδαν seems to be the Æolic form of the word, but there is great confusion both

as to its accent and even its declension: *Σοάves*, Strab. 496. 499; Götting, Accent. p. 263, thinks *Σοάves* better; *Σόaves*, St. Byz., is undoubtedly wrong: *ψαγδάν* or *ψάγδαν* is variable both in accent and declension; see L. S. s. v.: *ὦ τάν* or *ὠτάν*, E. M. 825. 19; Joh. Alex. 37. 32: *τὸ ὦ τάν δύο περισπωμένας ἔχει*: A. G. 940. 21; Philem. Lex. § 319. p. 133; Schol. Plat. Apolog. Soc. 25 C: *οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν περισπῶσι, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν βαρύνουσι, καὶ βέλτιον οὕτως. ἀδύνατον γὰρ μίαν λέξιν εὐρεθῆναι δύο ἔχουσιν περισπωμένας. Δίδυμος δὲ τὸ πλήρες εἶναι φησιν ὡς ἔταν, ἀγνοῶν ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔτης ἡ κλητική ἐστὶν ἔτα, καὶ Δωρικῶς ἔταν*: cf. H. D. s. v. *ἔτης*, and Apoll. de Adv. 570. 12: *ὦ τάν* is also found.

-HN.

580. Those in *ην* (gen. *ενος* or *ηνος*) are oxytone, as *αἰχίν*, *έσσίν*, *κηφίν*, *λιμήν*, *ποιμήν*, *πυθμήν*, *σωλήν*, *ύμήν*, *Κεβρήν*, *Κωφήν*, *Σειρήν*, *Τροϊζήν*, *Ὀλλήν*; except *εἶρην*, *Ἑλλην*. Compounds are paroxytone, as *ἀπύθμην*, *ἀρχιποίμην*, *μελείρην*, *φιλέλλην*, *Φιλοποίμην*.

581. NOTE.—Arc. 8. 12-10. 4; 9. 3; Joh. Alex. 3. 11: *Γέρην*, a village in Lesbos, called after *Γέρην*, son of Poseidon, is mentioned by St. Byz.; and this accent is prescribed by Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21: *εἶρην*, Chærob. C. 69. 21; 276. 21; Arc. 9. 18: *Ἐκτὴν*, Arc. 9. 9. is spelled *Ἐγκτὴν* in Etym. Gud. 158. 40: *Ἑλλήν*, Arc. 9. 3: *ἐπιποίμην* (?) 'Regulam migrant ἱππολεχίν, τοῦ φυτυποιμένος, Æsch. Eum. 911, in quo nullus editorum offendit, τοῦ ἀρχιποιμένος, I. Petr. 5. 4, ubi codd. quos Lachmannus sequitur, proparoxytonum præbent; *ἐπιποίμην* [Hom. Od. 12. 131] excusatur pleonasmo præpositionis, propter quem illud ab Eustathio, p. 1117. 48, cum *ἐπιβουκόλος*, hoc autem a Schol. ad Il. E. 178, cum *ἐπιμήνις* comparatur adjecta regula ὅταν παρέλκη ἡ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου, id quod ad *ἐπιπρητήν* transferre licet, sed in *συμποίμην*; Nicet. Eug. 6. 436 hæc ratio non convenit nec in *πελαγολιμήν*.' Lob. Par. 195; he also (Par. 379) says of *ἱππολεχίν*, 'Euteon. et Schol. ad Nic. Ther. 945. quod Schneiderus in Lex. tacite gravat.' But all these words ought probably to be paroxytone; for *ἐπιποιμένες* in the Homeric passage *ἐπι ποιμένες* has been suggested: *Θέρην*, the name of a river, Arc. 9. 27: *Ἰκην* (?) *Παπ*: *Κέβρην* (?) or *Κεβρήν*, St. Byz., 'Κεβρήν inter oxytona ap. Arcad. p. 9. 9, corruptum ex *Κεβρήν*;' H. D.: *πέρην* (?) Arc. 9. 27: *περπέρην* (?) Arc. 9. 16: *Σέβην*, Chærob. C. 69. 22; 276. 22: *ὑποπυθμήν* is false for *ὑποπύθμην*, Eust. 869. 8; Lob. Par. 195: *Τροϊζήν*, Eust. 287. 18: *σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι τινὰ τῶν παλαιῶν ἀντιγράφων Τροϊζήνα προπαροξυτόνως ἔγραψαν οἷς καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς συνηγορεῖ, ἐν τῷ περὶ ταχυτήτος καὶ δριστηνότητος εἰπὼν ὡς ἡ Δωρὶς καὶ Αἰολὶς διάλεκτος, οὐδέποτε κατὰ γενικὴν περιττοσύλλαβον, τὸ Η μετατιθέασιν εἰς ἄλφα, εἰ μὴ βαρύνουτο. Ἑλλήν Ἑλλαν, Τροϊζαν Τροϊζαν. ποιμήν δὲ καὶ λιμήν οὐκ ἂν ἐροῦσι διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα, ἐπεὶ δρυτονεῖται. ἐπὶ μέντοι μονοσυλλάβων, μετατιθέασιν τὸ, σφῆξ καὶ μήν, σφᾶξ λέγοντες καὶ μάν. σεσημειώται φησὶ τὸ ἐσθᾶς δρυτόμενον. καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἄλφα λεγόμενον παρὰ Πινδάρῳ ἐν πυθιονίκασι.*

-IN.

582. Those in *ιν* (gen. *ινος*) are oxytone, as *δελφίν*, *πηρίν*.

-YN.

583. Those in *υν* are paroxytone, as *Γόρτυν*, *μόσσυν*, *πόλυν*, *τέκτυν*, *Φόρκυν*.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 70. 8; 283. 5: *ιστέον ὅτι πάντα τὰ εἰς ΤΝ βαρύνονται, οἶον μόνον (sic) Φόρκυν, Γόρτυν, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ παρὰ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσιν εὐρίσκονται. καὶ λοιπὸν ὡς δοκοῦντα εἶναι Αἰολικὰ ἐυλόγως βαρύνονται*: Arc. 10. 5.

—ΩΝ.

**584.** *Common Substantives in ων, gen. ωνος or ονος. General Rule.*—Collectives, or those which indicate a quantity of any object (called by the Greeks *περιεκτικά*); those which signify a place, names of months, and generally all that involve the idea of space or time are oxytone, without an exception, as ἀμπελῶν, *a vineyard*, αὐλῶν, *a glen*, ἀχυρῶν, *a chaff-heap*, βοῶν, *a cow-house*, ἡϊῶν, *a shore*, ἱστών, *a weaver's room*, κευθμών, *a hiding place*, λειμῶν, *a meadow*, λουτρῶν, *a bath room*, πυλῶν, *a gateway*; δαφνῶν, λευκῶν, πλατανῶν, ῥοδῶν, σιτοβολῶν, συκῶν; Ἀθηναίων, Ποσειδεῶν, Ἑλαφηβολίων, Γαμηλιῶν, Παχῶν, names of months; αἰῶν, *avum*, πλειῶν, *a full time, a year*, χειμῶν, *winter time*: the rest are paroxytone, except those in βων, γων, δων, εων, αιων, ειων, ζων, νων, υων, ψων, which are oxytone (but ἄμβων, τρίβων, πώγων, κλύδων, κῶδων, σπάδων, ὀπέων, κύων, are barytone), together with χιῶν, ἀγκῶν, εἰκῶν, μιμαλλῶν, ἡγεμῶν, δαιτυμῶν, θηλαμῶν, κηδεμῶν, τελαμῶν, χιτῶν, κατηφῶν, κολοφῶν, oxytone, and ταῶν perispomenon.

NOTE.—Arc. 13. 6; 16. 7; 18. 8; Chærob. E. 73. 1; C. 295. 9; Lob. Ajax. 134–144. It will be noticed that most feminines of this termination are oxytone, and the masculines (with the exception of the collectives and some others) paroxytone.

*Special Rules.*

**585.** Those in αων are paroxytone, as διδυμάων, ὀπάων, συνοπάων, τετράων; except ταῶν perispomenon, and ἄων oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄων, Dor.=ἡϊών: ἄων, *a kind of fish*, Athen. 321 D; 327 C: ὀπάων is made oxytone by Theog. Can. 28. 23, but falsely. On ταῶν or ταῶν see below, § 617.

**586.** Those in βων are oxytone, as ἀρραβῶν, βουβῶν, ῥυμβῶν; except ἄμβων, στίλβων, and τρίβων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 30. 29: ἄμβων, cf. Theog. Can. 31. 5; Arc. 10. 10: στράβων, Arc. 10. 10, or στραβῶν (?) Pollux 2. 51: στίλβων, Mercury, is paroxytone, as being the participle of στίλβα: τρίβων, Arc. 10. 9; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 30.

**587.** Those in γων are oxytone, as ἀγῶν, ἀρηγῶν, ἀσπιδογοργῶν, γοργῶν, θιαγῶν, λαγγῶν, λογγῶν, σταγῶν, τρυγῶν; except καταπύγων and πώγων paroxytone.

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Theog. Can. 31. 6; 38. 13: *καταπίγων*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 141; Eust. 1228. 16; Theog. Can. 31. 18; Arc. 10. 23: *λύγων*, Theog. Can. 31. 7, the meaning is unknown; it is written *λήγων* in Chærob. 74. 28: *προάγων*, Arc. 10. 20, but the word is often oxytone in our books, cf. Lob. Par. 201; 545: *πώγων*, Theog. Can. 31. 7: *στίγων* (?) Eust. 725. 31, or *στιγών*, which is quoted by H. D. from Pollux 3. 72, but it is there paroxytone in Bekker's edition: *τρίγων*, Chærob. C. 74. 29.

588. Those in *δων* are oxytone, as *ἀηδών*, *ἀλγηδών*, *μυδών*, *οὐδών*, *πετροχειδών*, *σαρδών*, *σινδών*, *χελιδών*; except *κλύδων*, *κώδων*, *σπάδων* paroxytone.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 32. 11: *αἰδών*, Hesych.: *ἀκόδων*, Arc. 11. 9: *κιβδών*, Phot. 163. 9, is *κίβδων* in Mœris 239: *κλύδων* (*εὐρυκλύδων*), Arc. 11. 5: '*κλυδών*, *ωνος* scriptum etiam invenitur. Hunc accentum agnoscere videtur Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 5: sed *κλύδων* paroxytonum recte ap. Arc;' *H. D.*: *κλώδων*, *a Mœnad*, Plut. 1. 665: *κτηδών* is falsely paroxytone in Hesych.: *κώδων*, Arc. 11. 4; Chærob. C. 75. 12: *πέδων*, Eust. 1542. 48, with the compounds *ὀπιπέδων*, Hesych., *τριπέδων*, Eust. 725. 31: *πόρδων*, Epictet. Diss. 3. 22. 80: *σμέρδων* (?) Hesych.: *σπάδων*, *spado*, Theog. Can. 31. 30, but *σπαδών τὸ σπάσμα*, Suid., Phot. Lex. *σχαδών*, Athen. 56 E; 104 F; Hesych. is paroxytone in Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 12: *τετράδων*, *L. S.*: *φείδων*, Pollux 10. 179: *φλέδων* and *φλεδών*: 'sic hæc differre videntur ut *φλεδών*, i. e. *φυλαρία* feminini, *φλέδων* vero de homine dictum et masculini et feminini generis sit; v. Lobeck ad Soph. Ajac. p. 169;' *H. D.*: but the books vary: *ἀπροχόρδων* is found as an oxytone in Galen, but without adequate authority: *χλίδων*, Chærob. C. 75. 14, is generally oxytone in manuscripts: *ψίδων*, Theog. Can. 31. 29, for which *ψιδών* also occurs.

589. Those in *εων* are oxytone, as *βολεών*, *γαργαρεύων*, *ἐγχελεών*, *ἰστεών*, *καστανεύων*, *κυκεών*, *μυρτεών*; except *ὀπέων* Ionic=*ὀπάων*, Theog. Can. 28. 22.

590. Those in *ζων* are oxytone, as *ἀλαζών*, *ἄμαζών*, *διομειαλαζών*, *πτωχαλαζών*, *ψευδαλαζών*, Arc. 11. 19.

591. Those in *ηων* are paroxytone, as *ξυνήων*, *παιήων*; except *πρηών*=*πρώων*, which is oxytone, Theog. Can. 29. 6; Arc. 11. 21.

592. Those in *θων* are paroxytone, as *γνάθων*, *γρόνθων*, *κάνθων*, *κώθων*, *μάλθων*, *πύθων*.

NOTE.—Cf. Chærob. C. 77. 24; E. M. 696. 28. '*Ἀκανθών*, *μαραθών*, *ὄρνιθών*, *φαμμαθών* are collectives: *κιθών*, Arc. 11. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 423. 32: '*Ion. pro χιτών*; *κίθων* autem Hesychio *πῶμα πίθου*, operculum dolii;' *H. D.*: *πιθών*, Arc. 11. 26: probably he means *πιθών*=*πιθεών*: *πίθων*, Theog. Can. 33. 28, perhaps refers to the name given to Tiresias, Eust. 1665. 53, but see Chærob. C. 77. 32, where it is said that *πίθων* is a diminutive of *πίθηκος*: *σιθών* (?) Arc. 11. 25, ought probably to be written as a proper name, cf. Chærob. C. 287. 29: *ψυθών*=*ψιδών* (?) Hesych.

593. Those in *ων* are paroxytone, as *ἀκανθών*, *ἀμπελίων*, *βραχίων*, *θυρσίων*, *καρβατίων*, *κίων*, *πρίων*; except *ἡίων*, *χιών* oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 18. 3, ἀμπελίων is oxytone in Pollux 6. 52: ἡίων, *a shore*, but ἦϊων, *a hearing, news*: συμηνίων = σμήνος, is a collective: πρίων or πριών (?), cf. Lob. Ajax 135; the word is always paroxytone in the books: χιών, Arc. 16. 13: Ἐρειπίων, κοπριών, λακιών, τοφιών, fall under § 584: βραχίων was in late Greek wrongly made oxytone, Chærob. C. 285. 21: βραχίων . . . ὅπερ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παραλόγως ὀξύνουσι βραχίων λέγοντες.

594. Those in αιων and ειων are oxytone, as αἰών, ἀνδρείων, βαιών, γαιών, ἐλαιών, πλειών.

NOTE.—Παίων, the measure *pæon*, is not uncommonly paroxytone: with this exception, the words of this termination fall more properly under § 584; cf. Lob. Ajax 136.

595. Those in κων are paroxytone, as δόρκων, μήκων, μύκων, σαλάκων, φύσκων; except ἀγκών, εἰκών oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἀγκών (γαλιαγκών, γαλιάγκων is common in the books, γονναγκών), Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 12. 12: εἰκών, Arc. 12. 13: ἑλικών, *a musical instrument so called*, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 117; H. D.: γυναικίων, δονακίων, λευκίων, σφηκίων, φαρμακίων, φοινικίων, come under § 584.

596. Those in λων are paroxytone, as αἰσάλων, ἄλων, δόλων, κήλων, κοτύλων, χείλων; except αὐλών, μιμαλλών, πυλών oxytone.

NOTE.—Αὐλών, Theog. Can. 38. 30; Arc. 12. 24; μιμαλλών, E. M. 130. 27; Arc. 13. 5; Theog. Can. 36. 7, where it is μιμαλάν: μυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2; Arc. 12. 25, ὡς τοπικόν, for which the false form μύλων occurs in Eust. Opusc. p. 275. 6, H. D., and also χειρομύλων for χειρομυλών (?): πυλών, Theog. Can. 36. 2: σπαταλών, Athen. 352 B: χείλων, *labeo*: χειλῶνες, τῶν ἀλεκτρυόνων τινές (?) Hesych.: χελλών or χελών, Arist. H. A. 4. 17. 3, where two MSS. read χέλλων, but χελών seems to occur without variation in H. A. 8. 2. 26; in 5. 11. 3, two MSS. have χάλλων; in Athenæus we have κόλων, κολών, χελών: ἀμπελών, μηλάν, etc., are collectives, E. M. 130. 27.

597. Those in μων are paroxytone, as ἄκμων, ἀλήμων, ἀρτέμων, γνώμων, δαίμων, ἰχνεύμων; except ἀκρεμών, δαιτυμών, ἡγεμών, θηλαμών, θημών, κευθμών (§ 584), κηδεμών, λειμών (§ 584), πανηγεμών, τελαμών, χειμών (§ 584) oxytone.

NOTE.—Ἀγρεμών is better paroxytone: ἀκρεμών, Arc. 14. 2; Suid.; Theog. Can. 35. 15; but the books often have it ἀκρέμων: γαγγαμών, E. M. 219. 18, is an altogether false form: δαιτυμών, Arc. 14. 1: ἡγεμών (καθηγεμών, ὑφηγεμών), Theog. Can. 34. 25; Chærob. E. 154. 34; θημών (and σημών, Dor.) collective: κεραιμών, Arc. 13. 19 = κεραιμεών: κευθμών, Theog. Can. 39. 9: κηδεμών (φιλοκηδεμών), Arc. 14. 2; Theog. Can. 34. 25: κρεμών, Theog. Can. 35. 14; Arc. 13. 11; λειμών, Chærob. E. 127. 1: πλαταμών, Arc. 13. 19: σταθμών (?) Hesych.: τελαμών, Arc. 13. 17: φραγαμών, a collective: χειμών, Theog. Can. 39. 8; Chærob. E. 127. 1: χελμών (?) Hesych., for which χελλών (above, § 596) has been suggested: χηραμών, Orph. Arg. 1264, H. D.

598. Those in νων are oxytone, as κανών, κοινών, παρθενών.

NOTE.—On μέμνονες, see Schneider ad Ælian. N. A. 5. 1.

**599.** Those in *ξων* are paroxytone, as *ἄξων, μύξων, σμύξων*.

NOTE.—*Πρηξών* . . . οὕτως γὰρ τοὺς ἀγοραίους καλοῦσι Σικελιοί, Theog. Can. 38. 20.

**600.** Those in *πων* are paroxytone, as *γρίπων, δράπων, κάπων, σάπων, σκίμπων*.

**601.** Those in *ρων* are paroxytone, as *ἄκρων, γάστρων, γλί-σχωρων, εἴρων, κέντρων, μυοπάρων, σάρων, Σκέλρων, τρήρων*.

NOTE.—*Οἰορῶν* οὕτως δὲ ἡ χάραξις τοῦ ἀρότρου, Theog. Can. 38. 31, or *οἰράν*, Arc. 15. 9: *παρών* (?) cf. Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 143=142, where it is rightly paroxytone: *σφαῖρων*, a kind of net, Oppian. Hal. 3. 83; *H. D.*: *σχαῖρων* (?) Arc. 15. 10: *Κοπρών, κηρών, λουτρών, ἀφεδρών, ἀχυρών, ἀντρών, ἀνδρών, θυράν, προθυράν*, belong to § 584.

**602.** Those in *σων* are paroxytone, as *βίσων, καύσων, μαίσων, φώσων*.

NOTE.—*Πετασών*, *petaso*, Athen. 657 E: *θιασών, χρυσών*, belong to § 584.

**603.** Those in *των* are paroxytone, as *γείτων, ἐργάτων, κύρτων, μύρτων, πάκτων, τέκτων*; except *χιτών* oxytone.

NOTE.—*Ἀλετών*, collective: *κερατών*, Plut. 1. 9, but *κεράτων* is mentioned by Chærob. C. 79. 16: *κροτών*, a tick, Theog. Can. 39. 3; Arc. 16. 24; yet it is generally paroxytone: *πακτών* for *πάκτων* is a mere fancy or mistake of Salmasius: *χιτών*, Arc. 15. 19: *κοιτών, προκοιτών, ἰστών, προβατών*, § 584.

**604.** Those in *ων* (and *αων*) are oxytone, as *ἄλεκτρών, ἄλκυνών, ἱππαλεκτρών, μυνών, χανών*; except *κύων* paroxytone, Arc. 15. 27.

**605.** Those in *φων* are paroxytone, as *γνίφων, γραμματοκύφων, κύφων, ξίφων, σίφων*; except *κατηφών* and *κολοφών* oxytone.

NOTE.—*Κατηφών*, Arc. 16. 3; Schol. Ven. Ω. 253: *κολοφών*, Arc. 16. 3: *κύφων* is certainly paroxytone, Chærob. C. 77. 30, though Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 606, says: *κύφων ὁ ξύλινος δεσμός, ἐν ᾧ δεσμεύονται οἱ ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ, ὃν καὶ κυφῶνα περισπωμένως λέγουσι*: *σκυφών*, Galen 4. p. 144; *H. D.*: *ψηφών*, 'Calculator, Manethoni 5. 277, restitui voluit Riglerus, Φειδωλὸς ψηφών (codex ψήφων) ὁ φιλάργυρος ἡδὲ δανειστής,' *H. D.*: but the reading of the MS. is more in accordance with analogy.

**606.** Those in *ων* are paroxytone, as *ἄρχων, Βάκχων, βλήχων, γλήχων, σπέρχων*.

NOTE.—Chærob. E. 73. 1; Arc. 16. 6: τὸ δὲ γλήχων ὥφειλε βαρύνεσθαι· εἰ δὲ θηλυκὸν καὶ διὰ τοῦ Β, δέννεται, but *βλήχων* is also barytone in the books: perhaps Arc. has confused *βλήχων* with *ἡ βληχῶ*, gen. *βληχῶς*, though Chærob. C. 77. 34 says: καὶ τὸ γλήχων γλήχωνος βαρυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γενικῆς φυλάσσει τό Ω, εἰ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς δέννεται καὶ θηλυκῶς λέγεται: *προμαχών*, Lob. Phryn. 167, also *προμαχεών*: *μυχών* and *τραχών* belong to § 584.

**607.** Those in *ψων* are oxytone, as *ὀψών*.



NOTE.—*Πρών* becomes *πρώνες*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 557: *πρώνες* ὡς *σώφρονες*. τὸ γὰρ *πρώνες* πληθυντικὸν διηρέθη, καὶ εἰς *ὀξείαν* καὶ *βαρεῖαν* ἢ *περισπωμένην* μετενέχθη.

608. Names of men, gods, and heroes in *ων* (gen. *ονος* or *ωνος*) are paroxytone, as *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀλκμαίων*, *Ἀμμων*, *Ἀμφιτῦρον*, *Ἀμφίλων*, *Δευκαλίων*, *Θέων*, *Κλέων*, *Μαχάων*, *Πανδίων*, *Πλάτων*, *Σόλων*, *Τρύφων*, *Φίλων*; except *Γηρύν*, *Κερκύν*, *Παίων*, *Σαρπηδών*, *Τελαμών*.

609. NOTE.—*Ἀβρων*, Chærob. C. 286. 14, is falsely oxytone, Chærob. C. 74. 10: *Ἀβείρων* is written *Ἀβειράν* in Suid.: *Ἀβεραλόν*, Suid.: *Ἀγών*, Phot. Lex.: *Ἀδραμών* ὁ Ἑρμῶν παρὰ Λυδοῖς, Hesych., yet St. Byz. s. v. *Ἀδραμύττειον* says: τὸν Ἑρμῶνα Λυδοὶ Ἀδραμύν καλοῦσι Φρυγιστί, *H. D.*: *Ἀμυδών*, Chærob. C. 296. 10: *Ἀτμών*, E. M. 715. 12, is barbarous: *Αὐλόν*, Paus. 3. 12. 9: *Βραυρών* (?) Theog. Can. 38. 33: *Γηρύν*, Arc. 15. 17, not *Γηρύν*, as it sometimes is: *Γιγών*, *Γιγγρών*, *Γιγρών*, etc., an obscure demon, is written and accented all sorts of ways, but his name should be paroxytone: *Ἑδεκών*, Polyb. 10. 34: *Ἑλεών* is quoted from Plut. 2. 301 A, but there it is correctly paroxytone: *Ἑλικών*, Tzetz. ad Hesiod. Op. p. 30. Gaisf., *H. D.*, is better paroxytone, as in Plut. 1. 966 A, and elsewhere: *Ἡλεκτῦρον*, Arc. 15. 22; Chærob. C. 71. 14; 284. 2: but *Ἡλεκτῦρον* (gen. *όνος* and *ώνος*) is not uncommon, though no doubt faulty: *Ἰσαίων* (?) Suid.: *Καλυδών* (?) the hero from whom the city *Καλυδών* received its name, St. Byz.; Chærob. C. 296. 10: *Κερκύν*, Arc. 15. 17, but *Κερκύν* is very frequent in the books: *Λειμών* (?) Paus. 8. 53. 2: *Μακεδών*, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians, St. Byz.: *Μαραθών*, a hero so called, Paus. 2. 6. 5: *Μεδεών*, son of Pylades, St. Byz.; Schol. Ven. B. 717: *Μελετεών* (?) *Μυρμιδών*, Apollod. 1. 7. 3: *Ναασσών*, Chærob. E. 83. 9: *Παίων*, cf. Theog. Can. 38. 3; A. G. Oxon. 1. 276. 13: *Πηλεγών*, Eust. 1228. 13: *Πλευρών*, Apollod. 1. 7. 7: *Σαρπηδών*, gen. *όνος* or *Σαρπήδων*, gen. *όντος*, cf. Schol. Ven. M. 379; Φ. 141; Ψ. 800; Theog. Can. 32. 17 and 32; Chærob. C. 295. 2: *Σεθών*: 'Ap. Herodot. libri consentire perhibentur in accentu *Σεθών*, quum *Σέθως* vel *Σέθος* sit ap. Eust. et Schol. Hom. Od. E. 278, *Σέθω* et accus. *Σέθων* ap. Joseph. v. Apion. p. 461, 462, *L. Dindorf* ap. H. D.: *Σηών*, Sept., is barbarous and indeclinable: *Σιγών*, *Ραπε*: *Σιδών*, Chærob. C. 296. 20: *Σικυών*, Paus. 2. 6. 5: *Σιλοών*, *Ραπε*: *Τελαμών*, E. M. 715. 11: *Τενθηρδών*, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 16: *Φλεών* (?) a name of Dionysus: *Χαιρών*, Theog. Can. 38. 32, but in our books it is paroxytone: *Χελιδών*, Herod. π. μ. λ. 9. 6, also as the name of a woman.

610. Names of cities, places, and rivers in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are oxytone, as *Ἀβυδών*, *Ἀγκών*, *Αἰγών*, *Ἀλαβών*, *Ἀργανθών*, *Αὐλών*, *Βαβυλών*, *Βραυρών*, *Δωδών*, *Καρχηδών*, *Κιθαιρών*, *Κολοφών*, *Μαραθών*, *Πυθών*, *Σιδών*, *Στρυμών*; but to this rule there are many exceptions, of which the more important are *Ἀσκάλων*, *Κρότων*, and *Λακεδαίμων*.

611. NOTE.—*Names of Places*. E. M. 513. 28; Arc. 16. 17; St. Byz. s. v.: *Αἰσών* . . . ὀξύτονον τὸ *Αἰσών* τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΩΝ δισύλλαβα ἐπὶ πόλεωιν δέχυνται, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴν ἔχοι σημαυνομένου, ὡς τὸ Κρότων βαρύνεται ὀξυνόμενον γὰρ δημοῖς ζώνφιον ἢ χαρακτηριστὴν ὑπάγοιτο, ὡς τὸ Ἴων, συναπενεχθὲν τῷ Τρίτων, Γείτων, Βίτων οἶον Ἡϊών, Κρόννων, Γύρτων, Νέων (sic), σεσημειώται τὸ Οἶβων, ἔστι πόλις Ἰταλίας: *Ἀγκών*, on which St. Byz. says, ἴσως δὲ βαρύνεται κατὰ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ὡς Ἀντρων: *Ἀδέρκων*, St. Byz.: *Ἀδράνων*, *Ραπε*: *Ἀκκάρων*, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 4; *H. D.*: *Ἀλβίον*, St. Byz.: *Ἄλμων*, St. Byz.: *Ἀντρών*, Eust. 324. 34: καὶ τὴν Ἀντρώνα

δὲ τινὲς μὲν βαρύνουσιν ὡς τὴν Ἰῶνα, τινὲς δὲ Ἀντρώνα φασὶν ὡς Πυθῶνα· Ἡρωδιανὸς δὲ φησὶν ὡς Πλευρώνα, Arc. 14. 25; 15. 4: Ἀραυσίων, Strab. 185: Ἀρβῶν, St. Byz., is paroxytone in Polyb. 2. 11: Ἀσκάλων, E. M. 130. 27; Theog. Can. 39. 16; Arc. 17. 4: Ἀσσάλων, Arc. 17. 5: Ἀτμών, E. M. 715. 11: Αὐενίαν, St. Byz., is false for Αὐενίων, Strab. 185: Βλησίων (?) Strab. 224: Βραύρων, St. Byz., should be Βραυρών, Strab. 399: Γύρτων, St. Byz., a blunder for Γυρτών, Strab. 442: Δάσκων, St. Byz.: Δέρθων, Strab. 217, or Δέρτων, St. Byz., or Δερτών (?) Ptol.: Δευκαλίων, an island so called, Strab. 435: Εὐαίμων (?) St. Byz.: Ζαβουλών, Chærob. E. 154. 34: Ἰτων, Arc. 16. 19; Eust. 324. 23: τὴν δὲ Ἰῶνα προπαροξύνεσθαι φασὶν οἱ παλαιοὶ ὡς Μήκανα. τινὲς δὲ ἐξύνουσι. According to St. Byz. the natives called it Ἰτῶν: Κάρμων, Strab. 141: Καστάλων, St. Byz., but Κασταλῶν, Polyb. 10. 38. 7; 11. 20. 5; also Κάστων, Plut. 1. 569; cf. H. D. s. v. Κράνων, St. Byz., false for Κραννών, Strab. 442: Κρεμμύων, St. Byz.: Κρήστων, St. Byz., false for Κρηστῶν: Κρομμύων, St. Byz., or Κρομυῶν: Κρότων, Theog. Can. 34. 13, and this is the common accent, but Κροτῶν also occurs, cf. Arc. 26. 24: Κύρτων, St. Byz.: Κώθων, St. Byz.: Λακεδαίμων, Theog. Can. 39. 17: Λάκμων, St. Byz.: Λήρων (?) Strab. 185: Λύσκειον, St. Byz.: Μόθων, a rock so called, Paus. 4. 35. 1: Μόρων, Strab. 152: Μύλων, St. Byz.; Athen. 337 C: 'ubi libri optimi μυλῶνα vel. μυλῶν'; H. D.: Μύων, St. Byz.: Νάρβων, Strab. 181: Νέδων, St. Byz., this has also a genitive Νέδοντος, Chærob. C. 75. 19: Νέσσων, St. Byz.: Νέων, 'accentus autem, in quo variant etiam libri Strabonis p. 439, in ultima ponendus videtur, ut diserte præcipit Steph. Byz. in Αἴσων, ubi tamen male Νέων'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ὀβούλκων, Strab. 141, or Ὀβόλκων, St. Byz.: Ὀβρων, Suid.: Ὀλιζών is oxytone, not Ὀλίζων, as Nicias wrote, Schol. Ven. B. 717; Theog. Can. 38. 26: Ὀλμωες, St. Byz.: Ὀλοοσσῶν, Herodian made it paroxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 739, and Ὀλόσσων, Pape: Ὀρτων, Strab. 242: Οὐάδμων, Pape: Οὐλπων (?): Οὐρσων, Strab. 141: Πάρνων, Paus. 2. 38. 7: Πορπάρων (?) St. Byz.: Πίων, false for Πρίων: Πομπέλων, Strab. 161: Πρίων, Polyb. 1. 85, the name is significant: Πριάμων (?) Strab. 315, or Πρόμων or Πρώμων: Πύρων (?) Pape: Πώγων, Strab. 373: Ρίζων, St. Byz.: Ρουσκίων, Strab. 182: Σάλων, St. Byz. s. v. Σαλάνεια, Strab. 315: Σάνδων (?) St. Byz.: Σαυσελάτων (? gen.), Paus. 2. 25. 10: Σάρων, St. Byz.: Σάσων also occurs under the form Σασῶν: Σατίων, Polyb. 5. 108. 8: Σισάπων, Strab. 142: Σκάρδων, Strab. 315: Σόρων, Paus. 8. 23. 8: Σούλμων, Arc. 16. 24: Ταράσκειον, Strab. 178, or Ταρουσκειον: Ταρράκειον, St. Byz., also Ταρρακῶν and Ταρρακῶν: Τέκιμον, St. Byz.: Τράρων, Schol. Lycoph. 1159: Τράχων, Suid., but Τραχῶν also occurs: Χαύων, St. Byz.: Χρυσονδύων, Polyb. 5. 108.

612. NOTE 2.—Names of Rivers and Streams. Ἀἴων, Chærob. C. 76. 24: Αἴσων, Plut. 1. 263; Theog. Can. 33. 14: Ἀκίδων (gen. *τος* and *ωνος*), Strab. 348: Ἀλιάκμων, Strab. 330: Ἀλιζών, Theog. Can. 33. 22; in Plut. 2. 515 D, it is Ἀλιζῶν; Βρύχων, Theog. Can. 33. 30: Γαίσων, Herodot. 9. 97: Διάγων, Paus. 6. 21. 4: Δρλίλων, Theog. Can. 35. 29: Ἐρίγων, Theog. Can. 31. 15: in the books the accent varies between Ἐρίγων and Ἐριγῶν, but the latter is probably right, since the passage in Theog. is by no means conclusive: Ἰων, Strab. 327: Καύκειον, St. Byz., etc.: Κνακίων, Theog. Can. 38. 9; Herod. π. μ. λ. 17. 22, is falsely Κνακίων in Plut. 1. 287, H. D.; (but Sintenis has Κνακίων) and Κνηκείον, Lycoph. 550, where W. Dindorf proposes to read Κνηκίων; another form Κνακυῶν occurs in Chærob. C. 296. 29: Κύνδων, Theog. Can. 31. 28: Λάδων, Strab. 343; Chærob. C. 75. 15: Λήθων, Athen. 71 B.; H. D.: Νάρων, Theog. Can. 36. 15; Chærob. C. 288. 2: Νέδων, gen. *ωνος* and *οντος*: Ὀξων, Theog. Can. 32. 11: Πρίων, St. Byz.: Ρουβίκων, Strab. 217: Σαλάγγων, Schol. Ven. φ. 141: Σίρβων, a lake, St. Byz.: Τρίτων, an old name of the Nile, Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 4. 269.

613. All masculine proper names in *ων* are paroxytone, as *Ἄουες*, *Ἰάουες*, *Κάων*, *Φάων*, *Χάων*, Theog. Can. 30. 11; Arc. 17. 26; 18. 7.

614. National names (Ethnica) in *ων* (gen. *ωνος*, *ονος*) are oxytone, as *Ἀλαζών*, *Ἀμαζών*, *Ἀμφικτυόνες*, *Αὔσονες*, *Βιστών*, *Μακεδών* (*φιλομακεδών*), *Μυγδών*, *Μυρμιδόνες*, *Νασαμῶνες*, *Παφλαγών* (*βυρσοπαφλαγών*), *Πελαγόνες*, *Σιδών*, *Σιδόνες*, *Σιθών*; except those in *ων*, as *Ἰάουες*, *Χάουες* (see above, 613).

615. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. Φ 141; Theog. Can. 30. 15; Chærob. C. 289. 13: *Ἄγῶνες*, Polyb. 2. 15. 8: *Αἰμων*, St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰμονία*: *Ἀργείων*, Theog. Can. 30. 16: *Αὔσων*, St. Byz. s. v. *Αἰμονία*: *Βήρωνες*, Strab. 162: *Βίστονες*, St. Byz. s. v. *Βιστονία*: τὸ ἐθνικὸν *Βιστών* (*sic*), τῶν εἰς τὸν διςυλλάβων, βαρνομένων, οἷον *Πλάτων*, *Κρίτων*, εἰ μὴ διαστολὴ γένοιτο σηματομένον· χιτῶν γὰρ πρὸς διαστολὴν ὀξύνεται τοῦ κυρίου καὶ ποτάμου, καὶ τὸ κροτῶν τὸ ζυφίον πρὸς ἀντιδιαστολὴν τοῦ τῆς πύλεως ὀνόματος, ἢ περιεκτικὸν διὰ τὸ κοιτῶν, ἰσπῶν, ἢ ἐθνικὸν διὰ τὸ ὀκλινόμενον, ὡς τὸ *Βίστονος*, Herodot. 7. 110: *Ἑστίωνες*, Strab. 206: *Ἡδῶνες* also occurs under the forms *Ἡδῶνες*, *Ἡδωνες*, *Ἡδανες*, but there is more authority for making it oxytone than paroxytone: *Ἰῶνες*, St. Byz.: *Καύκωνες*, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 19: *Κέλωνες*, Diod. Sic. 17. 110; *H. D.*: *Κέντρωνες*, Strab. 204: *Κίκωνες*, Theog. Can. 30. 16; cf. Arc. 12. 10; Chærob. C. 289. 22: *Κύδωνες*, Hom. etc.; Chærob. C. 289. 21: *Λάκων*, Theog. Can. 30. 16: *Λίγγωνες*, Strab. 193, also *Λίγγωνες* and *Λόγγωνες*: *Λούσωνες*, Strab. 162: *Μαῖδωνες* (*Μήδωνες* *Μηῖδωνες*): *accentum acutum*, quem præbent libri plures pauciores Herodoti 1. 7; 7. 74, testatur schol. Ven. Hom. II. Δ. 394, qui nom. pr. [i. e. of the founder of the nation] gravari dicit εἰς ἀποφυγὴν τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ, consentiente Etym. M. in *Βαίων* citato (sive grammat. in Cram. An. vol. 1. p. 276. 6), dissentiente Eustathio, *L. Dindorf* ap. *H. D.*: *Μακροπῶγωνες*, Strab. 492, may perhaps be better considered an adjective: *Μάκρωνες*, Arc. 14. 24; 15. 3: *Μέμνωνες*, Theog. Can. 30. 18; Chærob. C. 289. 29: *Μέρονες*, *Παρε*: *Μύνδωνες* (or *Μύνδωνες*), St. Byz.: *Μύτωνες*, Chærob. C. 289. 19: *Ὀλόσσωνες* (?) Lycoph. 906: *Οὔάσκωνες*, Strab. 155: *Οὔέννωνες*, Strab. 206: *Οὔέττωνες*, Strab. 162: *Πάιωνες*, Herodot. 5. 15, is said to be oxytone, *A. G. Oxon.* 1. 276. 9: *Πανίωνες*: *Πίκτωνες*, Strab. 190: *Σάντωνες*, St. Byz., also *Σάντωνες*: *Σάξωνες*, St. Byz.: *Σέμνωνες*, Ptol., or *Σέμνωνες*, Strab., but *Σεμνόνες* also occurs; *Σέννωνες*, St. Byz.; *Σένωνες*, *Σένανες*, *Σέννωνες*, etc.: *Σήνωνες* = *Σένωνες*, Polyb. 2. 17. 7: *Σιροπαίωνες*, Herodot. 5. 15: *Σουεσιώνες*, Strab. 196: *Συλίωνες*, St. Byz.: *Τεύτωνες*, Strab. 196: *Χαύωνες*, St. Byz.: *Χῶνες*, Strab. 253: *ᾠδωνες*, St. Byz.: *ᾠστίωνες*, St. Byz.

According to Chærob. C. 289. 12, national names in *ων*, gen. *ονος*, are oxytone, those in *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, paroxytone, except *Κίκωνες*, *Μέμνωνες*; but this rule is no better than the one given above.

616. Names of women in *ων* (gen. *ονος*, *ωνος*) are oxytone, as *Γοργών*, *Πλαγγών*, *Τερηδών*.

617. The following words in *ων* (gen. *ωνος*) are perispomena, *Ποσειδών*, *ταῶν*, *Τυφών*.

NOTE.—*Ποσειδών* (*Ποσειδέων*), Chærob. C. 298. 9; Arc. 16. 10; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 12; Chærob. C. 299. 5: οἱ μὲν γὰρ *Δαριεῖς* *Ποτιδᾶν* λέγουσιν ὀξύνοντας, οἱ δὲ *Αἰολεῖς* *Ποτιδᾶν* καὶ *Ποσειδᾶν* λέγουσι βαρυντόνας; so *Ζηνοποσειδών*, Athen. 337 D:

ταών, Arc. 16. 10; 94. 6; Chærob. C. 300. 13, sometimes falsely ταών: Τυφών, Theog. Can. 29. 31; Arc. 16. 10; Chærob. C. 300. 13 is often wrongly either Τύφων or Τυφών: Φερών, Herodot. 2. 111; the readings vary between this and Φέρον, Φέρων, and Φέρονα: Φέρον the founder of Berœa is paroxytone in St. Byz.

618. (b) Those in *ων* (gen. *οντος*) are paroxytone, as γέρων, δράκων, θεράπων, λέων; Αὐτομέδων, Κρέων, Μέδων, Νέδων, Σαρπήδων, Theog. Can. 30. 7.

619. (c) Those in *ων* (gen. *ωντος* and *ουντος*) are perispomena, as ἄμνοκῶν, ἀμφιφῶν; Ἀθηνακῶν, Εὐρυπῶν, Ἴπποθῶν, Ξενοφῶν, Σολομῶν, Χαρναβῶν.

NOTE.—Ἀμνοκῶν, Chærob. C. 298. 13; Σολομῶν, gen. *ωντος*, is also inflected Σολόμων, gen. *ωνος*, Theog. Can. 29. 29; 37. 11: Ἐξικρῶν and Ἐρμοκρῶν in Arc. 14. 26; 15. 5, have been rightly emended by Schmidt. See also Arc. 10. 12; 12. 6; 16. 2; E. M. 513. 28; Chærob. C. 299. 32; Herod. π. μ. λ. 10. 1 sq.

-Ξ and -Ψ.

620. Nouns in ξ and ψ are all accented on the penultimate, they are therefore either properispomena or paroxytone, as ἀλώπηξ (χηναλώπηξ), ἄναξ, αἰλαξ, θώραξ, Καππάδοξ, κλίμαξ, Λέλεξ, μύρμηξ (λεοντομύρμηξ), οἶαξ, πέρδιξ; ἀγχίλωψ, καλαῦροψ, κατήλιψ, κίκνωψ, κώνωψ, λαῖλαψ.

621. NOTE 1.—Arc. 18. 18; E. M. 109. 45. The compound words in ξ, the latter half of which consists of a monosyllabic verbal root, are occasionally used in a substantive sense, e. g. ἀπορρώξ, διασφάξ, ὑποσφάξ: their accentuation is considered below, §§ 724–728.

Ἀγριοβρόξ, Hesych.: αἰσκῶπες, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1, where one MS. has αἰλ σκῶπες, should probably be αἰσικῶπες, as in Eust. 1524. 6; those who made it oxytone considered it to be derived from σκῶπτω: Ἀλμῶπες, Thucyd. 2. 99, is accented like an adjective: ἐρνύγας, Arist. Poet. 21. 17, cannot be right: μετρυξ (?) Diosc. 3. 131, H. D.: πτέρυξ, Eust. 229. 37: τὸ δὲ πτέρυγος λάβεν [Π. 2. 316] ἀρέσκει τοῖς παλαιοῖς κατὰ τὴν Ἀριστάρχειον ἀνάγνωσιν, ὡς δ' ἄλλοι φασί, κατὰ παράδοσιν παροξύνειν, ἀπὸ εὐθείας ὁξυτόνου τῆς ἡ πτερύξ, δὲ δημοῖ οὐ τὰ πτερὰ μόνα, τὸ μόριον δὲ μετὰ τῶν περικειμένων πτερῶν, καθὰ δημοῖ καὶ Ἡρωδιανός, εἰπὼν ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΥΞ θηλυκά, μονοσύλλαβα μὲν ὄντα, ὁξύνεται: στύξ, νύξ, τρύξ: ὑπὲρ μίαν δὲ ὄντα συλλαβὴν βαρύνεται: κάλυξ, ἄντυξ, πομφόλυξ. τὸ πτερὺς σεσημέωται ὑπὸ Ἀριστάρχου ὁξυτὸν διὰ τὸ ἐννοίας περιεκτικῆς εἶναι, Eust. 1334. 26; Chærob. C. 81. 15; Etym. Gud. 485. 18; E. M. 694. 20; Schol. Ven. B. 316. This arbitrary accentuation of Aristarchus is not generally followed in our books, and with reason.

622. NOTE 2.—According to the grammarians *ι* and *υ* are never long by nature before ξ in hypermonosyllabic nouns, hence they prescribe κῆρυξ, φοῖνιξ, not κῆρυξ or φοῖνιξ, though both forms are to be met with. On the quantity of these dichronous vowels see Lob. Par. 411, who proves that the grammarians and their rules, manuscripts, and printed books are involved in a hideous mass of contradictions. Cf. also Chærob. C. 221. 35; 292. 25; 311. 1 sqq.; 425. 33; Draco. 44. 5; 92. 23; 93. 5. 8; 100. 3; E. M. 460. 55; Schol. Ven. K. 258; Etym. Gud. 207.

16; 320. 32; Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 433, u. 63 sqq.; Priscian, p. 753, ed. Putsch.

Such forms as *θῶμιγξ, ἱλιγξ, λαῖγξ, εὐλαῖγξ, μῆνιγξ, μῆριγξ, πῶνιγξ, σῆραγξ, σμῆριγξ, σμῶδιγξ, στῆριγξ, σῦριγξ, φαῦσιγξ, φύσιγξ, φῶτιγξ, ψᾶφιγξ, ᾠλιγξ, ᾠριγξ*, appear monstrous enough, yet they are often found thus accented; cf. Lob. Phryn. 71.

-AP.

623. Nouns in *αρ* retract the accent, as *Αἴσαρ, Ἄραρ, δάμαρ, Ἴσαρ, Καῖσαρ*, Arc. 19. 14; Chærob. C. 83. 34.

-HP.

624. Those in *ηρ* (gen. *ηρος* and *ερος*) as *ἀήρ, αἰθήρ, ἀνήρ, ἐλατήρ, γαστήρ, γενετήρ, πατήρ, σωτήρ, στατήρ, χαρακτήρ*; except paroxytone, *εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, φράτηρ*. Proper names and those of nations are paroxytone, as *Βύζηρες, Δημήτηρ, Δόβηρες, Ἐρίηρ, Ἰβηρ, Πίηρ*; except *Ἐλευθήρ* oxytone.

625. NOTE.—Chærob. C. 85. 24; E. 6. 21; Arc. 19. 19, who says that τὰ εἰς HP θηλυκὰ μὴ μετατιθέμενα κατὰ τι ἔθος ποιητοῦ εἰς διάφορον γένος βαρύνεται . . . τὸ δὲ γαστήρ ὀξύνεται: and in accordance with this rule we have *εἰνάτηρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ*: the oblique cases of these, except the vocative, are accented as if the nominative had been oxytone: *φράτηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 13; A. G. Oxon. I. 346. 16: *φράτηρ Ἀττικοὶ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ Δωριεῖς ὀξύνουσιν*: the word is not unfrequently oxytone in the books, though such an accent is certainly false, cf. A. G. 992. 11: *Ἀνίηρ*, Hesych.: *Ἀστήρ*, Arc. 20. 4, but in 19. 13 he makes it paroxytone, and the latter seems to be the proper accent, for in Eust. 1967. 22 we have *Ἀστήρ*, πόλις distinguished from *ἀστήρ, ὁ κατ' οὐρανόν*: *Δημήτηρ*, Arc. 19. 26: *Ἰβήρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16: *Πίηρ*, Chærob. C. 320. 16; *Ἐλευθήρ*, Chærob. C. 318. 10; Arc. 20. 3.

626. Compounds in *ηρ* which retain *η* in the genitive are oxytone; while those which have *ε* are paroxytone, as *δετήρ, ἀμαλλοδετήρ, στατήρ ὀβολοστατήρ*; but *ἀνήρ γυναικάνηρ λιπάνηρ, δαήρ πολυδάηρ*, Arc. 28. 8, *πατήρ αἰνοπάτηρ*, and therefore *συμπατήρ*, quoted by H. D. from Joannes Damascenus, is most likely a false accent.

-EIP.

627. Substantives in *ειρ* are paroxytone, as *Ἀλάζειρ, ἀντίχειρ, Βέχειρ, Ἐλάτειρ, Λίγειρ, Σάπειρ, χρυσοθέειρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 15; Chærob. C. 86. 14: *Ἀλιζήρ* (gen. *Ἀλιζήρος*) occurs in Herodot. 4. 164: this is written *Ἀλάζειρ* in Theog. Can. 41. 25, and the word is probably better paroxytone.

-ΥΡ.

628. Substantives in *υρ* are paroxytone, as *Ἄσσυρ, Ἰλλυρ, Κέρκυρ, Λίγυρ, μάρτυρ, Φίλυρ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 19. 17: the Egyptian month 'Αθύρ, Plut. 2. 356 C, is barbarous and indeclinable.

—ΩΡ.

**629.** Those in *ωρ* are paroxytone, as ἀφήτωρ, ἔκτωρ, ἐστιάτωρ, ἡλέκτωρ, ἴστωρ, Κάστωρ, Μήστωρ, νεμέτωρ, Νέστωρ, οἰκήτωρ; except ἰχώρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Arc. 20. 20; Choerob. C. 320. 32; E. 45. 19: Ἄδωρ, which Pape quotes from Strab. 529, is Ἄδωρ in Kramer's edition, and Ἄδων in that of Meineke: ἄχωρ is paroxytone according to Arc. 20, but is oxytone in A. G. 6. 25; 475. 2: ἰχώρ, Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 13.

—ΑΣ.

**630.** (a) Those in *as* (gen. ἄδος) are oxytone, as ἄμασκάς, δυνάς, λαμπάς, μονάς, πολυδειράς, τριάς, φυνγάς, Ἀρκάς, Ἑλλάς, Παλλάς.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 22; Choerob. E. 101. 27; C. 350. 25: τὸ μὲν ἀναδενδράς δὲ μὲν Ἡρωδιανὸς ὑπολαμβάνει μόνως συστέλλειν τὸ Α καὶ δξύνεσθαι, ὃ δὲ Λούπερκος ἐν τῇ περὶ Γενῶν πολλοῖσιν ἀποδείκνυσιν ὅτι ἐκτείνει τὸ Α καὶ περισπᾶται, καὶ ὁμοῦ δια τοῦ ΔΟΞ ἔχει τὴν κλίσιν.

**631.** (b) Those in *as* (gen. ᾄδος) are perispomena, as Βοιβᾶς, Βιττᾶς, Κυρᾶς.

These are peculiarly Ionic forms: Choerob. C. 42. 29; Joh. Alex. 8. 19.

**632.** (c) Those in *as* (gen. *αντος*) are paroxytone, as ἀδάμας, ἀλίβας, γίγας, ἐλέφας, κιλλίβας, λυκάβας, Αἴας, Ἀρνάς, Ἀφίας, Βίας, Βύζαντες, Γαράμαντες, Ἑλέας, Θόας, Κάλχας, Παπίας, Σατύας, Φλεγύας; except ἀνδριάς, ἱμάς oxytone.

**633.** NOTE.—Arc. 21. 3; Joh. Alex. 8. 22: σεσημειῖται τὸ ἱμάς καὶ ἀνδριάς δξυνθέντα· ἱμάντος γὰρ καὶ ἀνδριάντος, ἅπερ παρ' Ἀττικοῖς περισπᾶται; 'De nominativi accentu acuto Epim. Hom. Cram. Anecd. vol. 1. p. 217. 10; Herodian. ap. Choerob. Can. p. 98. 1, et Περὶ μον. λ. p. 34. 9; Arcad. p. 21. 3; 193. 14, et Draco, 12. 9; 41. 25, apud quem nullum nunc vestigium circumflexi ab eo, ut ab Heliodoro et Tyrannione, secundum Herodianum probati: sed dativi pluralis vitiosus accentus ἀνδριάσι pro ἀνδριᾶσι frequens in libris,' *II. D.*; cf. H. D. s. v. ἱμάς and E. M. 101. 43: ἀλλᾶς (= ἀλλᾶεις?), Herodian ap. Eust. 300. 15, gen. ἀλλάντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15, not ἀλλάντος, as Joh. Alex. 8. 18: Γαιωνᾶς (gen. Γαιωνᾶτος) is very doubtful: on Γαρίμας the following observation is made by E. M. 221. 41: Γαρίμας, ἐκ τοῦ μαρίκας· ἡ ἐκ τοῦ γαρίκας τὸ μαρίκας· βάρβαρον δὲ τὸ ὄνομα, καὶ ἡ κλίσις, καὶ ὁ τόνος. Ἡρωδιανὸς περὶ παθῶν: but it is regular if paroxytone, and that is its accent in the books: Γλίσσᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15: ἄντος, Joh. Alex. 8. 17) or Γλίσσας, Γλίσσαντος, Eust. 269. 18, or Γλίσσᾶς, gen. ᾶ; cf. S. V. 504; Schol. Ven. M. 20, and H. D. s. v.: διξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81: ἐξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 174; Arc. 21. 22: ἰλᾶς (= ἰλάεις, gen. ἄντος), Choerob. C. 43. 5; Arc. 21. 26: πελεκᾶς (gen. ἄντος, Choerob. C. 426. 15, or ἄντος, Choerob. C. 42. 28): of this word various forms occur, as πελεκᾶν, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ἄνος: πελεκᾶς, ᾶ: πελέκας (?) Schol. Aristoph. Av. 882 = 883: μήποτε πελέκας προνεκτέον ὥς ἀλίβας· ὃ δὲ πελεκίνος τῷ πελεκᾶντι προσέριπται. πελεκᾶν μέντοι πελεκᾶνος

κονῶς, πελεκᾶς δὲ πελεκᾶντος Ἀττικῶς. πελεκᾶς πελεκᾶ Δωρικῶς: thus also Suidas: it occurs as a proper name in Polyb. 5. 77. 9: τετρᾶς, Arc. 22. 15: τριᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 4. 175: τριξᾶς (gen. ἄντος), Pollux 9. 81.

(d) Λᾶας, gen. λᾶαος, is properispomenon, Chærob. C. 27. 30.

### -HΣ.

634. (a) Those in *ης* (gen. *ητος* and *ηθος*) are paroxytone, as γλυκύτης, δασύτης, δριμύτης, κακότης, κοσμιότης, λέβης, λευκότης, λογιότης, μεσότης, ποιότης, ποσότης, Δάρης, Μάγνης, Μένδης, Μίλης, Πάρνης; except ἄδροτης, βραδυτής, γυμνής, δηϊότης, ἐσθής, Κουρήτες, the *Curetes* (but κούρητες, *young men*, is regular), κουφοτής (?) ποτής, ταχυτής, τραχυτής, χερνής, ψιλής, which are oxytone.

635. NOTE 1.—Schol. Ven. E. 9; Chærob. C. 43. 10-55. 33: ἄδροτης, Arc. 28. 8, but ἄδρότης is by no means uncommon: ἀνδροτής is oxytone in Eust. 1090. 32; E. M. 103. 1, but ἀνδρότης would appear to be the correct accent, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 33. 22: βραδυτής, Arc. 28. 8; E. M. 103. 1: 'In codd. interdum παροξυτόνως scribitur βραδυτής, ut βραδυτήτος, apud Polyb. 10. 32. 12, βραδυτής apud Herodianum, Περὶ μὲν λέξ. p. 40. 7, contra ipsius Herodiani regulam;' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: γυμνής is always oxytone, but I find no express declaration of its accent in the grammarians: δανοτής, Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 12: δηϊότης, Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Γ. 20; E. M. 103. 1; Eust. 669. 47: περὶ δὲ τοῦ τόνου τῆς δηϊότητος, ὥσπερ καὶ τῆς ταχυτήτος καὶ τῆς βραδυτήτος καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων προπερισπωμένων ἀμφιλογεῖται: οἱ μὲν γὰρ συνηγοροῦσιν ὀξέως τονοῦσθαι τὰς αὐτῶν εὐθείας . . . πλείους δὲ ἀντιλέγουσι γενναιότερον, βαρυτονοῦντες καὶ αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸ φιλότης φιλότητος, κακότης κακότητος: some think that it was barytone in the nominative δηϊότης, and properispomenon in the other cases, cf. Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 8: ἐρπής, Chærob. C. 54. 35, appears to be always paroxytone in our books: ἐσθής, Arc. 28. 9: ἰσότης, Mæris 202: ἰσότης, ὡς ἀρότης, Ἀττικῶς, ἰσοτής ὡς βραβευτής, Ἑλληνικῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 declares for ἰότης, ἰσότης, κακότης: Κουρής, Eust. 1179. 20: ὅτι ἐν δυσὶ τόποις κούρητας οἰσόντας Ἀχιλλεὶ τὰ δῶρα, ἐν ταῦθα λέγει τοὺς νέους, ὅπερ Ἑρωδιανὸς ἀναγινώσκει τῷ τόνῳ ὡς πένητας, κλίνων ὡς ἱαμβικὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρος ὁ νέος, κόρης κόρητος. τὸ μέντοι ἕθνος Κουρήτας ὡς ἀδμήτας: Schol. Ven. T. 193; this accentuation is condemned by Schol. Ven. I. 529, but E. M. 534. 13 agrees with Eustathius: κουφοτής, said to be Attic by Arc. 28, and Chærob. C. 352. 11, but Herod. π. μ. λ. 40. 7 has κουφότης: ποτής, Arc. 28. 9; Chærob. C. 352. 11: ταχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11; E. M. 103. 1: τραχυτής, Chærob. C. 352. 11, in Attic only: ψιλής, Chærob. C. 55. 4; Eust. 511. 10: χερνής, Chærob. C. 55. 4.

636. NOTE 2.—The passage in Chærob. C. 55. 3 is obscure: σεσημείωται τὸ κουρῆς κουρήτος, δηλῆς δειλήτος (sic) καὶ τὸ ψιλῆς ψιλητός, ὅτι τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ὀξυτόνων διςυλλάβων ἐν σύμφωνον ἔχόντων ὡς ἐγνωμεν, εἰς ΟΥΞ ἔχόντων τὴν γενικήν, οἷον σαφῆς σαφοῦς ψευδῆς, ψευδοῦς, ταῦτα διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ ἐκλήθησαν' εἰσὶ δὲ ἐθνικά, ἥγουν ἕθνος σημαίνουσι; for δηλῆς δειλήτος perhaps we should read Δαρῆς Δαρήτος (cf. Eust. 511. 10), and write the rest of the passage thus, ἐν πρὸ τοῦ Η σύμφωνον ἔχόντων, ὡς εἰς ΟΥΞ ἔχουσι, τὴν γ. κ.τ.λ., and strike out the last three words altogether.

637. (b) All substantives in *ης* (gen. *eos*) are, if contracted,

perispomena, if uncontracted, paroxytone, as Ἀντισθένης, Ἀριστοτέλης, Δημοσθένης, Ἡρακλῆς, but Ἡρακλῆς, Περικλῆς; except *πρυλῆς* oxytone: *τριήρης* and other similar words are adjectives.

**638.** NOTE 1.—E. M. 435. 4: Ἀλειπής, a fountain at Ephesus, so called from its never failing, fluctuates between an adjectival and substantival accent, it is oxytone in E. M. 60. 47, Orion 618. 11; paroxytone in Etym. Gud. 32. 57; Ἀψευδής, so Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Hom. II. 18. 46: Εὐθαλής (?) is so accented by H. D., but should probably be paroxytone: Ἰαμενής, Suid., should perhaps be Ἰαμενής: Ἰμφής, St. Byz.: Νημερτής, Hom. II. 18. 46; Schol. Ven. Σ. 39; Chærob. C. 352. 18: all proper names in κλης = κλέης are perispomena. Eust. 583. 32: τὸ Πυλαιμένης κύριον βαρύνοντες οἱ παλαιοὶ λέγουσιν, ὅτι τὰ τοιαῦτα κύρια ὡς ἐπιπλείστον βαρύνεσθαι φιλεῖ. ἡ μέντοι συνήθεια πολλὰ παρέφθιρεν ὀξυτονούσα, ὡς τὸ Εὐτυχὴς καὶ τὸ Εὐμενὴς τὰ κύρια: *πρυλῆς*, Schol. Ven. E. 9: τὰ εἰς ΗΞ δισύλλαβα ὀξύτονα, ἐν ἔχοντα σύμφωνον, εἰς ΟΥΞ περατοῦται κατὰ τὴν γενικὴν, σαφοῦς πρηνοῦς πρυλοῦς φραδοῦς. Schol. Ven. E. 744: *πρυλέεσσ'* πεζοῖς ὀπλίταις, *πρύλις*, ὡς δαμάσσω δάμαλις *περῶν* *πέρυλις* καὶ *πρύλις* (sic); the grammarians were therefore not quite agreed as to the form of the nominative singular; *πρυλέες* in our books is always paroxytone, which implies a nominative *πρυλῆς* or *πρύλις*, cf. Eust. 893. 37, who leaves the question rather undecided; Arc. 30. 19: τὸ δὲ *πρύλις* βαρύνεται, ἡ ἑνοπλος ὄρχησις; A. G. Oxon. I. 342. 6.

**639.** NOTE 2.—Ἄρης is paroxytone, Arc. 25. 5. The following forms of the genitive occur in the grammarians or elsewhere, Ἀρητος, Ἀρεως, Ἀρον, Ἀρους, Chærob. C. 46. 5, Ἀρεος, Ἀρηος, Ἀρηως, Ἀρεω, Ἀρενος; on its vocative see Eust. 518. 19.

-ΕΙΣ.

**640.** Those in *εις* (gen. *εντος*) are paroxytone, as Ὀποίεις, Σατυνοίεις.

-ΙΣ.

**641.** It may be observed that in general all those which form their accusative in *ν* are barytone, Arc. 36. 17.

(a) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιος* and *εως*) retract the accent, whether simple or compound, as αἴσθησις, ἄλωσις, βάδισις, δόσις, γνώσις, ἔχισ, ζήτησις, θέσις, μάθησις, μάντις, ὄφισ, πόλις, πόσις, πρόπολις, Ἀβοτις, Ἀτάρβηχισ, Κράμβοτις, Μέμφις, Ψέντρις. Many of these words are inflected in more than one way.

**642.** NOTE.—Chærob. C. 56. 33: τὰ εἰς ΙΞ ὀνόματα Αἰγύπτια ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ κλίνονται, οἶον Ξόις Ξόεως, Ἀθλίβις (sic) Ἀθλίβεως, Σόις Σόεως, Θμοῖς Θμόεως, Ταμίαθις Ταμάθεως, cf. St. Byz. s. v. Κορκυρίς; Schol. Ven. A. 676; E. 387: for *χατίς*, Hesych., it is better to read with Dindorf *χάτις*, as a Doric form of *χῆτις*: Ἀδραμύττις (?) St. Byz.; for Ἀθλίβις in Chærob. C. 56. 33: Ἀθλίβις (or Ἀθριβίς), St. Byz., is alone correct: Ἀταρβίκις, St. Byz., is no doubt an error for Ἀτάρβικις, or Ἀτάρβηχισ: Θμοῖς (?) St. Byz.: Πάπρημις, Herodot. 2. 59, is falsely oxytone in St. Byz., and for Ὠφθίς in the same author Meineke reads Ὠφθίς; on the accent of ἦνις see Schol. Ven. K. 292: Κραταῖς, Hom. Od. 12. 124; according to Hesych. it is proparoxytone, and it is so



accented in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 829; cf. Schol. Ven. A. 676. Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 93: τοῦ πρέσβεως προπαροξυτόνως ὡς μάντεως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρέσβις. οἱ δὲ παροξυτόνως ὡς χαλκῆως, ἀπὸ εὐθείας τῆς ὁ πρεσβεύς. οἵτινες ἀμαρτάνουσι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ πρεσβεύς.

643. (b) Those in *is* (gen. *idos*) are oxytone, as ἀψίς, βαλβίς, ἰκτίς, κνημίς, κρηπίς, ὀπισθοκρηπίδες, σφραγίς.

NOTE.—E. M. 518. 16; Arc. 36. 14. The following Thracian names are perispomena: Ἀταγαρτίς (Ἀταργατίς, Arc. 36. 18), Chærob. C. 354. 21; Strab. 748: ἐν ᾗ τιμῶσι τὴν Συρίαν θεὸν τὴν Ἀταργάτιν (*sic*): Schol. Ven. B. 461: ἡ δὲ Δερκετὼ παρὰ Σύροις καλεῖται Ἀταργατίς (ἀτάγκατις in the MS.): Ἀταρτίς, Chærob. C. 103. 25, who also mentions Βενδίς (but the false form Βένδις is not unknown to the books), Μενδίς, Μολίς, Τιτίς (Τοτίς, Arc. 36. 14); cf. Götting, ad Theodos. p. 243.

On μάγαδις, or μαγαδίς, see L. S. and H. D. s. v.; and on ἄψις, ἀψίδος, or ἄψις, ἄψιδος (?) see E. M. 184. 32; Chærob. C. 353. 23: ταῦτα δὲ τὰ εἰς ΙΞ δέξτονα εἰς Α μῶνος ἔχουσι τὴν αἰτιατικὴν, οἷον κρηπίδα (*sic*), ἀσπίδα, ἀψίδα, βολίδα, βανίδα. Παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Αἰολεῦσι γίνονται εἰς Ν κατὰ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν μετὰ βαρείας τάσεως, κνήμην γὰρ λέγουσι καὶ σφράγιν καὶ ἄψιν, ὡς παρ' Ἡσιόδῳ [Opp. 424].

τρισιπθάμον δ' ἄψιν τάμνειν,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀψίδα. Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ εἰς ΙΞ δέξτονα οὐ γίνονται παρὰ τοῖς Ἰωσι κατὰ ἀποβολὴν τοῦ Δ ἐν τῇ γενικῇ, οὐδὲ γὰρ λέγουσι κνημίδος κνημῖος, ἀσπίδος ἀσπίος, ὡς Πάριδος Πάριος, καὶ Θέτις Θέτιος.

644. (c) Common substantives in *is* (gen. *idos*) being feminine are oxytone, as ἀσπίς, γλυφίς, δαίς, ἐλπίς, ἐμπίς, ἐφημερίς, κυσολαμπίς, λακίς, ξυστίς, ὀπωροβασιλίς, πατρίς, πηκτίς, πυραμίς, σκελίς, τυραννίς; except 1. ἀμπωτίς\*, ἀμυστίς\*, αὔλις, βάκκαρις\*, βάρης\*, δάπις, ἔρις, εὔνις, θέμις\*, ἱβίς\*, ἰκτίς, ἶρις, κάλπις, κάρναβις\*, καρύατις, κύπρις, μήνις\*, μήτις\*, μύτις, ὄλις, ὅπις, σίκιννις, τάλις, τάπις, τίγρις\*, τρόπις\*, φύλοπις, which retract the accent, with νεᾶνις (νεήνις, νήνις) properispomenon. 2. Feminines formed from, or implying, paroxytone substantives in *ης*, ending for the most part in αἰτις, ατις, ετις, ητις, ἰτις, ὕτις, ωτις, which are accented on the penultimate, as ἀνδρωνῆτις, ἀνεμῶτις, ἀρθρῆτις, Βορεῆτις, Βρομιῶτις, γαμέτις (γαμέτης), ἰκέτις (ἰκέτης), ἰππότις, καρδιᾶτις, κασωρῆτις, κλέπτις (κλέπτης), οἰνοπότις, ὀλβιοδῶτις (ὀλβιοδότης) and ὀλβιοδότις, οὔτις, πεταλῆτις, πολῆτις (πολίτης), πρεσβῦτις, προηγέτις, προστάτις (προστάτης), συνεργάτις (συνεργάτης), σωρῆτις (σωρήτης), ὑπηρέτις, χλοῦνις (χλούνης); except ναυτίς oxytone, and those in πωλις (πώλης) and κοιτις, which are proparoxytone, as λαχανόπωλις, ἀρότόπωλις, παράκοιτις; yet βούλευτις and ὕβριστις appear to be proparoxytone. Those from oxytones in *της* are themselves oxy-

\* Those marked with an asterisk have another genitive besides that in *δος*.

tone, as *στεφανῶτις*; *εὐρέτις* paroxytone forms an exception.  
 3. Those in *ωπις* from *ῶψ*, when not compounded with prepositions, are properispomena, as *αὐλῶπις*; otherwise they are regular, as *προμετωπίς*, *προσωπίς*.

It must be noticed that many of those in *τις* have no actual masculine form corresponding to them in use, and also that no nouns in *ις*, *ιδος*, are oxytone if they have an accusative in *ν*.

**645. NOTE.**—The rules given by Arcadius (28. 13–36. 18) are so confused and defective that little use can be made of them. The following list contains all the irregular words that I have noted, but probably it might be much enlarged. On these words see Lob. Prol. 455 sqq.: *ἀβαλις* *μοχθηρά ἐλαία*, Hesych.: *ἀγλαοφῶτις* (?) ‘*ἀγλαοφῶτις* scribitur ap. Phot. Bib. 215 a. 33 Bekk. Bast. Ind. Scap. Ox. ‘*Ἀγλαοφώτιδα* [?] accus. Poeta de virib. herbar. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. T. 2. p. 654;’ *Fix* ap. H. D.: *ἀγρωστis* (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Hom. Od. 6. 90; Arc. 35. 18; cf. Lob. Par. 443: *ἀγρώστις* is the feminine of *ἀγρώστης*: *ἄμοργις*, *wine-lees*, is said by Arc. 29. 23 to be barytone, but in all the passages quoted by H. D. it is oxytone, like *ἄμοργις*, *fine flux*; Bergk in his edition of Aristophanes most inconsistently writes *ἄμοργιδος*, Lyst. 735, and *ἄμοργιν* only two lines lower down: *ἄμφιταπιν* in Diog. Laert. 5. 72 has been corrected in some editions into *ἀμφίταπον*: *ἄμφωτις*, Eust. 308. 44, is elsewhere oxytone. On *ἀνάπατις*, *ἄμπωτις*, or *ἄμπωσις*, see Lob. Phryn. 340: for *ἄρυστις*, gen. *ιδος*, I can find no authority; in the passage cited by L. S. the genitive is *ιος*: *αὔλις*, Arc. 31. 1: *αὔλις ἢ ἐπαυλις* [*βαρύνεται*], *Αὔλις δὲ ἢ πόλις ὀξύνεται*: *βαύκαλις*, Arc. 31. 10: *βολβίτις* or *βολβίτις* (?) Lob. Phryn. 357: *βοῦβαλις* (gen. *ιος*, *ιδος*), Arc. 31. 9, is oxytone in Hesych. and Arist. H. A. 3. 6. 2: *βούπηρστις* (gen. *εως*, but Nicand. Alex. 335, quoted by H. D. has *ιδος*) is falsely *βουπῆρστις* in Heysch: *δάις*, *battle*, Herodian is inclined to make this word oxytone, but whether oxytone or not, he has no doubt that the dative *δαῖ* should be oxytone; Ptolemæus Ascalonites consistently writes both nominative and dative paroxytone; see Schol. Ven. E. 387, and such must be its accent because the accusative is *δαίν*; Schol. Hom. Od. A. 428: *δαῖς ὀξυνόνας ἢ λαμπάς*, *δαῖς δὲ βαρυνόνας ἢ μάχη*: *δαῖτις* (?), in Galen Tom. 1. p. 88 B it is oxytone: *ἐπηλις*, Arc. 31. 12; Eust. 1562. 38: *ἐφηλις* (gen. *ιδος*) also occurs as *ἐφηλις* (gen. *ιος*), see H. D. s. v.: *ἔρις*, Arc. 195. 5; Chærob. C. 355. 19: *εὔμαρις*, Arc. 34. 4, is oxytone in Eurip. Orest. 1370: *εὔνις* (gen. *ιδος* and *ιος*), Arc. 32. 17: *ἱσπις*, L. S., H. D.: *ἴβις* (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*), ‘constans in libris accentus vitium est *ἴβις*, quod correxi ap. Aristoph. Av. 1296. Nam *ι* produci apparet ex versu Timoclis ap. Athen. 7. p. 300 A;’ W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: *ἱκτις*, Arc. 35. 6; Eust. 809. 56: *εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτόν ἱκτις αὕτη βαρυνόνας* (i. e. the weasel), *καὶ ἱκτις ὀξυνόνας ἢ παρὰ τῇ κομικῇ* [Aristoph. Ach. 845] *μεμνημένῳ ἰχθυοφάγου ἱκτίδος, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον ἄρτι ζητεῖν*: *ἵππουρις*, A. G. 44; A. G. Oxon. 1. 210. 30; Lob. Prol. 461: *ἵπποτιγρις*, *masculine* and *feminine*, Dio Cass. 77. 6; H. D.: *ἱρις* or *ῖρις*, Chærob. C. 355. 19: *ἱσατις* is sometimes falsely *ἱσάτις*: *κάλπτις*, Arc. 33. 10; A. G. Oxon. 2. 342. 23, is oxytone in Athen. 468 F, quoted by H. D.: *κάνναβις* (gen. *εως*, *ιος*, and *ιδος*), Arc. 29. 17: *κάπαρις*, Chærob. C. 355. 29: *καπηλις*: ‘*Caupona*... Aristoph. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435. 1120; *κάπηλις* proparoxytonum ap. Arcad. 31. 12, et hoc accentu Phanias Eresius ap. Athen. 2. p. 84 E: *κάπηλις τις γυνή*. Itemque Cœnom. ap. Euseb. Pr. Ev. p. 259 A: *μὴ πλουσίαν λαβεῖν γυναικα ἀλλὰ χερυῆτιν τινα ἢ κάπηλιν*,’ H. D.: *κίθαρις* (gen. *ιδος*? and *ιος*), Chærob. C. 355. 18: *κίσσηρις* (gen. *ιδος* and *εως*), Chærob. C. 355. 26; E. 132. 11: *κιστίς*, Arc. 35. 16, is paroxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 1103: *κύβηλις* (gen. *ιος* and *ιδος*?) Arc. 31. 12: *κύμιν*

*dis* (gen. *ews* and *idos*): *κυνοπρήστις* (?) Hesych.: *ληῖς*, Aristarchus, but *ληῖς*, Menecrates, Schol. Ven. A. 676: *λινόζωστις* (gen. *idos* and *ios*) is sometimes written *λινόζωστις*: *μήλις* for *μηλῖς* is an error, Arc. 30. 23: *μῆνις* (gen. *ios* and *idos*): 'μῆνις voluisse Glauconem Tarsensem refert Schol. Hom. Il. A. 1, et oxytonum μῆνις non dicens quid sit, ponit Draco, p. 23. 25; 45. 27: quorum Il. priori ex altero τὰ γὰρ ἄλλα vel ἅλλα πάντα, utroque autem Μινωῖς corrigendum videtur pro μῆνις ex Regg. prosod. p. 447 n. 118 ult. Μῆνις præcipit Arcad. 32. 13; 196. 5;' *H. D.* It may be doubted whether the emendation is wanted: Glaucon probably meant what is reported of him: *μῦτις*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 19, is *μυτῖς* (*sic*) in Hesych.: *νεάνις*, Arc. 32. 20: *ξύστις*, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 70; Schol. Theocr. 2. 74: *ξύστις* Ἀττικῶς, *ξύστις* δὲ κοινῶς, but it seems to be oxytone in our editions whether of Attic writers or others: *ὄλπις*, Theocr. 18. 45: *ὄνωις*, *ὄνώις*, *ὄνώιδος*, scriptum ap. Chærob. [C.] 354. 31, et in Etym. M. 626. 35; ' *H. D.*: *οὔλις*, 'i. q. οὔλον, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 483; ' *H. D.*: *πέρις* (gen. *idos*, Paus. 10. 25. 5, *H. D.*) Arist. Poet. 18. 15; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: *Περσίς* is from *Πέρσης*, Arc. 36. 2; Schol. Ven. E. 387: *πλημμυρίς*, Eust. 1640. 55: τὸ δὲ πλημμυρίς τινὲς τῶν παλαιῶν προπαροξύνουσι, καὶ δι' ἐνὸς δὲ Μ γράφουσιν ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς πλήμης: cf. E. M. 676. 30, where *πλημμύρις* (*sic*) and *πλημμυρίς* occur; cf. A. G. Paris 3. 463. 15: *πόρπις*, Arc. 33. 10, yet *πορπίς*, a *brooch*, is oxytone in Hesych.: *πρήστις* (?): *προκνίς* is paroxytone in Eust. 1688. 31, quoted by *H. D.*: *πτέρις* is sometimes oxytone: *ράπις*, E. M. 702. 33, is paroxytone in Eust. 658. 58: *σέρις* (gen. *ews* and *idos*): *σίκινις* 'accentum σικινίς in locis Luciani [Salt. c. 22 and 26; Pollux 4. 99] refellit σίκινιν ap. Dionys. A. R. 7. 72. med. p. 1491. 4;' *H. D.*: *σίνις*, ὄρνειον ἀρπακτικόν, Zonar. 1644, *σίνις* is masculine: *σῦρις*, Diosc. 5. 166. *H. D.*: *τάλις*, Arc. 30. 25: *τάπις*, Xenoph. Anab. 7. 3. 18: *τῆλις* (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 30. 24: *τίγρις* (gen. *ios* and *idos*) is also masculine: *τράπις*, Arc. 33. 9; E. M. 157. 21; Chærob. E. 150. 30: *τρόπηλις*, Arc. 31. 14, also *τρόπαλλις*, which is oxytone in Aristoph. Ach. 778: *τρόπις* (gen. *ios*, *ews*, and *idos*) Arc. 33: *τυρόκνηστις* (accus. *τυρόκνηστιν*) is falsely *τυροκνήστις* in Athen. 169 B: *ὑποκιστίς* is sometimes proparoxytone: *ψύλοπις*, Arc. 33. 15: *χρυσομήτρις* in Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 6 is very suspicious: *ψιλόδαπις*, Athen. 255 E, where Dindorf has *ψιλόταπις*: *κόνις*, *dust*, is distinguished both by its inflexion and accent from *κονίς*, a *nit*, Arc. 37. 2; Ammon. 84.

**646.** *Paronyma in is from Masculines in ης*.—The following passages from the grammarians embody their general doctrine as to the accent of this class of words, which may be considered rather as adjectives than substantives, at least in very many cases: Schol. Ven. I. 571: τὰ εἰς ΙΣ παρώνυμα θηλυκά, παρακείμενα τοῖς εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικοῖς βαρυνομένοις προπερισπᾶται, εἰ φύσει μακρὰ παραλήγοιτο, πρωθῆβις, πολίῃτις, ἀλείτις, πλανήτις, πρεσβῦτις: οὕτως δὴ καὶ ἡεροφοῖτις. ὅσα δὲ παρὰ τὸ πωλεῖν ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον, ἀρτόπωλις, ἀλφιτόπωλις' ἀλλ' οὖν καὶ ὅσα παρὰ τὸ κοιτός παράκοιτις, ἄκοιτις. τὸ μέντοι δολόμητις οὐκ ἔστι θηλυκόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀρσενικόν. καὶ ἴσως τὸ μῆτις ἔγκειται, ὡς τὸ πολύμητις, δολόμητις, καὶ ἔστι σύνθετον: Schol. Ven. P. 40: Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἥλιδι: οὕτως Τυραννίαν, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις. ὁ μέντοι κανὼν ἐξυτονεῖ τὸ φρόντις: τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΤΙΣ λήγοντα θηλυκά δισύλλαβα, μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά παραληγόμενα δὲ τῷ Ο, ἥτοι μόνῃ ἢ συν ἐτέρῳ φωνῶντι, ὀξύνεσθαι θέλει, κοῖτις Προίτις, φροντίς, οὐτίς τὸ ζῶον παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι. οὕτως οὖν καὶ φροντίς, εἰ μὴ ἄρα, ἐπεὶ κύριον τοῦτο, καὶ βαρυντονθήσεται. οὐ μάχεται τὸ πόρτις' καὶ γὰρ χωρὶς τοῦ Τ, πόριες περὶ βοῦς ἀγελαίας. μὴ ὄντα ἐπιθετικά πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ πότις ᾧ παράκειται τὸ πότης: Chærob. C. 356. 13: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ταῦτα τὰ εἰς ΙΣ θηλυκά τὰ γινόμενα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΗΣ ἀρσενικῶν, ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβὰς ὄντα, πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσιν τὸν τόνον, οἷον ὁ κυνηγέτης καὶ ἡ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης, καὶ ἡ δεσποτίς, ὁ τοξότης καὶ ἡ τοξότις, ὁ πολίτης καὶ ἡ πολίτις [πολίτις]. Σησημείωται ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὰ παρὰ τὸ κοίτη καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ πωλῶν ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται ἐν τοῖς θηλυκοῖς, οἷον ἄκοιτις, παράκοιτις,

πορφυρόπωλις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. Πρόκειται ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς, τῇ μηνιδι, τῇ ἔριδι, τῇ τοξότιδι, τὴν μήνιδα, τὴν ἔριδα, τὴν τοξότιδα, καὶ μῆνιν καὶ ἔριν καὶ τοξότιν : E. M. 595. 36 : μύστις παρὰ τὸ μύστης· τοῦτο παρὰ τὸ μύω. Οὐ μόνον δὲ ἀπὸ βαρυτόνου γίνεται εἰς I παρώνυμον, οἷον πλανήτης πλανῆτης· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ δξύντου, οἷον ὕβριστής, ὕβριστις· αἰχμητής, αἰχμητις· βουλευτής, βούλευτις. It is possible that the scribe has affixed wrong accents to these words, unless indeed they form their accusative in ιν : Arc. 35. 24 : τὰ εἰς IΞ θηλυκὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς HΞ ἀρσενικῶν γενόμενα πρὸ μᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον· ὁ κυνηγέτης ἢ κυνηγέτις, ὁ δεσπότης ἢ δεσπότης, ὁ πολίτης ἢ πολίτις, χωρὶς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς κοίτης καὶ πωλῶ· ταῦτα γὰρ προπαροξύνονται· ἄκοιτις παράκοιτις, ἀρτόπωλις, λαχανόπωλις. τὸ Σκυθὶς δὲ δισυλλαβοῦν δέχνεται, ὡς τὸ Περσίς. It is a mistake to infer from this last passage that Σκυθὶς and Περσίς are oxytone merely because they are dissyllables ; of the former word Σκύθιν occurs beside Σκυθίδα, and therefore it would seem that Σκύθις is not to be condemned as false : Schol. in Æschinem κατὰ Κτησιφώντος, 172 : Σκύθιν· ὡς ἀπ' εὐθείας εἴρηται τοῦτο μάλλον βαρυτόνον· κακῶς δέ, τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ἐθνικὰ δέχνεσθαι θέλει, ὡς Κολχίς, Περσίς, Σκυθὶς, οὐκοῦν Σκυθίδα καὶ οὐ Σκύθιν, ὡς τὸ Κολχίδα, Περσίδα. τινὰ δὲ τῶν βιβλίων ἔχει κτητικῶς Σκυθικήν. \*Αγρότις, St. Byz., is given as the feminine of ἀγρότης ; ἄκοιτις is the feminine of ἀκοίτης : on αἰχμαλωτὶς and αἰχμαλωτὶς (?) Lob. Ajax 88 : αὐθεντὶς from αὐθέντης is a singular deviation from rule, Arc. 35. 23 : βούλευτις, E. M. 595. 40 ; Lob. Phryn. 256 : ὀρυκτὶς (ὀρύκτης), Anna Comnena 380 C. ; H. D. is a doubtful accent : λιμνήστις is probably wrong : for λινοζώστις (gen. εως and ιδος) λινοζώστις is also met with : μύστις makes μύστις, and πλάστης πλάστις, πλάτης πλάτις ; yet ναυτής forms ναυτὶς : ὕβριστις from ὕβριστής is also remarkable, if correct, see Lob. Phryn. 256 : οἰφόλις and μαινόλις from οἰφόλης, μαινόλης are regular : σύμμυστις (?) Theophyl. Simoc. Hist. p. 79. 13. ed. Bonn ; H. D. : the passage does not prove this to be the right accent. It is not uncommon to find those in πωλις misaccented even in the best lexicons : on καρπῶτις and περονήτις, see H. D. s. v.

647. Feminine oxytones in ις retain their accent in composition, provided they retain their gender, as αἰγίς καταγίς, νυχίς παννυχίς, σκελίς περισκελίς.

NOTE.—Arc. 28. 19 ; E. M. 333. 21 ; Chærob. E. 92. 35 ; Lob. Prol. 455 ; Schol. Ven. B. 175 : the substance of which passage is that oxytones in ις retain their accent as long as they remain substantives, but as adjectives they retract it, as ἑλπίς εὐέλπις, ἀσπίς λεύκασις.

648. Masculine proper names in ις (gen. ἵδος) retract the accent, as Ἀγέπολις, Ἀγίς, Ἀδωνίς, Ἀκίς (a river in Sicily, Theocr. 1. 64), Ἀλκίς, Ἀναμίς, Ἀπίς, Γράνις, Θέσπις. Σποράκις, Suid. is false for Σποράκης.

649. Feminine proper names and patronymics in ις (gen. ἵδος) are oxytone, as Ἀκίς, Αὐτοθαίς, Βαυκίς, Δαυλίς, Ἑλπίς, Εὐρυλεωνίς, Εὐτυχίς, Θαίς, Θηβαίς, Θεσπρωτίς ; except 1. those in τισ from paroxytone masculines in τής, which are accented on the penultimate, as Ἀλκέτις, Βαιῶτις, Βαρκέτις, Ἔσθιαῖωτις, Ζεφυρίτις, Ζεφυριῶτις, Καρεῶτις, Καρκινίτις, Κερκινίτις, Λιβανίτις, Λιμενῶτις, Λογγᾶτις, Μύστις (Nonn. Dionys. 9. 99), Παγχευίτις, Σαῶτις ; 2. those in ωπις, which are properispomena, as Γοργῶπις,

Ἑριῶπις, Ἑσῶπις, Ῥοδῶπις, Ὀπις; except Εὐρωπίς, Κυκλωπίς, Προσωπίς; 3. all in πολίς (gen. πολίδος) are proparoxytone; 4. the following retract the accent, Ἀλκηστis\*, Ἀμαστis\*, Ἀρτεmis, Βριτόμαρτις. Ἔρις, Ἥλις, Θέμις\*, Θέτις, Ἴρις, Ἴσις, Κύπρις, Παρύσατις, Σεμίραμις, Φᾶσις, together with some others of less importance mentioned below.

650. NOTE.—Cf. Schol. Ven. A. 677; E. M. 518. 16; Lob. Prol. 512; the genitive cases of some of the following words are doubtful: Ἀβαντίς, Eust. 281. 29, is falsely Ἀβάντις in St. Byz., though it is rightly oxytone in the next line: Ἀξιλις or Ἀξιρίς, St. Byz.: Αἰητίς? (Αἰήτης), Pape: Ἄνθις, Athen. 586 B, 'scribendum Ἀνθίς'; L. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Ἀνοῦτις (?) Athen. 609 A: Ἀρτεμις, Arc. 32. 3: Ἀρχίδαμις, Pape: Αὔλις is oxytone, Arc. 31. 2, though the accusative Αὐλιν occurred in Euphorion, Schol. Ven. B. 406: Αὐλίκωμις, Pape: Βάρχις (?) Pape: Βάσιλις, St. Byz. is rightly Βασιλίς in Paus. 8. 29. 5: Βήγις, Pape: Βούλις, Paus. 10. 37. 2: Βριτόμαρτις (gen. ιδος, E. M. 214. 23; also εως): Βύβλις (?) Pape, as the name of a spring it is oxytone in Theocr. 7. 115: Γίγγυς or Γίγις, Suid.; Plut. 1. 1020: Δάμαρις, Act. Apost. 17. 34: Δαμόκρατις (?): Δάφνις, Paus. 10. 5. 5: Ἔρις, personified, Hom.: Εὐήρις, Paus. 1. 27. 4: Εὐρύθεμις, Apollod. 1. 7. 10: Εὐρύκωμις, Eumath. de Ismen. amor. p. 2: Εὐφράτις secund. Etym. M. p. 157. 51, dicta Assyria s: Babylonia: quod scribendum Εὐφρατίς, ut est ap. St. Byz.; H. D.: Ἥλις, Arc. 31. 1: Θάπις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Θέστυλις, Theocr. 2. 69: Θέτις, E. M. 676. 32: Ἰλάρις (?) St. Byz.: Ἴρις, Eust. 391. 33: A. G. Oxon. 2. 221. 9: Ἴσις, very often falsely written Ἴσις: Ἰφίς, Apollod. 2. 7. 8: Κάννυτις (? gen.) St. Byz.: Κνήμις, Pape: Κορωνίς: 'Nomen [pro]paroxytonum potius esse Κόρωνις videtur Göttingio De accentu. p. 271, propter Hesiod. fr. ap. schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 14 et 48, ubi accusativus est Κόρωνιν, male Κορανίν scriptus: verum quum accusativo Κορανίδα Pausanias utatur 2. 11. 7 et 26. 6, rectius sic statuemus, legitimam hanc esse nominis formam, ab Hesiodo solo propter metri necessitatem in Κόρωνιν mutatam,' W. Dindorf ap. H. D.: Κρεῦσις (gen. ιος, St. Byz. ιδος, Paus. 9. 32. 1): Κυλάβαρις, Plut. 2. 817: Κύπρις, E. M. 676. 32: Λάμαξις (? gen.): Μάκρις, Arc. 33. 18: Μέμφις (gen. ιδος and ιος), see above, § 642: Μένουθις (? gen.), Arc. 30. 5: Μεσάτις (?) Pape: Μητίς, Apollod. 1. 2. 1: Μίσις, Anth. Append. 240: Μούζουρις, Lucian de Hist. scrib. c. 31: Μούσις, Inscr.: Νέφερις (? gen.), Strab. 834: Νίκιπτις, Anth. Palat. 7. 186. 1, quoted by H. D.: Ξενέφυρις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Ξύστις (? gen. ιος), St. Byz.: Ὀδάτις (?) Athen. 575 B: Ὀνασίφορις (?) Inscr.: Ὀνησοκράτις: Ὀρόβατις: Οὔπις: Παρύσατις, Xenoph. Anab. 1. 1 is paroxytone in some editions of Plut.: Περίαπις, Apollod. 3. 13. 8: Πλεισίτις, Inscr.: Πράκτις (?) Lycoph. 1045: Πρήμις, Strab. 820: Πρόκρις, Arc. 33. 18, is falsely oxytone in Athen. 553 B: Πρόμηθις, Anth. Pal. 13. 27: Πυήνις, St. Byz.: Ῥοδῶπις, Herodot. 4. 134: Σάραπις (an island), St. Byz.: Σάργαντις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Σεμίραμις, Arc. 32. 3: Σισίγυλις (?) St. Byz.: Στείρις, Paus. 10. 3. 2: Σύβαρις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Σύρις (gen. ιος, ιδος, and εως): Τέλαμις, Phot. Bib. 62. 22: Τάναϊς (gen. ιος and ιδος): Τεύθις, Paus. 10. 3. 2; the MSS. vary between this and Τευθίς: Τεύχωις (? gen.), St. Byz.: Τίριξις (? gen.), Strab. 319: Τίσις, St. Byz.; the woman's name Τίσις in Anth. Pal. 6. 274 should be oxytone: Τοῦκκις (? gen.), Strab. 141: Τρόπις (?) St. Byz.: Τυήνις (?) St. Byz.: Τύνις, Strab. 834: Φάρξιρις (?) Strab. 785: Φασηλίς, St. Byz.: Ἡρακλειανὸς δὲ μόνος νῆσόν φησι καὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι. τὸ μέντοι ἀγγεῖον οἱ ἐπ' Ἀλεξανδρείας δρύνουσι; in the books it occurs sometimes with one accent and sometimes with the other: Φέρις, Inscr.: Φρόντις, Hom. Il. 17. 40: 'quod Φροντιδί potius scribendum esse comparatis aliis hujusmodi femininis recte judicat Lobeck.

Pathol. Proleg. p. 512, de quo dissenserunt grammatici, ut apparet ex scholio Herodiani [Schol. Ven. P. 40] *Φρόντιδι ὡς Ἑλιδι Τυραννίων, καὶ ἐπέισθη ἡ παράδοσις, ὁ μὲντοι κανὼν ὀξυτονεῖ τὸ Φροντίς* (ut Προτίς et alia), conf. etiam Eustath. p. 907. 12; 1063 sq.; *H. D.*: *Χάρμης* (?) St. Byz.: *Χίρις*, Phot. Bibl. 62. 22: *Χλωρίς*: 'Accentus nominis proprii in libris plerumque est *Χλῶρις* rarius *Χλωρίς* quod in *χωρίς* corruptum in codicibus Apollod. 3. 5. 6: quem accentum probat Lobeck. Pathol. Prol. p. 512,' *H. D.*; it has an accusative *Χλῶριν* as well as *Χλωρίδα*: *Χρυσόθεμις*, Arc. 32. 4.

**651.** (*d*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιτος*) retract the accent, as *χάρις*.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 355. 21: *χάρις χάριδος, καὶ χάριτος Δωρικῶς τροπῇ τοῦ Δ εἰς τὸ Τ, ὅπερ καὶ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐπεκράτησε.*

**652.** (*e*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ιθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἄγλις*, *βάλλις*, *βέλλις*, *γέλλις*, *δέλλις*, *ὄρνις*.

NOTE.—Arc. 29. 21; 30. 26; Theodos. Gr. 94. 17; Draco 10. 11; 45. 11: 'Ἄγλις is oxytone in Chærob. C. 353. 12, and Brunck and Bekker seem to prefer that accent.

**653.** (*f*) Those in *ις* (gen. *ινος*) are oxytone, as 'Ἀβοριγίς, 'Ἀβοριγῖνες, ἀκτίς, δελφίς, Ἑλευσίς, Σαλαμίς, Τελχίς.

NOTE.—These also end in *ιν*, as *δελφίν*, *Σαλαμίν*, etc.; Chærob. C. 278. 18; Arc. 10. 1.

-ΙΝΣ and -ΥΝΣ.

**654.** Those in *ινς* (gen. *ινθος*) and *υνς* (gen. *υνθος*) are paroxytone, as *ἄαμινς*, *ἐλμινς*, *πείρινς*, *τίρυνς*, Chærob. C. 66. 31.

-ΕΥΣ.

**655.** All in *ευσ*, whether simple or compound, are oxytone, without exception, as 'Αχιλλεύς, βασιλεύς, γλυφεύς, γραμματεύς, Ἑρμογλυφεύς, ἱερεύς, Θησεύς, Ὀδυσσεύς, Πηλεύς, ὑπογραμματεύς.

NOTE.—Arc. 93. 4; in Æolic these words are barytone, as 'Αχίλλευς, Πήλυς, 'Ἀτρεὺς, Ἄρεὺς, Chærob. C. 209. 11; 60. 10; Eust. 518. 37; E. M. 189. 40. On the various forms of the genitive case (eight in number) see Chærob. E. 70. 16; some, oddly enough, wrote *ἱππεὺς* for *ἱππεύς*, A. G. Oxon I. 345. 13.

-ΟΥΣ.

**656.** Those in *ους*=*όεις* (gen. *ουντος*) are perispomena, whether they are simple or compound, as 'Αγνοῦς, 'Αχερδοῦς, κοπτοπλακοῦς, Μαραθοῦς, μελιτοῦς, μηλοπλακοῦς, πλακοῦς, Σελινοῦς, σησαμοῦς, Φηγοῦς, Φλιοῦς.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6.

**657.** The rest are paroxytone, as *Οἰδίπους*, *πολύπους*; except *ὀδοῦς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Eust. 277. 13; 1114. 2; Arc. 93. 6; Chærob. C. 238. 6; E. M. 615. 30: such words as *πολύπους* have been provided for above, § 575.

—ΥΣ.

**658.** (a) Common substantives in *vs* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract their accent, as ἀτράφαξ*vs*, βότρ*vs*, γέν*vs*, γῆρ*vs*, ἔγχε*vs*, πέλε*vs*, πῆχ*vs*, χέλ*vs*; except oxytone, 1. those in *tus*, as ἀγορατύ*s*, γελαστός, διωκτύ*s*, καταπλαστύ*s*, κλιτύ*s*, (yet δίκτυ*es*, Herodot. 4. 192, ἴτυ*s*, μάρπτ*us*? μίτυ*s*? Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10, πίτυ*s*, Arc. 92, φίτυ*s*, together with μάρπτ*us* and its compounds, as αὐτόμαρτ*us*, ἐπίμαρτ*us*, δοσιόμαρτ*us*, ψευδόμαρτ*us*, retract the accent); and 2. ἀχλύ*s*, δελφύ*s*, εἰλύ*s* and ἰλύ*s*, Ἐρινύ*s*, ἰγνύ*s*, ἰθύ*s*, ἰξύ*s*, ἰσχύ*s*, ἰχθύ*s*, λιγνύ*s*, νηδύ*s*, οἰξύ*s*, ὀσφύ*s*, ὀφρύ*s*, πληθύ*s*, τηθύ*s*.

**659.** NOTE.—E. M. 565. 9: Ἀχνύ*s* (?) E. M. 182. 1: γρῆ*us* or γρη*us*, cf. H. D. s. v. γραῖα; E. M. 440. 16; A. G. Oxon. 1. 182. 25; 3. 237. 16: εἰλύ*s* (ἰλύ*s*), Chærob. C. 358. 26: ἰλυνύ*s*, Polyb. 21. 1. 1; H. D. Ἐρινύ*s*, Arc. 92. 9; E. M. 374. 9: ἰξύ*s*, Chærob. C. 232. 26: τὸ γὰρ ἰξύ*s*, σημαίνει δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὴν ῥάχιν, εἰ καὶ παρατίθεται ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Ὀνοματικῷ ὡς περισπῶμενον, ἀλλ' οὖν οὐ περισπᾶται ἀλλ' ὀξύνεται, ὡς φησιν ἐν τῇ Καθόλῳ: cf. Arc. 92. 14: ἰσχύ*s* has *u* short in Pind. N. 11. 41; cf. L. S. s. v.: Ἰσχυ*s* is a proper name: ἰχθύ*s*, 'de accentu Arc. 91. 11: τὸ ἰχθύ*s* περισπᾶσθαι ἀλόγως. Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 5: οὐδὲν εἰς ΥΣ λῆγον ἀρσενικὸν ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν μὴ ἔχον ὑποκοριστικὴν ἔννοιαν περισπᾶσθαι θέλει . . . . . ὥστε εἰ περισπᾶται τὸ ἰχθύ*s* ἔστω θηλυκόν' εἰ δ' ἀρσενικόν ἔστιν, ὀφείλει ὅμοιον εἶναι τῷ στάχ*us*, βότρ*us*.' H. D.: κλιτύ*s*, Schol. Ven. II. 390: ἐχρῆν μὲν διὰ τὸ κλιτύ*s* οὐρήας περισπᾶσθαι τὸ κλιτύ*s*, ἀνεγνώσθη δὲ κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὁμοίως τῷ κνημῖδ*as* ῥαπτὰς δέδετο, γραπτύ*s* ἀλλεείνων (Od. 24. 228). σχόλιον' ἐν μέντοι τῇ Ὀδυσσειᾷ προσφιλὴ φανερῶς τὸ γραπτύ*s* περισπᾶ, καὶ φησιν ὅτι εἴη εἰρηκῶς ὡς καὶ τὸ κλιτύ*s* δεῖ περισπᾶσθαι. ἀμφίβολος οὖν ἐφ' ἐκατέρων ὁ τόνος' εἰ γὰρ τοῖς ἐνταῦθα εἰρημένους πεισθείμεν, ἐκείνο ἀνθέλλκει, εἰ δὲ ἐκείνοις, τοῦτο πάλιν ἀντίκειται: νηδύ*s*, Arc. 92. 10; Chærob. C. 359. 1: οἰξύ*s*, Arc. 92. 9: οἰσύ*s* (?): ὀσφύ*s*: 'Accentum Herodian. π. μ. λ. 31. 16 et Jo. Alex. 8. 33, Arc. 92. 11 præcipiunt ὀσφύ*s*: ita liber unus l. Æsch. [Prometh. 498], qui ὀφρύ*us*, ceteri ὀσφύ*us*;' H. D. Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 450: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ εἴτε ἀρσενικά εἴτε θηλυκά, ὀξύνονται [?], ταχύ*s*, βραδύ*s*, ἰχθύ*s*, χλαμύ*s*. τὸ μέντοι ὀσφύ*s* εὗρον παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς περισπῶμενον' ἀλλὰ κατὰ συνήθειαν ὀξύνει: cf. Eust. 1859. 14: ὀφρύ*s*: 'Accentum ὀφρύ*s* præcipit non solum Arc. 92. 11, sed ipse Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 15; alterum ὀφρύ*s*, qui non infrequens in libris, neuter videtur cognitum habuisse;' H. D.: πληθύ*s*, Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. E. 67. 8: it will be seen that the exceptions are for the most part feminines with a long final syllable; cf. Arc. 92. 9; Chærob. C. 231. 32; 357. 18: ἔγχε*us* is sometimes found as ἐγχέλ*us*; on which and the various forms of the word see H. D. s. v. and Götting, Accent, p. 261.

**660.** Proper names in *vs* (gen. *vos, εως*) retract, as Ἄλ*us*, Ἐρπ*us*, Καλαμόδρ*us*, Λίβ*us*, Πόλ*us*, Παδάμανθ*us*; except Τηθύ*s* oxytone.

**661.** NOTE.—Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 35. The relative passage in Arc. 91. 9 stands thus in Barker's edition: τὰ εἰς ΥΣ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ἢ προσηγορικά βαρύνεται, πόλ*us*, βότρ*us*, ἔρπ*us*, ἄλ*us*. The Paris MS. 2603 adds ἢ ἔθνικά after the word προσηγορικά, and this Schmidt has corrected into μὴ ἔθνικά, adding

‘*Correxī ope* Herod. St. Byz. 207. 12 ubi Γηλὺς ἔθνος—ὀξύνεται δέ. The emendation may be good, but the following exceptions occur: *Μαυολίβυες*; *Μάζυες*, St. Byz.; *Αἰβύς*, St. Byz.; A. G. Oxon. I. 147. 18: *Μάκρυες*, St. Byz.; *Μάχρυες*, Ptol. 4. 3. 26: *Βλέμυες*, Ptol. 4. 7. 31 (*Βλέμυες*, St. Byz.) and others: *Βαθύς*, a river so called, Ptol. 3. 4. 4, is no exception, since the name was *Βαθύς ποταμός*: on *Βρίηπυς* see Schol. Ven. N. 521; *Ἰχθύς*, as the name of a place, is oxytone in Thucyd. 2. 25.

**662.** (*b*) Diminutives in *υς* (gen. *υ*) are perispomena in all cases, as *ἀπφύς*, *Διονύς*, *Καμύς*, *Καρδύς*, *Κλαυσύς*, *Λαρδύς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 92. 13; Joh. Alex. 8. 34; Herod. π. μ. λ. 31. 6; Chærob. C. 62. 27; 123. 3 (in which passage some are falsely oxytone); 225. 1; 232. 14.

**663.** (*c*) Those in *υς* (gen. *υδος*) are oxytone, as *δαγύς*, *κροκύς*, *πηλαμύς*, *χλαμύς*.

NOTE.—Arc. 22. 1; Chærob. C. 358. 21; 359. 17; 232. 3: *Πάλαμυς Παλάμυος* τὸ γὰρ Παλάμυδος διὰ τοῦ ΔΟΞ κλιθὲν παρὰ Αἰσχύλῳ ἡμάρτηται. ἔστι δὲ ὄνομα κύριον βασίλειος: words like *ἐπηλυς*, *ὄμηλυς* are adjectives.

**664.** (*d*) Those in *υς* (gen. *υθος*) retract the accent, as *κόρυς*, *κῶμυς*; except *ἀγνύς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Chærob. C. 358. 1; 359. 17: *δεῖ δὲ σημειώσασθαι ἐν τῷ κανόνι τὸ ἀγνύς ἀγνύθος, τοῦτο γὰρ ὀξύτονον ὂν, καὶ μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ ΥΞ, διὰ τοῦ ΘΟΞ ἐκκλίθη καὶ οὐ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΟΞ. Ἀγνύθες δὲ λέγονται οἱ λίθοι οἱ περιφερεῖς καὶ τετρη- [μ]μένοι οἱ κρεμάμενοι ἐν τοῖς ἱταρίοις (μυταρίοις); cf. Pollux 7. 36; *ἀγνυθες* is therefore an error.*

-ΩΣ.

**665.** (*a*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωος* or *ω*) are paroxytone, as *ἄθως*, *ἔως*, *ἥρως*, *μήτρως*, *Μίνως*, *πάτρως*.

NOTE.—Arc. 94. 10; Chærob. C. 65. 8; Schol. Ven. Γ. 122: according to Chærob. C. 360. 25, *ἄλωος*, as a genitive of *ἄλως*, is a modern blunder (*πταῖσμα νεωτερικόν ἐστι*): *Ἀπολλῶς* *Ἀπολλῶ* ὄνομα κύριον Ἀττικῶς (Act. Apost. 18. 24), Suid.

**666.** (*b*) Those in *ως* (gen. *οος*) are oxytone, as *αἰδώς*, *ῥώς*, Arc. 94. 11. The Æolic form of *ῥώς* is *αῦως*.

**667.** (*c*) Those in *ως* (gen. *ωτος*) are paroxytone, as *γέλως*, *ἔρως*; except *εὐρώς* and *ιδρώς* oxytone.

NOTE.—The proper name *Ἀραρώς* retains its participial accent, cf. Arc. 93. 16: *εὐρώς* and *ιδρώς*, Arc. 93. 16; Schol. Ven. Δ. 27: *δίκερως*, *ῥινόκερως*, *φίλερως*, *κλαυσίγελως* are incorrect when they form their genitive in *ωτος*, yet they are found with those accents; *ῥποδεδιδώς*, used by Aristoph. Aves 65 as the name of a bird, is, of course, nothing but a perfect participle.

-Ω.

**668.** Those in *ω* are oxytone, as *ῥχώ*, *Ἐρατώ*, *Πυθώ*, *Σαμφώ*.

NOTE.—Arc. 116. 1; Schol. Ven. I. 240: *Ἀκενιπῶ* or *Ἀκινιπῶ*, a city in



Spain, which is quoted by Pape and H. D. from Ptol. *z.* 4, 15, is printed 'Ακινίππω in Nobbe's edition; it is barbarous both in form and accent.

**669. Compound Substantives.**—Except in cases specially mentioned above, all compound substantives of the Third Declension retain the accent of their last factor.

*Oblique Cases.*

**670.** The general rule is observed, as εἰκών, εἰκόνας, εἰκόνι, εἰκόνα; Βαβυλῶν, Βαβυλῶνος, Βαβυλῶνι, Βαβυλῶνα; Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, Ἕλληνι, Ἕλληνα, Ἕλληνες, Ἕλλήνων, Ἕλλησι, except—

1. Γυνή (or properly γύναιξ), which, in the genitive and dative of all numbers, is accented like a monosyllable, and is paroxytone in the vocative singular, hence—*Singular* γυνή, γυναικός, γυναικί, γυναικα, γύναι: *Dual*, γυναικε, γυναικοῖν: *Plural*, γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί, γυναικας, γυναικες.

2. (a) The syncopated genitives and datives (except the dative plural) of ἀνήρ, γαστήρ, θυγάτηρ, μήτηρ, πατήρ, take the accent on their last syllable, as ἀνδρός, ἀνδρί, ἀνδροῖν, ἀνδρῶν; γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστρῶν, γαστέρας; θυγατρός, θυγατρί, θυγατροῖν, θυγατρῶν; μητρός, μητρί; πατρός, πατρί, πατροῖν (?) πατρῶν. This rule does not apply to their compounds, e. g. Δημήτηρ in all cases throws the accent as far back as possible, as Δημήτερος Δήμητρος, Δημήτερα Δήμητρα. When not syncopated, the cases of θυγάτηρ and μήτηρ are paroxytone, as θυγατέρος, θυγατέρι, θυγατέρα, θυγατέρες, θυγατέρων, θυγατέρε, θυγατέρες; μητέρος, μητέρι μητέρα, μητέρες, μητέρων, μητέρε, μητέρας.

(b) The accusatives ἀνδρα ἀνδρας, ἄρνα ἄρνas, θύγατρα θύγατрас, retract the accent, as also do the nominatives ἀνδρες ἀνδρε, ἄρνες, θύγατες.

(c) The datives ἀνδράσι, ἀρνάσι, θυγατράσι, μητράσι, πατράσι, υἰάσι, and, according to Aristarchus, ἀστράσι, are paroxytone; those in εσσι retract their accent, as ἄρνεσσι, κύνεσσι.

(d) The following cases are also irregular; ἀρνός, ἀρνί, ἀρνῶν, from ἌΡΗ'Ν; γουνός, γουνί from γονύ; δορός, δουρός, δορί, δουρί from δόρυ; κυνός, κυνί, κυνοῖν (?), κυνῶν, κυσί from κύων. All these are accented, in these cases, as if they came from monosyllabic nominatives.

3. The vocatives *ἄνερ*, *δᾶερ*, *Δήμητερ*, *εἴνατερ*, *θύγατερ*, *μη̃τερ*, *πάτερ*, and *σῶτερ* retract their accent.

4. Vocatives in *ον*, *οι*, and *ευ*, from oxytones or perispomena, are perispomena, as *βοῦς βοῦ*, *Λητώ Λητοῖ*, *Πηλεὺς Πηλεῦ*, *πλακοὺς πλακοῦ*.

5. Vocatives in *ον*, from compound proper names in *ων*, retract the accent, as *Ἀγάμεμνον*, *Ἀριστόγειτον*; the same is the case with *Ἀμφιον*, *Ἀπολλον*, and *Πόσειδον*. Other simple proper names, together with *Λακεδαιμον*, and those in *φρον* (from *φρην*), keep the accent on the penultimate, as *Ἴκετᾶον*, *Λυκόφρον*, *Μαχᾶον*, *Νοῆμον*, *Φιλήμον*.

6. Vocatives in *ες*, from compound proper names, also retract, as *Ἀριστότελες*, *Δημόσθενες*, *Σώκρατες*; except those in *ηρες* (*ηρης*), *ωδες* (*ωδης*), *ωλες* (*ωλης*), *ωρες* (*ωρης*), as *Λειῶδες*, *Διῶρες*.

7. Those forms in which a contraction takes place are accented according to the general rule (§ 20); except the accusative in *ω=οα*, from nouns in *ώ*, which is *oxytone*, not perispomenon, as *ἡχόα ἡχώ*, *Σαπφώ Σαπφόα Σαπφώ*, and *τριήρων=τριηρέων*, for which *τριηρῶν* also occurs.

**671. NOTE 1.**—The genuine nominative of *γυναικός* does not occur except in the grammarians, but *ἀγύναις* was used by Sophocles; Chærob. C. 307. 12: *ὁ γύναις εὐθεία ἐπιλέλοιπεν*. Ἐν δὲ τῇ συνθέσει, ἐπειδὴ γίνεται ἀρσενικοῦ γένους, ἀναδέχεται τὴν εἰς ΑΙΞ κατάληξιν, οἷον

*ὥς ὦν ἄπαις τε καὶ ἀγύναις, καὶ ἀνέστιος [τε κἀγύναις κἀνέστιος]*

*παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀθάμαντι.*

On the cases of the word see Joh. Alex. 10. 20; 11. 26; Arc. 128. 7; Chærob. C. 329. 9; 404. 17; 417. 35; 420. 12; 445; E. M. 457. 25.

**672. NOTE 2.**—On the syncopated words in *ηρ* see Arc. 128. 3; Joh. Alex. 10. 21; 11. 28; Chærob. C. 318. 24; 346. 19 sqq.; E. 8. 25; 134. 24: when not syncopated, the masculines are regular; the feminines *μήτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ* are accented as if the nominative were oxytone, e. g. *μήτηρ*, *μητέρος*, *μητέρα*, *θυγάτηρος*, *θυγάτερι*, etc., except that the vocative sing. retracts.

According to Eust. 1388. 50; Chærob. C. 272. 25; 431. 15; Joh. Alex. 10. 25, the genitive of *εἰνάτηρ* is *εἰνάτερος*, and therefore *εἰνατέρες* in Hom. II. 22. 473 should be *εἰνάτερες*, as it is in Eust. 1281. 2, and as it is expressly stated to be in Schol. Ven. ad loc. A comparison of the places quoted shows that this was Herodian's accent.

As to their dative plural, Chærob. C. 463. 7 remarks: *αἱ μέντοι, φησὶ [sc. Theognostus] πλεονάσασαι δοτικά πληθυντικά τῷ Α παροξύνονται, οἷον πατρὶ πατράσι, θυγατρὶ θυγατράσιν, ἀνδρὶ ἀνδράσιν, υἱὶ υἱάσιν. Ἔστι γὰρ ὅς τις υἱός υἱὶ καὶ κατὰ συναίρεσιν τοῦ Ὑ καὶ Ἰ εἰς τὴν ὙΙ δίφθογγον υἱὶ· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Σ προσερχομένου ἀσυναξία ἤμελλε γίνεσθαι (οὐδέποτε γὰρ μετὰ τὴν ὙΙ δίφθογγον σύμφωνον εὐρίσκειται ἐπιφερόμενον, οἷον μυῖα, ἄρπυια, υἱός) τούτου χάριν ἐπλεόνασε τὸ Α καὶ γέγονεν*

υἰάσιν. Αἱ μέντοι μεταπεπλασμένοι δοτικαὶ πληθυντικαὶ προπαροξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον προβάτοις πρόβασιν, ἐγκάτοις ἐγκασιν, ἄστροις ἄστρασιν, ὑπεσταλμένου τοῦ ἀρῶξιν ὥσπερ παρὰ Σοφοκλεῖ ἐν Ἀχιλλέως Ἑρασταῖς,

ὁ δὲ ἔνθ' ὅπλοις ἀρῶξιν Ἡφαίστου τεχνίτου.

Schol. Ven. X. 28: πολλοῖσι μετ' ἄστρασιν· Ἀρίσταρχος ὡς πατράσιν. ἄμεινον δὲ προπαροξύνειν, ὥσπερ καὶ τοῖς πλείοσιν ἔδοξε καὶ Φιλοξένῳ, ἐν' αὐτῆς τῆς πτώσεως, λέγω δὲ τῆς δοτικῆς, μεταπλασμὸν λάβομεν: cf. Arc. 138. 5. This amounts to saying that heteroclitite datives in *ασι* are proparoxytone: and to those mentioned by Chcerob., Eust. 677. 10 adds *ὀνείρασι, μήλασι*. But why it should be assumed that *ἄστροσι* is from *ἄστρον*, and not from *ἄστηρ*, I do not know; Eust. 677. 10 allows that, if it were, it would be prooxytone.

673. NOTE 3.—*Contracted Substantives.* The word Ἡρακλῆς may be taken as a good example of all the ordinary contracted forms: it is thus declined by the grammarians:—

Sing. Nom.	Ἡρακλέης	Ἡρακλῆς		
Gen.	Ἡρακλέεος	Ἡρακλέους		
	Ἡρακλέεος	Ἡρακλήος		
	Ἡρακλέος	(Ἡρακλοῦς)		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέεϊ	Ἡρακλέει		
	Ἡρακλέει	Ἡρακλήϊ		
	Ἡρακλέϊ	Ἡρακλεῖ		
Accus.	Ἡρακλέεα	Ἡρακλέα	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ
	Ἡρακλέεα	Ἡρακλήα		
		Ἡρακλήη		
		Ἡρακλήην	Ἡρακλήην, Attic.	
Voc.	Ἡράκλεες (§ 676)	Ἡράκλεις		
		Ἡρακλες (§ 676)		
		Ἡρακλήη and Ἡρακλῆ, Attic.		
Dual Nom.				
and Accus.	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλέη	Ἡρακλῆ	
	Ἡρακλέεε	Ἡρακλήηε		
	Ἡρακλέε	Ἡρακλήη		
Gen. and Dat.	Ἡρακλεέοιν	Ἡρακλεόιν		
	Ἡρακλεέοιν	Ἡρακλήοιν		
	Ἡρακλεόιν	Ἡρακλοῖν		
Plural Nom.	Ἡρακλέεες	Ἡρακλέεις		
	Ἡρακλέεες	Ἡρακλήες		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλεῖς and Attic Ἡρακλαί		
Gen.	Ἡρακλεέων	Ἡρακλεῶν		
	Ἡρακλεέων	Ἡρακλήων		
	Ἡρακλεέων	Ἡρακλεῶν		
Dat.	Ἡρακλέεσι	Ἡρακλήησι		
	Ἡρακλέεσι			
Accus.	Ἡρακλέεας	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλᾶς	
	Ἡρακλέεας	Ἡρακλήας		
	Ἡρακλέας	Ἡρακλεῖς		
Voc.	Ἡρακλέεες	Ἡρακλέεις		
	Ἡρακλέεες	Ἡρακλήες		
	Ἡρακλέες	Ἡρακλεῖς		

On the vocative "Ἡρακλῆς see Apoll. de Adv. 570. 15, and on the other cases Chærob. C. 170. 22 sq.

Such contractions as διογενέος διογενεὺς, Ὀδυσσεός Ὀδυσσεὺς, Ἰδομενέος Ἰδομενεὺς, are perfectly regular though uncommon: Schol. Ven. I. 106; Chærob. C. 428. 15.

**674. NOTE 4.**—Τριήρων: although the MSS. of Thucydides generally agree in having *τριήρων*, the correctness of the accent may be doubted: the following passages show that Aristarchus had no very just grounds for making it, and others like it, barytone: Joh. Alex. 19. 13: αἱ δὲ εἰς Εἰς εὐθείαι συνηρημέναι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπῶσι τὰς ἰδίας γενικὰς, ὥς ἤδη εἵπομεν, Σωκράτεις Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένεις Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσῶδων καὶ εὐῶδων τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περισπασθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὥς ὁ Ἡρωδιανός φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἰεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικὰς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐῶδεων, ὡς πόλεων, κακῶς μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ἰς ὑπάρχουσιν αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων, καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ὑς, πελέκεων, πήχεων· αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύτονοι οὖσαι πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον: Chærob. C. 459. 15: τὸ τριήρων περισπωμένως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατ' ἀκολουθίαν ἀναγινώσκουσι· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' αὐτοῖς βαρυτόνως ἀναγινώσκουσιν, οἷον τὴν τριήρων: Theodos. Can. 1006. 22: αἱ εἰς Ες εὐθείαι συνηρημέναι ὅταν ἔχωσι τὰς γενικὰς συναρθεσίως, περισπῶσιν αὐτάς, εὐγενῶν Δημοσθενῶν. τὸ δυσῶδων Ἀρίσταρχος ἀλόγως ἐβάρυνε, καὶ τριήρων φασὶ τινες Ἀττικὸς βαρυτόνως λέγειν: Arc. 136. 21: τὸ δὲ δυσῶδων παραλόγως ἐβαρύνθη. καὶ τὸ τριήρων, οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν, οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν: 'Ap. Thucyd. consentire videntur libri in τριήρων, qui apud alios variant, interdum etiam tertiam inferentes formam τριηρέων vel τριήρεων, ut apud Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 4. 11; Demosth. p. 306. 22, et alibi, de qua Oudendorp ad Thom. p. 860: Τριήρεος λέγε καὶ μὴ τριήρους, τριήρων καὶ μὴ τριηρῶν, quibus addit solutas formas genit. proparoxytonas esse: τριήρεων (ut est apud Ducam Hist. p. 79 B; 123 D; 124 B) γὰρ καὶ συνήθεων καὶ κακοσθέων λέγομεν: sed recte τριηρέων scribi apud Herodot. 7. 36. 89, falsumque esse accentum proparox. animadvertit Götting ad Theodos. p. 224 sq.: genit. dual. τριήρῃν Xenoph. H. Gr. I. 5. 19, H. D.: but there does not seem to be any warrant in the grammarians for τριήρῃν.

**675. NOTE 5.**—Though words in ω (gen. ovs) make their accusative singular in ῶ contrary to rule, as Σαπφώ Σαπφῶ not Σαπφῷ, they are regular in their other cases, as Σαπφός Σαπφούς, Σαπφῶ Σαπφῶι; those in ως (gen. oos) on the other hand are quite regular, αἰδώς, αἰδός αἰδούς, αἰδῶι αἰδοῖ, αἰδῶα αἰδῶ; so ἡῶ; Joh. Alex. 12. 31: ἡ δὲ ἡῶ καὶ αἰδῶ συνηρηται ἀπὸ τῆς ἡῶα καὶ αἰδῶα, ὅθεν περισπῶνται. ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν Λητῶ καὶ τὴν Ἐρατῶ καὶ Κλειῶ καὶ τὰς παραπλησίους ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ω εὐθειῶν τῆς Λητῶ Κλειῶ Ἐρατῶ, συνηρημένας ἀπὸ τῆς Λητῶα Κλειῶα Ἐρατῶα δέον περισπᾶν, ὀξύνομεν διὰ τὴν συνέμπτωσιν τῆς εὐθείας. ὅτε γὰρ πῶσις ἑτέρα πῶσει συνεμπέση κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀριθμόν, πάντως καὶ ὁμοτονεῖ: thus also Chærob. C. 334. 5; Schol. Ven. I. 240: and this was the practice of Aristarchus; Dionysius Sidonius, however, read αἰδῶ, while Pamphilus circumflexed all such accusatives in ω, as Λητῶ, Πυθῶ, etc.; Schol. Ven. B. 262: Ἀρίσταρχος περισπωμένως ἀναγινώσκει [sc. τὰ τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει] ὁμοίως καὶ τό, ἡῶ δῖαν ἔμιμνε, καὶ ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτῷ συγκατατιθέμεθα· Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Σιδωνίος ὀξυτονεῖ. Πάμφιλος δὲ πᾶσας τὰς τοιαύτας αἰτιατικὰς περισπᾷ· Λητῶ γὰρ δ' ἥλκισε, καὶ Πυθῶδ' ἐρχομένην· ἐπεὶ, φησὶ, Λητῶα ἐστὶ καὶ Πυθῶα. Διονύσιος δὲ ὁ Θραξ φησὶ κακῶς ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ τὸν περισπῶμενον τόνον, τὸ μὲν αἰδῶ καὶ ἡῶ, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα κατ' ὀξείαν τάσιν, Πυθῶ, Λητῶ· ἐκρῆν γάρ, φησιν, ὁμοίως ἀνεγνωκέναι. οὐκ εὖ δὲ μέμφεται τῷ Ἀριστάρχῳ, εἴγε ἦδη διάφορα αἱ εὐθείαι, ἡῶς, αἰδῶς, Λητῶ δὲ καὶ Πυθῶ. ἐστὶν οὖν λόγος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀρισταρχείου ἀναγνώσεως, καὶ τῆς κατεγνωσμένης προσφῃδίας οὗτος, ὅτι ἐκρῆν μὲν τὸ Πυθῶ περισπᾶσθαι, ἐπειδήπερ Πυθῶα ἐστὶ, καὶ τοῦτο ἀπῆγχε ἢ συνα-

λοιφή· ἀλλὰ πάλιν τὸ πτωτικὸν Ὡ ἀπέστραπται τὸν περισπώμενον τόνον· κατὰ τοῦτο ἄξυνετο. ταύτη γοῦν καὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦς περισπωμένου τὸ δυϊκὸν ὀξύνομεν. οὕτως ἀποδείκνυται ὅτι καὶ ἡ καλῶ δοτικὴ εἰς Ι λήγει, καὶ οὐκ εἰς Ω. δεύτερος δὲ λόγος ἀληθής ἐστιν, ὡς εὐθεία καὶ αἰτιατικὴ ὁμόφωνος οὔσα κατὰ φωνὴν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀριθμῷ πάντως καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον ἀποφέρειται, οἱ ταχεῖς τοὺς ταχεῖς. εἰ δὲ ἡ εὐθεία ὀξύνεται, πάντως καὶ ἡ αἰτιατικὴ. διὰ τοῦτο οὖν ἡ μὲν αἰδῶ αἰτιατικὴ καὶ ἡῶ, μὴ κρατούμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως κατὰ τὴν εὐθείαν, περισπῶνται, κατεχόμεναι τῷ λόγῳ τῆς συναλοιφῆς, οὐχ ὑπὸ τοῦ πτωτικοῦ χαρακτήρος. ἡ δὲ Λητῶ καὶ Πυθῶ, καθάπερ κατεχόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς συνεμπτώσεως τῆς φωνῆς, κατέχονται καὶ τῷ τόνῳ.

The Ionic accusative of these words in οἶν or οὖν is perispomenon, as *Λητοῖν*, *Ξαπφοῖν*, *Ἰοῖν*; the Æolic has *Λήτω*, *Ξάπφω*, according to the constant practice of that dialect; Chærob. C. 333. 20.

**676. NOTE 6.**—*Vocative Case.* On the Vocatives in *ου*, *οι*, *ευ*, from oxytones or perispomena, see Chærob. C. 241. 29; 250. 10; Joh. Alex. 13. 24.

Ὁν ἄνερ, πάτερ, μήτηρ, Δῆμητερ, θύγατερ, εἵνατερ, δᾶερ, σῶτερ, see Joh. Alex. 14. 4; Chærob. C. 437. 15; Schol. Ven. Z. 355; Chærob. C. 431. 26: τὸ δὲ σῶτερ ψευδαιολικόν ἐστι, καὶ τούτου χάριν συνέστειλε τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἐβαρύνθη· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς ἔθος ἔχουσι πολλάκις συστέλλειν τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ ἀναβιβάζειν τὸν τόνον οἶον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ. (ἔστι δὲ εἶδος ἀκάνθης). Διὰ τοῦτο δὲ εἴρηται ψευδαιολικόν, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐστι κυρίως Αἰολικόν· οἱ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τότε συστέλλουσι τὸ Η εἰς τὸ Ε ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ, ἥνικα μὴ μακρὰ παραλήγεται, οἶον ὁ τριβολέτηρ ᾧ τριβόλετερ· ἥνικα δὲ μακρὰ παραλήγεται, οὐ συστέλλουσι τὸ Η ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ εἰς τὸ Ε οἶον ὁ χρηστήρ (εἰς).

Joh. Alex. 14. 5 mentions *αἰνόπατερ* (Æschyl. Chæroph.) as the vocative of *αἰνοπάτηρ*, and adds, τὸ κυβερνᾶτερ ἀπὸ ὀξυτόνου τοῦ κυβερνατῆρ γενόμενον προπεριεσπάσθη: the former may be compared with *Δῆμητερ*.

On the vocatives in *ον* and *ες* see Joh. Alex. 13. 29; 14. 9; Chærob. C. 435. 18; E. M. 436. 18.

*Παντόκρατορ* for *παντοκράτορ* is false, though some wrote it so, Chærob. C. 437. 21; Schol. Ven. A. 149; Γ. 182; E. M. 684. 51; 130. 32. The proper name *Παλαῖμων* makes *Παλαῖμον*, and so *Εὐδαῖμον* to distinguish it from *εὐδαιμον* the adjective; Chærob. C. 438. 26; A. G. Oxon. i. 17. 29.

**677. NOTE 7.**—Apocope does not influence the accent, hence *κυκεῶνα* *κυκεῶ*, *ἰδρῶτα* *ἰδρῶ*, *αἰῶνα* *αἰῶ*, *Ἀπόλλωνα* *Ἀπόλλω*, *Ποσειδῶνα* *Ποσειδῶ*, *ἦρωα* *ἦρω*, *ἰχῶρα* *ἰχῶ*; Schol. Ven. A. 641; Chærob. C. 423. 33. Some very curious examples of apocope are to be found in a place where one would hardly expect to find them, namely, in Strabo, 364.

**678. NOTE 8.**—In such words as *εἰκόν*, *ἀηδών*, *χελιδών*, etc., which have a double inflexion, each mode of declension follows the rules given above, e. g. *εἰκόν*, *εἰκόνος*, *εἰκόνι*, *εἰκόνα* retains the accent according to § 670, but if it is declined like *Λητῶ*, we have *εἰκοῦς*, accus. *εἰκῶ*, accus. plur. *εἰκοῦς*, Eust. 829. 1.

**679. NOTE 9.**—Some persons wished to oxytone the Attic genitive singular of such words as *γῆρας*, *κέρας*, *κρέας*, e. g. *γῆρῶς*, *κερῶς*, *κρεῶς*, but Herodian condemned such an accentuation as violating the law of contraction, *κρέας* from *κρέατος*, *κέρως* from *κέρωτος* can by rule only become *κρέως*, *κέρως*, Chærob. C. 387. 9: *κρεῶν* or *κρειῶν* and the like are regular, the Ionic form being *κρεᾶων*, Chærob. C. 387. 9; Schol. Ven. A. 551.

**680. NOTE 10.**—The genitive *χοῶς* is by some written *χοῶς*, but, as it seems to me, without reason and against authority; the word from which it comes is

inflected in two ways; *χός*, contracted *χοῦς* like *βοῦς*, makes its cases *χοός*, *χοί*, *χόν* or *χοῦν* and *χόα* [*χόε*, *χοοῖν*], *χόες*, *χοῶν*, *χουσί*, *χόας*; the other *χοεύς* makes *χοέως* (like *βασιλέως*) and the contraction of this must be *χοῶς*, not *χοώς*, *χοεῖ* or *χοεῖ*, *χοέα* or *χοᾶ*, *χοέες* or *χοεῖς*, *χοέων* or *χοῶν*, *χοεῦσι*, *χοέας* or *χοᾶς*, or *χοεῖς*; Chærob. C. 241. 10; see especially Lob. Par. 233-4.

**681. NOTE 11.**—The genitive in *εως* pure, from nouns in *εὺς*, is constantly contracted in Attic into *ῶς*, as *Ἑρετριεύς* *Ἑρετριέως* *Ἑρετριῶς*, *Στειριεύς* *Στειριέως* *Στειριῶς* *Πειραιεύς* *Πειραιῶς*, so also the accusatives *Ἑρετριέα*, *Πειραιέα*, *Στειριέα* become *Ἑρετριᾶ*, *Πειραιᾶ*, *Στειριᾶ*, Chærob. C. 214. 3.

**682. NOTE 12.**—Cases in *θε* and *φι*.—They follow rules given above, §§ 219; 555, as *ῥεσφι*, *ναῦφιν*, *κρήθεν*.

**683. NOTE 13.**—*Metaplasms*. In such forms as *ἀλκί* for *ἀλκῆ*, etc. the rules of the declensions to which they apparently belong are observed, as *θέραπες* for *θεράποντες*, *κλαδί*, *κλάδεσι*, *κρόκα*, *λιτί*, *λίτα*, *νίφα*, *ὕμνιν*, *ἀνδραπόδεσσι*, *πρόβασι*: *ἰῶκα*, Hom. II. 11. 601, forms an exception: Schol. Ven. E. 299: *ἀλκί ὡς σαρκί*, *καὶ ἔστι κατὰ μεταπλάσμον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκῆ*. *τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀλκίς [sic] Αἰολικοῦ αὐτό φασιν*: τοῖς γὰρ εἰς *Η* παράκειται τὰ εἰς *ΙΣ*, ὡς *ἑορτή* καὶ *ἑορτίς* καὶ ἐν *ὑπερθέσει* *ἑροτίς*. ὥφειλε δὲ ἐκτείνειν τὸ *Ι*, εἴτε ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς ἀλξ πεποιήται, ὡς οἴεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. Τρύφων δὲ ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ περὶ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἀναγνώσεως φησιν ὅτι Ἀρίσταρχος λέγει ὅτι ἔθος αὐτοῖς ἔστι λέγειν τὴν ἰωκὴν *ἰῶκα* καὶ τὴν κρόκην *κρόκα* καὶ τὴν ἀλκὴν *ἀλκα* ὡς *σάρκα*. εἰ δὲ *σάρκα* ὡς *ἀλκα* καὶ *ἀλκί* ὡς *σαρκί*; cf. Schol. Ven. Σ. 352; O. 320; Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 92.

### Attic Declension.

**684.** The *εω* in the Attic genitive singular *εως*, genitive and dative dual *εων*, and genitive plural *εων*, is reckoned as one syllable for the accent, in masculine and feminine nouns ending in *ις* (gen. *ιος*), and in *πέλεκυς*, *πήχυς*, *πρέσβυς*, as *πελέκεως*, *πελέκεων*, *πῆχεως*, *πῆχεων*, *πῆχεων*; *πόλεως*, *πόλεων*, *πόλεων*.

**685. NOTE 1.**—Chærob. C. 194. 16: *ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, τουτέστι τῶν εἰς *ΙΣ* τῶν διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ *ΟΣ* κλινομένων, τρέπουσι τὸ *Ο* εἰς *Ω* ἐν τῇ γενικῇ καὶ τὸ παραλήγον φωνῆεν εἰς *Ε* μεταβάλλουσιν, οἷον μάντις μάντιος μάντεως, ὅφρις ὄφριος ὄφρεως, πόλις πόλιος πόλεως, καὶ φυλάττουσι τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον, τουτέστιν ὃν εἶχον πρὸ τῆς τροπῆς*. Chærob. C. 196. 35: *ἰστέον ὅτι τὸ μὲν ὄφρων προπαροξύνεται . . . ἡ δὲ ὀφίων οὐ προπαροξύνεται*: Chærob. C. 460. 30. Joh. Alex. 19. 4: *αἱ εἰς *ΕΣ* ὑπὲρ δύο συλλαβάς εὐθείαι βαρύνουσι τὰς γενικάς, Αἰάντες Αἰάντων, ἔβδομάδες ἔβδομάδων, εὐσεβέες εὐσεβέων, στάχυνες σταχύων, ὀσφύες ὀσφύων*. *ἔδει οὖν καὶ τὸ πόλεων, μάντεων, πέλεκεων, καὶ τὰ τούτοις παραπλήσια πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχειν τὸν τόνον*. Ἄλλ' Ἀττικούς φασι προπαροξύνειν ταῦτα, ἅπερ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς *ΙΣ* εὐθειῶν, καὶ ἔτι δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς *ΥΣ*, τό τε πῆχεων καὶ πελέκεων . . . Αἱ δὲ εἰς *ΕΙΣ* συννηρημένοι εἰσὶ καὶ περισπωμέναι τὰς ἰδίας γενικάς, ὡς ἥδη εἵπομεν, Σωκράτης Σωκρατῶν, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθενῶν. Τὸ δυσώδων καὶ εὐώδων τῷ λόγῳ μὲν περιπαθήσονται, φασὶ δὲ τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ταύτας καὶ τὰς ὁμοίας βαρύνειν, ἀπατηθέντα, ὡς ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν, ἐκ τοῦ οἰεσθαι τὰς ἐντελεῖς γενικάς αὐτῶν προπαροξύνεσθαι, εὐώδεων, ὡς πόλεων. κακῶς μόναι γὰρ αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς *ΙΣ* ὑπάρχουσι αἱ προπαροξυνόμεναι, πόλεων, μάντεων καὶ δύο ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς *ΥΣ*, πελέκεων, πῆχεων αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ πᾶσαι βαρύνονται οὐσαι πρὸ μιᾶς ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον, ὡς πρόκειται. Μοῖσις 260: μάντεων, τὴν πρώτην προπαροξυνόντων, Ἀττικῶς τὴν

δευτέραν παροξυτόνως, "Ελληνες. Πήχεων is often, though wrongly, written *πηχέων* in Attic writers. On *πρέσβεως*, E. M. 687. 17; the nominative dual of this word *πρέσβη* (= *πρέσβει*) is said by Chærob. C. 440. 25 to be barytone in the orators, but perispomenon in a passage of Aristophanes, *ήκετον πρεσβῆ δύο*; as though from a nominative *πρεσβεύς*: I cannot find a passage where it occurs, and so am unable to say whether any of our editions preserve traces of so strange an accent. Joh. Alex. 14. 20: *ὅτε δὲ μή ἐστι ῥητὴ ἢ εἰς Α αἰτιατική, τότε τῇ εἰς ΟΣ γενική ὁμοτονεῖ τὸ δυϊκόν, ταχέος ταχέε, πήχεος πήχεε. Τὰ δύο εε εἰς η συναιρούσιν Ἀθηναῖοι.*

*ἐγὼ δέ τοι πεπόνηκα κομιδῇ τῷ σκέλῃ . . . χορεύων  
καὶ πρὸς γε τούτοις ήκετον πρέσβη [sic] δύο.*

686. NOTE 2.—The plural of *ἐγγχελvs* is in Attic declined like *πῆχυς*, hence *ἐγγχέλεων*, Chærob. C. 357. 32: *τὸ γὰρ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει* [Nub. 559],

*τὰς εἰκοὺς τῶν ἐγγχέλεων τὰς ἐμὰς μιμούμενοι,*

*ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἢ ἐγγχέλις (sic) ἐγγχέλεως*; on the different forms of this variable word see H. D. "Ορνεων for *ὀρνέων* (from *ὀρνεον*) is an error common to several grammars: 'Quod autem ad *ὀρνις* Buttmanus (Gramm. vol. i. p. 236) refert *ὀρνεων* ap. Aristoph. Av. 291 (295), 305, ipsius est error, quum *ὀρνέων* sit illis ceterisque locis ab nom. *ὀρνεον*. Eodem modo peccatum in fragmentis Callimachi ex libro *Περὶ ὀρνέων* p. 468-9 ed. Ern., ubi constanter scriptum *ὀρνεων*, quum *ὀρνέων* sit in locis scriptorum omnibus illis citatis; 'L. Dindorf ap. H. D.

687. NOTE 3.—Whether such forms as *σινάπεως*, *ἄσπεως* are rightly accented the Greek grammarians do not say: probably they are, but in the other cases the *ω* is long; hence *ἀστέων* not *ἄστεων*; see Kühner, G. G. I. 345.

## 2. SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

### (a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

688. Those which form their genitive in *ος* pure are oxytone, as *αἰλύς*, *ἀκριβής*, *ἀληθής*, *βραδύς*, *δασύς*, *ἡδύς*, *θρασύς*, *νεαλής*, *στρηνής*, *ψευδής*, *ὠκύς*; except 1. those in *ις* (gen. *ιος*), as *ἄιδρις*, *εὐνις*, *ἦνις*, *ἰδρις*, *νῆστις*; and 2. *ἄκις*, *ἡμις*, *θῆλυς*, *πλήρης*, which retract their accent.

689. NOTE.—"Ακις strictly belongs to the compound adjectives: *ἡμις*, Arc. 91. 15: its other cases are not unfrequently misaccented, as *ἡμίσεια* for *ἡμισέα*, Ionic = *ἡμίσεια*; *ἡμίσειας* for *ἡμισέας*, etc.: *θῆλυς*, Arc. 91. 16; Schol. Ven. E. 269: it is held by some that *θάλεια* implies a masculine *θάλυς*: *μῶλυς*, Hesych.: *νέκυς* or *νέκυρ*, Laced., Hesych., may with more propriety be considered a substantive: *πλήρης*, Arc. 25. 4; 117. 14: *πραῦς* was by some written *πρᾶυς*, A. G. Oxon. I. 345. 13: *πρέσβυς*, Arc. 91. 16, for which the dialectic forms *πρέσβυς* Doric, *πρεῖγυς* Cretan, and *σπέργυς* are mentioned: on *ταρφεῖας* or *ταρφέας* see E. M. 747. 20, and above § 383: *τέρυς* (?) Hesych.: *φόλυς* (?) Herod. π. μ. λ. 32. 34 is probably a substantive. The Epic *χέρη*, *χέρηα*, and *χέρηες* have been derived by some grammarians from a supposed form *χέρης*, but there is no necessity for doing so; cf. H. D. s. v. *χείρων*: *λιγύς* the adjective must be distinguished from *Λίγυς*, *Ligurian*, Eust. 96. 7: *δξυνομένου* δὲ τοῦ *λιγὺς* ἐπὶ τοῦ *δξέως*, τὸ *Λίγυς* κύριον καὶ τὸ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐθνικὸν βαρύνεται πρὸς διαστολὴν τούτου.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

**690.** Those with a genitive in *os* impure retract the accent, as ἀστερόεις, μέλας, μνήμων, πένης, τάλας, χαρίεις; except oxytone, 1. ἀργής, γυμνής, ἐκών, ψιλής; those in *as* (gen. *ados*), as ἀλμάς, ἀμβολάς, ἐρημάς, θυιάς, μανιάς, πεδιάς, and 2. those in *is* (gen. *dos*), from masculines in *ης*, which follow the rule given for substantives above, § 644; hence ἀγυιάτις (ἀγυιάτης), αἰγιαλίτις (αἰγιαλίτης), δεσμώτις (δεσμώτης), δεσπότης (δεσπότης), ἐστιώτις, ζεφυρίτις, ἡπειρώτις, λιμενίτις, ποιωήτις, πρεσβύτις, but Περσίς and Σκυθίς are oxytone. In many cases there is no corresponding masculine form in use, while in most instances it is difficult, in some impossible, to distinguish substantives from adjectives.

NOTE 1.—'Αργής, Arc. 23. 21: its genitive is either ἀργήτος or ἀργέτος: γυμνής, see § 635: ἐκών, Arc. 178. 7; Schol. Ven. M. 379: καρβάν, Choerob. C. 68. 18: χερής, Choerob. C. 55. 2: ψιλής, κουής, Choerob. C. 55. 2; cf. § 636, above.

NOTE 2.—Κεράστις, *cornuta*, Æschyl. Prom. 674, where Dindorf reads κεραστίς rightly, for Arcadius 35. 19 expressly says that it is oxytone: φαινόλις, Hom. Hym. in Cer. 51 should be φαινόλις like μαινόλις.

**691.** Those which suffer contraction are regular, as αἰγλήεις, αἰγλᾶς, ἀλκάεις, ἀλκᾶς, ἀργήεις, ἀργᾶς, τιμήεις, τιμῆς, ἀμνοκῶν, ἀμνοκῶν; Eust. 775. 45; Schol. Ven. M. 201; 360.

**692.** The monosyllabic *pās* is perispomenon in the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, oxytone in the genitive and dative singular of the same genders (the feminine *pāsa* follows the rules of the First Declension); in all other cases it retracts its accent, hence *pās*, *pāsa*, *pān*; παντός, πάσης; παντί, πάσῃ; πάντα, *pāsan*, *pān*; πάντε, *pāsa*; πάντοι, *pāsai*; πάντες, *pāsai*, *pānta*; πάντων, *pasōn*; *pāsi* *pāsais*; *pāntas*, *pāsas*, *pānta*. Its compounds retract their accent, as ἀπάς, ἀνάπάς, σύμπας, A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 5; 2. 406. 27.

**693.** The comparative and superlative degrees throw the accent as far back as possible, as βελτίων, βέλτιον; ἥδιων, ἥδιον; E. M. 235. 1; Theog. Can. 118. 34; A. G. Oxon. 1. 98. 25.

**694. Oblique Cases.**—The general rule is observed, except that the genitive plural feminine in adjectives of three terminations is perispomenon (see § 216), as ἡμισυς, ἡμίσεια, ἡμισυ; ἡμίσεος, ἡμίσειας; ὀξύς, ὀξεῖα, ὀξύ; ὀξέος, ὀξεῖας; ὀξεῖ or ὀξεῖ,



ὀξεῖα; ὀξύν, ὀξεῖαν, ὀξύ; ὀξέων, ὀξειῶν, etc. The feminines of λιγύς and ἐλαχύς are proparoxytone, λίγεια and ἐλάχεια.

**695.** NOTE.—The final α of the feminine singular is short, except in some dialectic (Ionic) forms, as ὠκέα: πολέσι, πολέσσι, πολέεσσι is regular as a case of πολύς.

On λίγεια and ἐλάχεια see Arc. 95. 23; E. M. 565. 9; Eust. 1586. 13; the name of the Siren Λίγεια is also proparoxytone.

The old grammarians are not agreed as to the accent of Αἶπυ in Hom. Il. 2. 592; Aristarchus and Apollodorus made it oxytone, Pherecydes Atheniensis understood εὐκπιτον as the name of the city and αἰπύ as the epithet; some distinguish Αἶπυ the town from αἰπύ the adjective; Ptolemæus Ascalonites took Αἰπύ for a proper name, and retained the adjectival accent; Schol. Ven. B. 592; St. Byz. s. v. has Αἶπυ, and that seems the best mode of writing the name: αἰπεια also has a substantival tone, St. Byz. s. v.: Eust. 743. 21: βαθεία on the contrary has the accent of an adjective; see above, § 105.

On ἀληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, χάριεν, which are used adverbially, see below, § 832 note.

### 3. COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

#### (a) With a Vowel Characteristic.

**696.** Those from barytones remain unchanged as to the accent, perispomena therefore remain unaltered, as πλήρης, ἡμιπλήρης, φιλοσοφοκλής.

**697.** Those in ες are oxytone; those in υς and ις retract the accent, as ἰξοφορεύς, λιμοφορεύς, ὠμοβοεύς, ὠμοβορεύς; ἀγασταχυσ, ἀγλαόβοτρυς, ἄδακρυς, ἄδρυς, ἄθηλυς, ἄνιχθυσ, ἄτραχυσ, εὐβοτρυς, ἰσόνεκυς, λεύκοφρυς, πολύδακρυς, ὑπέρηδυσ, αἰδῖρυς, πολύιδρυς.

NOTE.—Arc. 91. 18; 21. 16; E. M. 333. 21; 518. 30; Schol. Ven. B. 764; N. 521; Eust. 833. 38; 340. 21: Ἀβαθύς, μελαμβαθύς, νευροπαχύς, ἐπευθύς, μεσευθύς, are all false, either in form or accent; see especially Lob. Phryn. 533 sqq.; the same is true of ἀπιχθύς for ἄπιχθυσ, cf. Eust. 1720. 24, ἐντραχύς, περιθαρσύς, προβαθύς, τριβραχύς, ὑπαμβλύς, which are all properly proparoxytone; in Apollon. Rhod. 4. 283 we have εἰρύς τε προβαθύς τε where πρόβαθύς τε is the proper reading: ἀρσενοθήλυς in Chcerob. C. 63. 1 is sufficiently refuted by ἄθηλυς in Eust. 833; ποδώκυσ has no existence.

**698.** Adjectives in ης are oxytone, as ἀαγής, ἀγχιβαθής, ἀναιδής, ἀψευδής, βαρνααγής, γηγενής, δυσαής, δυσαλθής, ἐπαχθής, εὐαγής, θυμοδακής, λειτουργής, λυσιμέλής, ποδηνεκής; except paroxytone, 1. αὐθάδης, αὐτάρκης, εὐτελής (?), ποδάρκης, ποδώκης, and, as above mentioned, compounds from barytone words (§ 644); 2. those in αντης, ηθης (from ἦθος and ἀληθής), ηκης (from ἄκη or ἀκή), ηρης, κητης (from κῆτος), μεγεθης, μηκης (from μῆκος), πηχης (from πῆχυς), στελεχης, τηρης (from τηρέω), ωδης, φδης, and ωλης, which are paroxytone, as ἀνάντης, ἐνάντης, κατάντης; ἀήθης,

ἀναλήθης, εὐήθης, μισαλήθης, συνήθης, φιλαλήθης; ἀήκης, νεήκης, ταυνήκης; ἀνήρης, λιχμήρης, μεσσήρης, μονήρης, τριήρης, χαλκήρης; βαθυκήτης, μεγακήτης; εὐμεγέθης, παμμεγέθης, ὑπερμεγέθης; ἑτερομήκης; πενταπήχης, τετραπήχης, τριπήχης; βραχυστελέχης, μακροστελέχης, μονοστελέχης; δεμνιοτήρης, νυκτοτήρης; ἀλσώδης, ἰνώδης, πετρώδης, στοιχειώδης; ἑξώλης, πανώλης, προώλης. Those in ετης (from ἔτος) are paroxytone in Attic, as διέτης, τριέτης, δεκέτης.

699. NOTE 1.—Chcerob. C. 52. 4: τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΟΞ οὐδετέρων εἰς ΗΞ γινόμενα σύνθετα τότε βαρύνονται, ἥνικα ᾧσι κύρια, οἷον σθένος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους, γένος Διογένης Διογένους, νείκος Πολυνείκης Πολυνείκους, κλέος Ἡρακλῆς καὶ κατὰ κρᾶσιν Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλέους, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ τρισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα, οἷον στέλεχος εὐστελέχης, μέγθος παμμεγέθης, καὶ ὅταν ᾧσιν ἀπὸ δισυλλάβου οὐδετέρου σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῇ παραληγουσῇ τὸ Η ἐπιφερόμενου ἀφώνων ἀφωνα δὲ εἰσιν ἐννέα β, γ, δ, κ, π, τ, θ, φ, χ. Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα, κῆτος μεγακήτης, ἦθος κακοήθης, μήκος ἐπιμήκης. . . ἐὰν δὲ μηδὲν ἐκ τούτων τῶν τριῶν ἔχῃσι . . . ὀξύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, οἷον μένος εὐμενής, γένος ἐυγενής, εἶδος δυσειδής, κλέος δυσκλής, τεῖχος εὐτειχής. ἔχει γὰρ τοῦτο ἀφώνων ἐπιφερόμενον, φημὶ δὲ τὸ Χ, ἀλλ' οὐ παραλήγεται τῷ Η; δῆνος δυσδηνής (δῆνεα δὲ εἰσι τὰ βουλευμάτα), τοῦτο γὰρ παραλήγεται τῷ Η ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔχει ἐπιφερόμενον ἀφώνων, τὸ γὰρ Ν ἡμίφωνον ἐστίν, ἔτος διετής, ταῦτα δὲ φημι παρὰ τὸ ἔτος παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν ὀξύνονται κατὰ τὸν προειρημένον κανόνα. παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνονται; cf. E. M. 393. 6.

700. NOTE 2.—On those in -αντης see Chcerob. C. 54. 25; Moeris 207: πάντες, τὴν πρώτην ὀξυτόνως, Ἀττικῶς. τὴν τελευταίαν ὀξέως, Ἑλληνικῶς: -ητης, Chcerob. C. 177. 2: τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς διὰ τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, οἷον φιλαλήθης, μισαλήθης, ἐπειδὴ τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΗΞ σύνθετα ἀπ' ὀνόματος βαρύνεσθαι θέλουσιν, ἦθος εὐήθης συνήθης κακοήθης, οὕτως οὖν καὶ ἀληθὲς φιλαλήθης μισαλήθης: Chcerob. C. 175. 24; Eust. 897. 40; Philem. Lex. p. 110. § 262; Arc. 28. 4; 27. 14; Schol. Ven. M. 164: yet παναλήθης is quoted by H. D. from Æschyl. S. c. T. 724; Plat. Rep. 583 B: it also occurs in Anth. Pal. 5. 296. 5, and the adverb in ὤς in Æschyl. Supp. 85; Suid. s. v. Ἀτρέπτως, etc.; but παναλήθης is undoubtedly the correct accent, see E. M. 435. 57: ἐπαλήθης, Amphiloeh. p. 99 D, H. D., who rightly observe 'rectius scribitur ἐπαλήθης:' those in γηθης (γηθέω) are regular, as ἐριγυθής, εὐγυθής, δαφνογυθής, λυρογυθής: so those in μηθης, as ἐπιμυθής, προμυθής: and those in πληθής, as ἐμπληθής, ἁμαξοπληθής, βουπληθής, γυναικοπληθής, ξαπληθής, θυμοπληθής, ἰσοπληθής, κενταυροπληθής, κοινοπληθής, κοσμοπληθής, λευκοπληθής, μυριοπληθής, οἰνοπληθής, ὄμοπληθής, παμπληθής, περιπληθής, πολυπληθής, ἄρσενοπληθής: H. D. have διπλήθης, and quote Nicand. Al. 153: ἡ καὶ σιραίοιο πόσιν διπληθέα (scr. διπλήθεα) τεύξαις: this seems to be a slip of the pen, for διπληθής is quite right: πυριπλήθης, H. D., is an error, the word is rightly oxytone in Eusebius: ὑπερπλήθης is quoted from Pseudo-Demosth. p. 802. 25, but it is unquestionably wrong, though MSS. do vary occasionally between χειροπληθής and χειροπλήθης, so also παμπλήθης, no doubt from a confused idea that all compound adjectives in ηθης were paroxytone, a notion which has led moderns as well as ancients into numerous errors of accentuation: those in σκηθης are regular, as ἀσκηθής, πανασκηθής.

701. NOTE 3.—ηκης, see Chcerob. C. 48. 1; Schol. Ven. II. 768; Eust. 939. 14, whence it appears that some (i. e. Ptolemæus Ascalonites, cf. Schol. Ven. N. 391) were for making νεήκης oxytone, but the tradition barytoned it and others of that termination: so some wrote πυριήκης, others πυριηκής, Eust. 1635. 64: πετράκης,

Orph. Lith. 228, is perhaps a substantive: *λεπτήκης* in Hesych. is of doubtful origin, the last editor reads *λεπτήκης*: Lob. Ajax 173 has collected several examples of false accents affixed to adjectives in *ητης*.

-*ητης*.—Although the adjectives in *ητης* from *ἄρω* are paroxytone, those in *ἄρης* are oxytone: Arc. 26. 9; Schol. Ven. Γ. 316; I. 336; E. M. 458. 27: the inconsistency of accenting *θυμήρης* in one way and *θυμαρίς* in another appears to have struck even the Greeks themselves, cf. Eust. 754. 60; 1946. 35: *χαλκοάρης* seems to be paroxytone in Pindar, but no doubt wrongly: the following exceptions occur:—*ἀπηρίς*, E. M. 122. 6; A. G. Oxon. I. 84. 10: *παναπηρίς*, *ἀριηρίς*, *ἀσηρίς* (?) *ἀτηρίς* (?) *ἀχθηρίς*, *ἀχηρίς*, *δυσβηρίς* or *δυσβήρης*, *πενταετηρίς*: they are all more or less doubtful: cf. Lob. Prol. 268.

702. NOTE 4.—*κητης*, see Chærob. C. 52. 13; Schol. Ven. N. 63; Eust. 920. 46; Arc. 117. 23: *-μεγεθης*, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; Chærob. C. 52. 13: *-μηκης*, Chærob. 52. 13: *δουρεμηκές*, Hesych., is corrupt, cf. H. D. s. v.: *-πηκης*, Arc. 27. 26: *-στελεχης*, Schol. Ven. Π. 57; L. S. have *ἀστελεχής* (?) from Theophrastus: it should be paroxytone: *-ωδης*, these are all paroxytone, whatever their derivation, as *εὐώδης*, *δυσώδης*, *πετρώδης*, *προσώδης* (*οἰδάω*), *προσώδης* (*ὄζω*), Arc. 25. 22; 117. 15; Schol. Ven. I. 336; E. M. 458. 29: *-ωλης*, Arc. 117. 19: *-ωρης*, Arc. 26. 1: *ἐτ ἰτὰ διὰ τοῦ ωρης* [sc. *βαρύνεται*] *Διάρης Λυκάρης ὕπερ Καλλιμαχος ὀξύνει*: Arc. 117. 18, *νεώρης* and *αὐτάρης* are said to be paroxytone: Chærob. C. 54. 6 adds *ὕλῳρης*, and 436. 27, *ὕλῳρης*: *γέωρες* or *γεώρες* in Hesych. and Suid. are false, both in form and accent, cf. H. D. s. v. *γειώραι*: *εὐρυχωρίς* is oxytone in Strab. 200; Paus. 3. 19. 1; Diod. Sic. 19. 94; 20. 29, quoted by H. D.; also in Paus. 1. 44. 6: I find no instance of this as a paroxytone: *στενοχωρίς*, Arist. de Gen. An. 3. 4. 5: *κατωρίς* in Hesych. is doubtful: *νεωρίς* is oxytone in all the places quoted by H. D., Soph. Elect. 901; Cæd. Col. 730; Plut. Mor. 112 D; Stob. Flor. 104. 11: *ὕλῳρης* is oxytone in Nicand. Ther. 55 in all the MSS. but one: these are all the words of this termination that I have noted, and it appears that our books in every instance contradict the rules of the grammarians:—who shall decide?

703. NOTE 5.—*ετης*: those in *ετης*, from *ἔτος*, are oxytone in the common dialect, but paroxytone in Attic, as *διετής*, *τριετής*, *δεκετής*, *πενταετής*: Attic *διετής*, *τριετής*, Chærob. C. 52. 25; Pollux 1. 54; E. M. 765. 21: but the Attics declined them after the first declension, not after the third, Chærob. C. 151. 32: yet the same author, 437. 3, says that the vocative singular of these compounds was oxytone in the common dialect, as *τριετής*, *τριετές*, *πενταετής*, *πενταετές*, but proparoxytone in Attic, as *πενταέτης*, *πενταέτες*, *ἐξαέτης*, *ἐξαέτες*: *οἰέτης* and *ἐξέτης* in Homer are barytone, Eust. 340. 40; E. M. 617. 14; Schol. Ven. Π. 57: reference to the following passages, Philem. Lex. p. 28. § 75; Schol. Ven. B. 765; Götting, Accent. p. 324; Lob. Phryn. 407; Ammon. p. 136, will show that both the form and accent of these words is involved in almost inextricable confusion; thus much seems clear, 1. that when declined in *ης*, gen. *ου*, they are paroxytone; 2. that however declined, they are in Attic also paroxytone; and 3. that in the common dialect they are oxytone when belonging to the third declension.

704. NOTE 6.—Those in *μηδης* seem to vary, for *ἄλιμηδής*, *κακομηδής*, *πυκιμηδής* are oxytone, (though *πυκιμηδής*, Hom. Od. 1. 438 is *πυκιμήδης*, Hom. Hym. in Cererem 153, and in Hesych.), while *δολομήδης*, *θρασυμήδης*, *σκοτομήδης*, *ψοφομήδης* are paroxytone; the inconsistency perhaps arises from the different views taken as to their origin, some deriving them directly from *μήδομαι*, others making them *paronyma* from *μήδος*; it is however an error to say, as some do, that all derivatives from neuter nouns are paroxytone, e. g. *δολιχεγχής* is expressly made oxytone by Schol. Ven. Φ. 155, though some wrote *δολιχέγχης*: *χαλκέγχης* is probably false for *χαλκεγχής*; cf. H. D. s. v.

**705. NOTE 7.**—The following, if correct, are violations of the rule:—*Ἀβακῆς*, which is quoted from Sappho by E. M. 2. 45, cannot be right in Æolic; it should be paroxytone, as it is in Hesych.: ‘Apud. Theocr. 1. 27 *κισσύβιον ἀμφῶες* . . . unde citat Herodian. *Περὶ μου. λέξ.* p. 14. 33 [cf. E. M. 93. 7]. Ubi Lehrsio p. 46 *ἀμφῶς ἀμφῶες* scribendum videtur. *Ἀμφῶεις* ponit Etym. M. p. 639, 6;’ *H. D.*: *ἀνεμῶκης*, Eurip. Phcen. 164, Theoc. *Fistula*, and elsewhere. This and *ποδώκης* are the only ones in *ωκης*: *ἀόρχης*, Dio Cass. 75. 14, *H. D.*: with the exception of *μόνορχις* (and *μονόρχης*?) other words of this termination belong to the first declension, e. g. *ἐνόρχης*, *τριόρχης*, *ὑποτριόρχης*; the passage in Dio Cass. is suspicious: *ἀπέσκης*, Soph. Frag. 552 = 87 ed. Didot is false for *ἀπεσκής*: *ἀρθροκήδης* is quoted from Lucian Tragop. 15, where however Jacobitz has the right accent, *ἀρθροκηδῆς*, like *λαθικηδῆς*, cf. E. M. 555. 4: *ἀρισκῦδης* (?) Callim. Frag. 108; *L. S.*: *αὐθάδης*, Chcerob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117. 25: *αὐτάρκης*, Chcerob. C. 54. 25; Arc. 117 25: all others are oxytone, as *βιαρκῆς*, *διαρκῆς*, *ὀλιγαρκῆς*, *γυιαρκῆς*, *ἐπαρκῆς*, *ἐξαρκῆς*, etc., except *ποδάρκης*, on which see below: *εὐρυσάκης* only occurs as a proper name, as an adjective it would be oxytone, like *φερεσσάκης*: *εὐρυστήτης*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50. 12 may be correct, see the passage from Chceroboscus quoted above, § 699: *εὐηχῆς* is falsely paroxytone in Callim. Del. 296; all in *ηχῶς* (ἡχώ or ἦχος) are oxytone, as *διηχῆς*, *δυσηχῆς*, *ὀξυηχῆς* (not *ὀξυνῆχης*), *βαρνηχῆς*, *γλυκνηχῆς*, etc., cf. E. M. 564. 53: *εὐρώγης* (?) Anth. Pal. 6. 190: *εὐτείχεα* was by tradition proparoxytone, but Schol. Ven. II. 57 observes that it should be paroxytone; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 158. 20: (*θεοτείχης* is also paroxytone in Anth. Pal. Append. 214; *αἰρεσιτείχης* belongs to the first declension); but the grammarians also refer *εὐτείχεα* not to *εὐτειχῆς*, but to *εὐτείχεος*; *εὐτειχῆς* is oxytone in all the un-Homeric passages quoted by H. D. except one, Theog. 1209, *πόλιν εὐτείχεα Θήβην*, and there some read *εὐτειχέα*, like *εὐτειχέα δόμον* in Pind. Nem. 7. 46, and it is expressly stated to be so accented by Chcerob. C. 52. 21: it appears that some grammarians wrote *ζῆης* for *ζαῆς*, Schol. Ven. M. 157: *ζαῆς ὡς ὑγῆς* οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης. *παραιτητέον δὲ τοὺς βουλομένους βαρύνειν, ἴσως πλανηθέντας ἐκ τῆς αἰτιατικῆς τῆς εἰς N περατωθείσης*: *θεοσυλῆς*, Suid., is, as H. D. observe, a false accent; the word belongs to the first declension: *καταλσῆς*, Strab. 238, *εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν καὶ καταλσῆ*, where some read *κατάλση*: *κατάρης ἀνεμος* is quoted by Eust. 603. 35 from Alcæus and Sappho; as Æolic it seems to be right: *μενέγγης*, Anth. Pal. 7. 255: *κνανέη καὶ τούσδε μενέγγχεας ὤλεσεν ἄνδρας Μοῦσα*: probably *μενεγγχέας* is to be read: *ναυκράτης* in Herodot. 5. 36 is more properly a substantive; the accusative *ναυκράτην* occurs in Eust. 1490. 19, where it seems to have more the character of an adjective; the other compounds, when belonging to the third declension, are oxytone, as *ἀκρατῆς*, *ἐγκρατῆς*, etc.: *ναυτάρης* is a barbarous word, see H. D.: *πετράκης* (or *πετρήκης*), see above, § 701: *πολυδήνης*, Hesych., should certainly be oxytone, like *δυσδηνῆς*, Chcerob. C. 52. 23: *ποδάρκης*, Arc. 117. 26, sometimes falsely oxytone, e. g. Pind. Pyth. 5. 45; Olymp. 13. 38: *ποδώκης*, Apion and Herodorus, while they allowed that this as an epithet of Achilles was barytone, seem to deny that it was so in any other collocation, Eust. 340. 21; Schol. Ven. B. 764: *πυρκαῖης*, Anth. Pal. 6. 281, has been corrected into *πυρκαῖης*: *τετραένης* (?) ‘Theocr. 7. 147: *τετραένης δὲ πῖθων ἀπελύετο κρατὸς ἀλειφαρ*: sic enim accentus ponitur in libris et ap. Gregor. Cor. p. 273: Callimacho Apoll. 57: *τετραέτης τὰ πρῶτα θεμελίω Φοῖβος ἐξηξέ*, Santenius refert Valckenarium restituisse *τετραένης*;’ *H. D.*

**706.** Barytones retract the accent in the vocative and neuter singular, as *ἐπιμήκης*, *ἐπίμηκες*, *εὐμήκης*, *εὔμηκες*, *κακοήθης*, *κακόηθες*, *παμμεγέθης*, *παμμέγεθες*, *συνήθης*, *σύνηθες*, so *μισάληθες*, *φιλάληθες*; except those in *ήεις*, *ώδης*, *ώης* (?) *ώλης*, *ώρης*, and

ήρης, which follow the general rule, as ἀμφῶες, αὐτῶρες, νεῶρες, εὐῶδες, ἐξῶλες, πανῶλες, ξιφήρες, χαλκήρες.

**707. NOTE 1.**—Arc. 117. 9; Joh. Alex. 13. 30; Chærob. C. 436. 28; Chærob. E. 19. 6; Schol. Ven. Σ. 519; Theog. Can. 118. 23: πᾶν εἰς ΕΞ λήγον οὐδέτερον, πλὴν τοῦ Κυνόσαργες, τὴν μονογενεῖαν οὐ προσίεται, ἀκολουθεῖ γὰρ τὰ πάντα καὶ κατὰ τόνον καὶ κατὰ γραφὴν τῇ κλητικῇ τοῦ ἀρρενικοῦ· οἷον ᾧ εὐμηκες, τὸ εὐμηκες· ᾧ εὐηθες, τὸ εὐηθες· ᾧ ἀσθενές, τὸ ἀσθενές: Joh. Alex. 13. 35: τὸ αὐταρκες καὶ αὐθαδὲς φησὶν ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς μὴ ἔχειν ἀφορμὴν προπαροξύνεσθαι: Theodos. Can. 1004. 17: ἀναβιβάζουσι δὲ τὸν τόνον ἐπὶ τῆς κλητικῆς καὶ τὰ εἰς ΗΞ κύρια σύνθετα, Διόμηδες, Ἀριστόφανες, καὶ τὰ παρ' οὐδετέρων ἐσχηματισμένα εἰς ΗΞ, εὐμηκες, κακόηθες· παραλόγως γὰρ ἐβαρύνθη τὸ αὐταρκες, αὐθαδὲς, κάταντες: on this Chæroboscus, C. 437. 6, thus comments: δεῖ δὲ γινώσκειν ὅτι τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀντῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀρκῶ καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἄδειν (δ σημαίνει τὸ ἀρέσκειν) καὶ τὰ παρὰ τὸ ἀκῆ (δ σημαίνει τὴν δξύτητα τοῦ σιδήρου), βαρυτονούμενα κατὰ τὴν εὐθεῖαν, ἔχουσι τὴν κλητικὴν προπαροξύτονον, οἷον κατάντης κάταντες, προσάντης πρόσαντες, αὐτάρκης αὐταρκες, ὀλιγάρκης ὀλιγαρκες [the neuter of this is oxytone in Lucian Tim. 54], αὐθάδης αὐθαδὲς, τανυήκης τανυήκες, ἀμφήκης ἀμφήκες. Οὕτω γὰρ κάλλιον ἔστι λέγειν ὅτι χαρακτηρὶ ταῦτα ὑποπίπτουσιν, καὶ μὴ σημειοῦσθαι ὡς ἐποίησεν ὁ παρὼν τεχνικός; cf. Chærob. C. 52. 5 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 376, quotes ξυρήκες from Eurip. Elect. 335, and ξυρήκῆς from Eurip. Phœniss. 375 = 372, ed. Nauck, who prints ξυρήκες, but it is doubtful whether such accents are correct.

**708. NOTE 2.**—According to Arc. 117. 25 the neuter of ποδάρκης is oxytone, ποδαρκῆς: the same thing is asserted by E. M. 678. 3, who adds that its vocative is proparoxytone, πόδαρκες; cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 348. 16; ποδώκες in Æschylus, S. c. T. 623. ed. Didot, from ποδάκης is probably correct.

**709. NOTE 3.**—The words in ετης (cf. § 703), when oxytone, are also oxytone in the vocative, as τριετής, τριετές: when paroxytone, the vocative and the neuter are proparoxytone, as τριέτης, τριέτες; Chærob. C. 436. 33.

**710. NOTE 4.**—*Genitive Plural.* The genitive plural, when contracted, is perispomenon, as εὐμηκῶν (= εὐμηκέων), εὐσεβῶν, except those in ὤδης, which are paroxytone according to Aristarchus, though his accentuation was denounced as absurd by many, hence δυσῶδων, εὐῶδων, τριήρων (or τριηρῶν, see § 674), αὐτάρκων (and αὐταρκῶν) in Attic, together with συνήθων and κακοήθων; our books vary, but are said to be tolerably consistent in circumflexing the genitive plural of those in ὤδης; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 375. It does not appear that the grammarians extended this to all words in ηθης and ηρης, as Göttling, Accent. p. 327, seems to think; cf. Chærob. C. 459. 11; Joh. Alex. 19. 13; Arc. 136. 21.

**711. NOTE 5.**—*Neuter of Adjectives used as Substantives.* The neuter singular of adjectives in ης, when used exclusively as a substantive, loses its adjectival accent and becomes proparoxytone, as Κυνόσαργες, ὄμαργες, πεύκαες, ῥώπαες: Arc. 124. 7. For exceptions to this see § 576.

**712. NOTE 6.**—*Syncopated Forms.* Epic syncopated forms in εα = εεα from words in ης, keep the accent on the ε, as δυσκλέα = δυσκλεέα from δυσκλεής: so also εὐκλέας = εὐκλεέας, εὐκλέα = εὐκλεέα, εὐκλέων = εὐκλεέων. When contracted the general rule is observed, as ἀκλεέα, ἀκλεᾶ, ὕγιεα, ὕγιᾶ, etc.: cf. Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. § 113. 1; Eust. 187. 12; Schol. Ven. B. 115; §. 441; K. 281. The ways in which such words are contracted must be learnt from some good Greek grammar; the accentuation is always regular, e. g. εὐκλείας = εὐκλεέας or εὐκλέας, Schol. Ven. K. 281; Lob. Path. 1. 263: heteroclite forms, like ἔμπλεα = ἔμπλεον, Nicand. Alex. 164, are accented differently by different editors; cf. Lob. Path. 1. 266; Ἡρακλες (on which see § 675) is hardly an exception.

(b) *With a Consonantal Characteristic.*

**713.** Those with a consonant for their characteristic retract the accent when their second factor consists of more than one syllable, as διχόμενις, δυστάλᾱς, εὐακτιν, εὐπολις, θεοκρή-  
πις, ἵππουρις, κάτηλνς, κισσοχίτων, λεύκασπις, λιπόπατρις, μισα-  
λάζων, πάμμεγᾱς, πολυγλώχιν, χαλκογλώχιν; except oxytone, 1.  
those in ας (gen. αδος), as περιδρομάς, πολυδεираς, συμπληγάς,  
χαλκεμβολάς, χαμαιευνάς; 2. those in ις which are exclusively  
feminine, as ἀγγελίης, εὐπλοκαμίς, Παναχαίης; 3. *perispomena*,  
those in ωπις, as βλοσυρῶπις, δολῶπις, ἐλικῶπις, εὐρύωπις, κοιλῶ-  
πις, κυνῶπις. Those in ις (or τισ) derived from or implying  
masculine forms in ης (or της) follow the rules given above,  
§ 644, as ἡεροφοῖτις, προθήβις. Those in ξ are always accented  
on the penultimate, according to § 620, as αἰγιδίῳξ, θηριδίῳξ,  
κατῶρυξ, δμηλιξ; E. M. 451. 22.

**714. Oblique Cases.**—These are regular, except that neuters and  
vocatives in ον retract the accent, as ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνοσίχθον, εὐδαί-  
μων, εὐδαιμον, κυλλοποδίῳν, κυλλοπόδιον, ὀλβιοδαίμων, ὀλβιόδαιμον;  
but those in φρον follow the general rule, as daίφρων, daίφρον.

**715. NOTE 1.**—Chærob. C. 437. 35: τὰ εἰς Ὁ σύνθετα διὰ τοῦ Ω, δηλονότι, ὅταν  
ἔχῃσι τὴν κλητικὴν εἰς ὈΝ διὰ τοῦ Ο, προπαροξύνονται κατὰ τὴν κλητικὴν ὑπὲρ δύο συλ-  
λαβὰς ὄντα οἶον . . ὀλβιοδαίμων ὡ ὀλβιόδαιμον, κυλλοποδίῳν ὡ κυλλοπόδιον: Chærob.  
C. 438. 18: σημειοῦνται δὲ ὁ τεχνικὸς καὶ λέγει χωρὶς τῶν παρὰ τὸ φρὴν ταῦτα δὲ πρὸ  
μῆας ἔχουσι τὸν τόνον ἐν τῇ κλητικῇ καὶ οὐ προπαροξύνονται, οἶον ὡ daίφρον, ὡ  
περίφρον: Joh. Alex. 14. 7; A. G. Oxon. 1. 17. 16.

**716. NOTE 2.**—Eust. 26. 29: βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ εὐκνήμης κανόνι τοιούτῳ· τὰ εἰς ΙΞ  
θηλυκὰ ὀξύτονα εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλάσσει τὸ θηλυκὸν μόνον γένος, καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν  
τόνον φυλάσσει, οἶον· σκελὶς, περισκελὶς. εἰ δὲ μεταληπτικά γίνονται καὶ ἀρσενικοῦ  
γένους, μεθίστανται εἰς βαρεῖαν τάσιν, οἶον· ἑλπίς δύσελπις. τοῦτο γὰρ κοινὸν ἐστὶ τῷ  
γένει. ταύτῃ τοι καὶ τὸ καταγίγς ὀξύνεται ὡς μονογενές· τὸ δὲ μελάναιγς βαρύνεται.  
οὕτω δὲ καὶ τὸ κληῖς εὐκλήϊς, κνημὶς εὐκνήμης. ὁμοίως καὶ ψηφὶς πολυψήφης: thus also  
πολυκλήϊς, Eust. 174. 8, though some made it oxytone, Schol. Ven. B. 175; see also  
E. M. 518. 32; Philen. Lex. p. 40. § 97; Eust. 1437. 50: σκοπητέον δὲ μή ποτε  
φάυλα τῶν ἀντιγράφων ἐν οἷς ὀξύνεται ἡ εὐπλοκαμὶς· δέον γάρ, ὥσπερ κρηπὶς μελαγ-  
κρήπις, ψηφὶς πολυψήφης . . . κνημὶς εὐκνήμης, οὕτω καὶ πλοκαμὶς εὐπλοκάμης: Ἄλι-  
κρηπὶς καὶ εὐκρηπὶς are almost certainly wrong for ἀλικρήπις, εὐκρήπις; Schol. Ven.  
T. 87; Ω. 318; E. M. 83. 53; A. G. Oxon. 1. 230. 1.

**717. NOTE 3.**—The extreme difficulty of distinguishing substantives from  
adjectives must serve as some apology for the vagueness of the rule above given:  
the following real or apparent exceptions to it may be worth noting: λοξοτρόχης,  
Anth. Pal. 9. 191: παμμήτης is quoted by H. D. from Theoph. ad Autol. 2. p. 74  
(108 Wolf.); but it should be πάμμητις, like πάμμητις, for all in μητις are pro-  
paroxytone, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 23. p. 64. Gaisf.; cf. also E. M. 518: ἀπειρωδὶν  
in Stephanus is a mistake, as are πολυαυχὴν and πυριγλωχίν, which are all  
paroxytone: λιπερνής, Diod. Sic. 12. 40 is paroxytone in Photius: φιλοκηδεμών,

Xenoph. Ages. 11. 12, ought by analogy to be paroxytone: βαθυπυθμῖν, E. M. 696. 34 is incorrect, it should be βαθυπύθμην like ἀπύθμην, and ὀλιγοπύθμην, Theog. Can. 86. 14: μισοκαῖσαρ (?) Plut. 1. 987: προπρεών, Pind. Nem. 7. 126, a false accent and quite contrary to analogy, Theog. Can. 29. 8.

According to Arc. 18. 24, λιτροβαστάξ (or λιτροβαστάξ) and νεκροβαστάξ are oxytone, but the latter word is paroxytone in Chærob. C. 303. 34; 304. 2. 14, and in E. M. 270. 30.

718. Those of which the last factor is *monosyllabic* fall into two classes, according as the monosyllable is derived from a substantive or from a verb.

*Last Factor derived from a Substantive.*—These are accented on the penultimate, as περίφρων, πρόφρων, σώφρων; μακρόχειρ, μελαινόρριν, οὐλόθριξ, μακρόρρις, μελαινόφλεψ; Αἰθίοψ, ἥνοψ, μέροψ, νῶροψ, οἶνοψ, στέροψ, χάροψ; δίπλαξ, τρίπλαξ; ἀλλόχρως, λευκόχρως, μονόχρως, ῥοδόχρως; ἀρτίπος, ἀελλόπος (Eust. 768. 48); except those in ωψ, which are oxytone, as ἀγαλώψ, αἵματώψ, ἀμβλώψ, βοώψ (also the name of a fish), γλαυκώψ, γοργώψ, δεινώψ, εὐώψ, κελαινώψ, λιπαρώψ, μονώψ, ταυρώψ, χαρώψ, but ἐλίκωψ, εὐρύωψ (?), κύκλωψ, μήλωψ, μύωψ, νυκτάλωψ, and πολύωψ (?), are paroxytone.

719. NOTE.—Arc. 94. 15: τὰ εἰς Ψ πολυσύλλαβα ἔχοντα πρὸ τοῦ Ψ Ο ἢ Ε βαρύνεται. Πέλοψ, Δρύοψ, μέροψ, βούκλεψ [sic], τυρούκλεψ. Those in χρως are occasionally oxytone, e. g. κελαινοχρῶς, μελαγχρῶς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 1; μελαινοχρῶς, μελανοχρῶς, μολυβδοχρῶς, μολυβδοχρῶς, μολυβοχρῶς, οἰνοχρῶς, πελαργοχρῶς, Lycoph. 24, but such accents are unquestionably false; Arc. 93. 21: τὰ εἰς Ως σύνθετα ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς Ως μονοσυλλαβῶν παροξύνεται· ζῶς αἰέζω, χρῶς λευκόχρως. τὸ μέντοι ὑποδμῶς δέχνεται ὡς παρέλκουσαν ἔχον τὴν ὑπό.

*Words in ωψ.*—Arc. 94. 22: τὰ εἰς ΩΨ πολυσύλλαβα κύρια ὄντα ἢ προσηγορικὰ βαρύνονται· Κύκλωψ ἰωψ μάλωψ. σεσημείωται, ὥς τινες φασί, τὸ εὐρώψ δξυνόμενον. τὰ μέντοι ἐπιθετικά δξύνεται, ὑπεσταλμένων τῶν ὑποπεπτωκότων κυρίως, ἢ τῶν ἰδιαζόντων· μονώψ (ὁ μονόφθαλμος) κελαινάψ, τυφλάψ. τὸ δὲ ἐλίκωψ καὶ μύωψ (ὁ μῦς ὁφθαλμοὺς ἔχων) βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ κύκλωψ καὶ κέκρωψ [leg. κέρκωψ] (ὁ δόλιος) καὶ ἰωψ ὁ κυνίσκος; Schol. Ven. I. 503; cf. Eust. 1279. 17; 768. 40; 1388. 64; Lob. Ajax 338: ἄξωψ (?) αἰ ξηραὶ ἐκ τῆς θεωρίας, Hesych.: αἰμάλωψ or αἰμαλώψ (?) is used both as a substantive and an adjective: κεράωψ is falsely κεράωψ in Manetho 4. 91; H. D.: μονώψ is also found paroxytone, but wrongly: νυκτάλωψ, Eust. 768. 40: πολύωψ, Anth. Pal. 6. 65. 9; 9. 765: φίλωψ (?) = φίλος, Hesych., is perhaps not an instance coming under this rule: Περιγλώξ, a variant in Hes. Scut. 398 L. S., if a genuine word, is undoubtedly false in accent, and to περιστίξ in Nonnus 2. 170 the like remark applies; concerning the latter Lobeck (Par. 280) says, 'adjectivum περιστίξ [it is περιστίξ in the passage referred to] eximitur mīttata interpunctione φρουραὶ δὲ περὶ στίχες ἦσαν Ὀλύμπου;' on ὑποδμῶς see above, § 575.

720. *Last Factor derived from a Verb.*—Those the latter half of which is derived from a verb, and short by nature, take the accent on the penultimate, as κατῶβλεψ (used as a sub-

stantive); ἄζυξ, δίζυξ, ἑτερόζυξ; βοῦκλειψ, τυρόκλειψ; αἰγίλιψ, χέρνιψ (used as a substantive); ἐπίτεξ; αἰγότριψ, ἀλότριψ, ἀστύτριψ, εὐτριψ, οἰκότριψ, πεδότριψ; οἰνόφλυξ, πρόσφυξ; except those in *as* and *αξ*, which are oxytone, as ὀρεΐβάς, ὄροβάς; κυνοσπάς, λυκοσπάς, νεοσπάς; παραστάς, χοροστάς; ἀποφράς; ἀποσφάξ, διασφάξ (not διάσφαξ, cf. Arc. 18. 22), ὑποσφάξ.

**721. NOTE.**—According to Arc. 94. 13, πελεθοβάψ and πλινθοβάψ are oxytone; on κατώβλεψ see Arc. 94. 15; Eust. 1401. 16: ἐφευροκλέψ and νακοκλέψ occur as oxytone in the text of Theog. Can. 97. 30, but they should be paroxytone; cf. Arc. 94. 16; Lob. Par. 292: βλεφαροσπάξ, for which the corrupt form βλεφαροπάξ occurs in Draco 19. 10, is also oxytone; cf. Götting, Accent. p. 333: νυμφόβας, Hesych., a false accent for νυμφοβάς: χοροστάς, St. Byz. s. v. Λίμναι. What part of speech προτύψ (*sic*), Phot. Bib. 532. 5 may be, I know not; possibly it is an adverb.

**722.** When the last factor is derived from a verb, and by nature long, these adjectives are oxytone, as ἀβλής, κεραυνοβλής, νιφοβλής; κυνοβλώψ, παραβλώψ, ὑποβλώψ; ἄβρως, ἡμιβρως, παιδοβρως; ἄγνως, ἄλλογνως; ἄδμης, νεοδμής, σιδηροδμής; ὀσφυής; εὐθής, νεοθής; δασπλής; ἡμιθνης, λιμοθνης, νεοθνης, χειμοθνης; κατακλως; ἀκμής, δουρικμής, μεγαλοκμής; εὐκράς, μελικράς, νεοκράς; ἄρματοπής, κρησταλλοπής; αἰνοπλής, ἀκανθοπλής, κεραυνοπλής; δασπλής; ἀπτήν; ἀπτως; ἄρρῶξ, διαρρῶξ, καταρρῶξ; ἀεισκῶψ; ἀστήν; φυλλοστρῶς; ἰθυτμής; ἀποτμής; ἀμφιτρής; θυλακοτρῶξ, κυανοτρῶξ, φυλλοτρῶξ; ἀτρῶς.

**723. NOTE 1.**—Lobeck (Phryn. 611) thinks that all these words are paroxytone, and on the strength of an improbable emendation which he makes in the Venetian Scholia (B. 755) claims the authority of Aristarchus for his opinion: but the following passages from the grammarians will show that he is not justified in doing so, for it is incredible that they should have conspired to teach a doctrine directly at variance with that of the arch-critic without taking more frequent notice of his theories than they have done; E. M. 358. 2: ἐπιβλής' . . . τὰ εἰς ΗΞ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά σύνθετα ὑπάρχοντα, ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλινόμενα, ἅπαντα ὀξύνονται· οἷον, προβλής, ἡμιθνης, ἀδμής, ἀσπιδοβλής. παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσι, ὅτι δοκός ἐστιν· οἱ δὲ ποιότης δοκοῦ· οὐ γὰρ βαρύνεται. οὐ γάρ ἐστι βλής μονοσύλλαβον καθ' ἑαυτὸ ἐπὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐννοίας, ἵνα ἐν τῇ συνθέσει βαρύνεται, ὥσπερ τὸ Κρῆς, ἐτεόκρης: cf. Lob. Par. 82: Eust. 629. 56: ὀξύνεται δὲ (βουπλήξ) κανόνι τοιούτῳ. τὰ κατὰ παρακείμενον συνθεταίμενα ὀνόματα εἰς ΗΞ ἢ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα ὀξύνονται, κὰν μίαν φυλάττῃ τοῦ ῥήματος συλλαβὴν, οἷον ἀδμής, ἀβλής, ἡμιθνης, κυανοτρῶξ, βουπλήξ, σσημείωνται τὸ ὑσπληξ. ἐν δὲ ῥητορικῇ λεξικῇ εὗρηται καὶ ὀρθοπλήξ ἵππος, ὁ ὀρθὸς αἰρόμενος καὶ πλήσσω. προφέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀκανθοπλήξ καὶ νωτοπλήξ καὶ οἰστροπλήξ, ὥς τό, τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλσος Ἰνάχου κόρης, καὶ μεθυπλήξ, ὥς Καλλίμαχος, τοῦ μεθυπλήγος φροῖμον Ἀντιλόχου. περίεργον οὖν, φασί, λέγειν ὅτι τὰ μὲν δραστικά ὀξύνονται, τὰ δὲ παθητικά βαρύνονται, πάντα γὰρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξύνουσι διχα τοῦ ὑσπληξ: Eust. 1359. 8: ὀξύνεται δὲ ὁ ἐπιβλής ὥς τὸ προβλής, ἡμιθνης, ἀδμής. τὰ γὰρ εἰς Ξ λήγοντα ἀρσενικά, σύνθετα ἔχοντα ἐν τῷ τέλει μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλινόμενα, ὀξύνεται.



διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀριστοφάνει τὸ, ὃ μέγας οὗτος κολακώνυμος ἀσπιδάποβλης, ὃ ἐστὶ  
ρίψασις, καίτοι ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον λέξεων, ὅμως ὀξύνεται. οὐ καλῶς οὖν, φασί, τὸ  
ἐπιβλῆς βαρύνει Ἀρίσταρχος: Eust. 1401. 11: παρὰ δὲ τραγικοῖς καὶ κωμικοῖς παρ-  
οξυτόνως εὐρίηται χερνίβα. Εὐριπίδης, εἰς χερνίβος βάψειεν Ἀλκμήνης γόνος . . . χρῆ  
μῆντοι φησὶ [? φασί] προπαροξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα ῥηματικά σύνθετα  
εἰς Ψ λήγοντα φυλάττοντα παραλήγουσαν παρακειμένην παθητικὴν δηλαδὴ λεγόμενου  
διὰ τῶν δύο Μ ἐξ οὗ καὶ γεγόνاسι βαρύνονται. λέλειμμαι λέλειψαι, αἰγίλιψ, τέτριμμαι  
τέτριψαι οἰκότριψ, κέκλεμμαι βοόκλεψ. βέβλεμμαι κατώβλεψ (sic) οὕτως οὖν καὶ  
νένιμμαι χέρνιψ: Epicharmus used χειρόνιψ, Eust. 1401. 11; Chærob. C. 49. 5: τὰ  
εἰς Σ λήγοντα ὀξύτονα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥημάτων, μίαν συλλαβὴν φυλάττοντα τοῦ παθητι-  
κοῦ παρακειμένου, διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ κλίνονται, οἷον κέκραται, χαλκοκράς χαλκοκρά-  
τος, νεοκράς νεοκράτος, ὃ νεωστὶ κεκραμένος, ὃ χαλκῶ κεκραμένος, βέβληται, ἀβλῆς  
ἀβλήτος, προβλῆς προβλήτος, τέθνηκα, ἡμιθνής, ἡμιθνήτος. Τοῦτο δέ, φημὶ δὴ τὸ  
τέθνηκα τῇ μὲν φωνῇ ἐστὶν ἐνεργητικόν, τῷ δὲ σημασιολογικῷ παθητικόν, πάθος γὰρ  
σημαίνει τοιοῦτον ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ πέπτωκα, ἐξ οὗ γίνεται τὸ ἀπῆως ἀπῆωτος, πάλιν,  
τέτριμμαι, ἀπρὸς ἀπρώτος: ἰδοὺ γὰρ ταῦτα πάντα μίαν συλλαβὴν ἐφύλαξαν τοῦ παθη-  
τικοῦ παρακειμένου, καὶ διὰ καθαροῦ τοῦ ΤΟΞ ἔχουσι τὴν γενικήν; cf. Philem. Lex.  
p. 3. § 1; p. 27. § 72; Arc. 24. 28; 18. 18; 19. 5; 95. 19, etc.

724. NOTE 2.—βλῆς, E. M. 358. 2: -βλως, ἀγγιβλῶς ἄρτι παρών, E. M. 15. 36,  
is a strange form, but the accent is in accordance with analogy: -βλώψ, Eust. 768.  
39; Schol. Ven. I. 503: -βριξ, ἀβρίξ ἐργηγορός, Hesych.: -βρως, τριχοβρῶς seems  
to have fluctuated between an adjectival and substantival accent, for it is observed  
by Schol. Aristoph. Ach. 1176=1110: τριχόβρωτες, σῆτες θρίψ σκώλης κατεσθίων  
τὰς τρίχας καὶ προπερισπωμένως δὲ λέγεται τριχοβρώτες: both accents occur in the  
books. All the rest in βρως are oxytone: -γνως, ἀριγνῶς is paroxytone in Pind.  
Nem. 5. 21, but wrongly, cf. ἀγνῶς, ἀλλογνῶς, and Lob. Par. 181: ἀβρόδαις,  
Athen. 4. E, is probably not a verbal derivative: -δμης, E. M. 358. 2: -δρας,  
-δρης, ὑποδράς and ὑποδρῆς are of somewhat doubtful origin, see H. D. s. v.  
ὑπόδρα.

725. NOTE 3.—θηξ, εὐθήξ and φιλοθήξ, Theog. Can. 40. 24: νεοθήξ, Anth.  
Pal. 7. 181, are sometimes made paroxytone by modern writers, e. g. by Lobbeck  
Phryn. 611; Par. 279 and others, but without authority, and contrary to analogy:  
-θλιψ, χοιρόθλιψ, Aristoph. Vesp. 1364, is probably a wrong accent; it is difficult  
to determine whether this word is intended by Chærob. C. 88. 16, who writes  
χοιρόθριψ, and by Theog. Can. 98. 2, or a different one: -θνης, Chærob. C. 49. 5:  
-κλως, the only word of this termination of which I have any note is κατακλώθες,  
Hom. Od. 7. 197: -κλώψ, βιαιοκλώψ is oxytone in Lycoph. 548, though γυναικό-  
κλώψ is paroxytone in the same author, 771: ἀρχέκλωψ and ὀφέκλωψ are also  
paroxytone in the books, but according to Arcadius 94. 22 they ought to be  
oxytone if really adjectives: -κμης, E. M. 49. 27: -κρας, according to Eust. 1559.  
50, ἀλίκρας is barytone, and in the same passage he mentions χαλκόκρας, but  
the latter is expressly stated to be oxytone in several passages of Chæroboscus,  
e. g. C. 49. 6; 141. 17: thus also νεοκράς, εὐκράς (for which εὐκρας sometimes  
occurs), μελικράς, μελισσοκράς (or μελισσόκρας? Hesych.); on the whole there  
seems to be more authority for making words of this termination oxytone than  
paroxytone, Chærob. C. 416. 13: καὶ πάλιν ἐστὶ τὸ μελικράτον καὶ τὸ χαλκόκράτον,  
τοῦ μελικράτου καὶ τοῦ χαλκοκράτου, τῷ μελικράτῳ καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτῳ καὶ γίνεται  
κατὰ μεταπλάσμον τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκόκράτι, καὶ προπαροξύνονται: ἐὰν δὲ  
εὐρεθῶσι προπερισπωμένως αἱ δοτικαὶ αὗται, τῷ μελικράτι καὶ τῷ χαλκοκράτι, γινώθι  
ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὃ μελικράς καὶ ὃ χαλκοκράς γίνονται, καὶ οὐ κατὰ μεταπλάσμον γεγόνασιν  
ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἀκόλουθον κλίσιν, οἷον μελικράς μελικράτος μελικράτι, χαλκοκράς χαλκο-  
κράτος χαλκοκράτι.

**726.** NOTE 4.—*πηξ*, substantives in *πηξ* appear to be generally paroxytone, adjectives oxytone, as *ἀντίπηξ*, *διάπηξ*, *ἐπίπηξ*, *κάπηξ*, *κατάπηξ* (?) but *ἀρματοπήξ*, *κλινοπήξ*, *κρυσταλλοπήξ*, *ξύμπήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 22 : *-πληξ*, in those ending with *πληξ* (as perhaps with other words similarly formed) some grammarians distinguished the active and passive significations by a difference of accent, thus in Philem. Lex. p. 27. § 72, *βουπλήξ* is oxytone, *παράπληξ*, *κατάπληξ* paroxytone: Phavorinus also distinguishes *βουπλήγες*, *οἱ πλήσσαντες τοὺς βόας* from *βούπληγες*, *οἱ πληγέντες ὑπὸ τῶν βόων*, but Chceroboscus (C. 308. 26), a much better authority, makes them oxytone, *εἰ δέ εἰσι σύνθετα, ἀπὸ ῥήματος δηλονότι, διὰ τοῦ Γ κλίνονται, καὶ φυλάττουσι μίαν συλλαβὴν τοῦ ῥήματος ἐξ οὗ γίνονται, οἷον πλήξω, οἰστροπλήξ . . . παραπλήξ . . . λαοπλήξ . . . ἀκανθοπλήξ . . . βουπλήξ. Ταῦτα δὲ πάντα σύνθετα ἀπὸ ῥήματος, ὁξύτονά εἰσι καὶ ἐπιθετα καὶ κοινὰ τῷ γένει . . . τὸ μέντοι ὕσπληξ καὶ ἀντίπληξ βαρύνονται, ἐπειδὴ προσηγορικὰ εἰσι, καὶ μόνον θηλυκοῦ γένους εἰσί :* in accordance with this rule we find *ἀντιπλήξ*, Soph. Ant. 592 : *ἀπλήξ* (though that is sometimes wrongly paroxytone) and *λινοπλήξ*, Theog. Can. 40. 21 : *κυματοπλήξ*, *μεθυπλήξ* : in Eust. 1837. 39 we have *γαστερόπληξ*, which, if not an adjective, may be correct : so also *καταπλήξ* may perhaps be paroxytone when a substantive ; cf. Arc. 19. 5 : *-πιτην*, *ἄπτῃν*, E. M. 133. 38 ; Arc. 8. 19 : *-πτωξ*, *ἄπτῶξ*, *πολυπῶξ*, Theog. Can. 41. 11 ; Chcerob. C. 176. 5 : *-πτως*, *ἄπτῶς*, Arc. 93. 20 ; Chcerob. C. 49. 13 ; 65. 7.

**727.** NOTE 5.—*-ρηξ*, *μονορρήξ*, Hesych. ; *-ρωξ*, there seems to have been some difference of opinion as to the accent of *ἀπορρῶξ*, for we read in Schol. Ven. B. 755 : *ἀπορρῶξ δέ, ὁξύτῳ μὲν, ἢ ἀπορροή· βαρυτόνως δὲ τὸ ἀπορρηγμα :* but in another scholium, *Ἀρίσταρχος ὁξύτῳ, ὡς θυλακοτῶξ. καὶ ἡ σύνθεσις δὲ τοῦτο ἀπαιτεῖ, ὅ τι ἂν σημαίνη, εἴτε πάθος, εἴτε ἐνέργειαν,* where for *ὁξύτῳ* Lobeck (Phryn. 611) would read *παροξύτῳ* : but I find no authority declaring that Aristarchus barytoned these adjectives as Lobeck seems to think he did : at any rate, Herodian considered both *ἀπορρῶξ* and *θυλακοτῶξ* oxytone, cf. Arc. 19. 10, and those in *ρωξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* are regularly oxytone in the books, as *ἄμφιρρῶξ*, *ἄρρῶξ*, A. G. Paris. 1. 396. 26, *διαρρῶξ*, *καταρρῶξ*, *λοφορρῶξ*, *περιρρῶξ*, *ὑπορρῶξ*, while those formed from *ῥῶξ*, a *grape* or *olive*, are paroxytone, as *κυκλόρρῶξ*, *μεγαλόρρῶξ*, *μικρόρρῶξ*, *πυκνόρρῶξ*, though *φιλόρρῶξ* is falsely oxytone in Anth. Pal. 7. 22 : *πνευμόρρῶξ* from *ῥήγνυμι* is regular, being a substantive : *-σκῶψ*, *ἄεισκῶψ*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28. 1 (where one MS. has *ἀεὶ σκῶψες*), if genuine, is an adjective used as a substantive : 'in Aristotele ed. Schneider. *ἄεισκῶψες* properispomene, ut *ἄειναῦται* [this is of course not a parallel case] et *ἄεισκῶπων* perispomene : in Athenæo et Eustathio proparoxytone *ἄεισκῶψες*, et paroxytone *ἄεισκῶπων* editum, et ita Schneider in Lex. et Ælian,' *Φίξ* ap. H. D. : *-στην*, *ὠστήν* see Lob. Phryn. 466 : *-στρως*, *φυλλοστρῶς*, Anth. Pal. 9. 338.

**728.** NOTE 6.—*-τηξ*, *μολιβδοτήξ*, Chcerob. C. 309. 11 : *τὸ μολιβδοτήξ, ὡς φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐπὶ τῇ Καθόλου, τινὲς δὲ βαρύνουσι παραλόγως :* no trace of this word remains in the epitome of Arcadius, though it occurs, together with *κεραμοτήξ*, in Theog. Can. 40. 23 : *-τμης*, *ἰθυτμής*, Schol. Ven. Π. 44 : *-τρήξ*, *ἀμφιτρήξ*, *ἡμιτρήξ*, Chcerob. C. 174. 7 : *-τρῶξ*, Eust. 1922. 10 ; Chcerob. C. 83. 26 : *-τρως*, Chcerob. C. 49. 13.

## Barbarous Words.

**729.** In general those barbarous or un-Hellenic nouns which exhibit a termination identical with that of any true Greek substantive or adjective, follow the rules already given for them,

as Βαγράδας, Ptol. 4. 3. 16-18, Βουζάρα, Κίρνα, Μάμψαρον, Σισάρα, though there are numerous examples to the contrary. Those, on the other hand, which have an utterly un-Hellenic form are for the most part oxytone, as Ἀβέλ (or Ἀβελ, Theodos. Gramm. 92. 19), Ἀβραάμ, Ἀδάμ, Ἀλιλάτ, Ἀσμάχ, Δαβίδ, Ἐλιφάτζ, Θαμύζ, Ἰωσήφ, Ἰσαάκ, Λώτ, Μελλχισεδέκ, Μιχαήλ, Μωϋθ, Νηίθ, Νεούτ, Νεσόγ, οἶόρ, Οὐροτάλ, Πιούψ, Ριούρ, Σαβαώθ; but there are a large number of exceptions, e.g. Πατένεϊτ, Schol. Plat. Tim. 22 B; Ζυφᾶ or Ζίφαρ, Ptol. 4. 9. 6; Σούβουρ, Ptol. 4. 1. 13; Ἰγίλγίλι, Ἰγίλγίλει, or Ἰγίλγίλει; Ἀσισάραθ or Ἀσσαράθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 11; Τουσιατάθ or Τουσιάγαθ, Ptol. 4. 2. 31; Θεῦθ, Plat. Phædr. 274 B, but Φθούθ, Ptol. 4. 1. 3. It would be a waste of time and space to catalogue the vagaries of Greek scribes; they show a general disposition to write barbarous words oxytone, but it is only a disposition, which is often checked by their learning or their ignorance.

## CHAPTER V.

### ACCENTUATION OF PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS.

**730. Personal Pronouns.**—In Attic the personal pronouns are oxytone in the Nominative, Dative, and Accusative singular (except οἷ perispomenon), and in the Nominative dual; perispomenon in the Genitive singular, Genitive and Dative dual; except σφωῖν oxytone, and in all cases of the plural, except σφέα and σφίσι paroxytone, hence—

SINGULAR.					
Nom. ..	ἐγώ		σύ	ἔ	
Gen. ..	ἐμοῦ	μοῦ	σοῦ	οῦ	
Dat. ..	ἐμοί	μοί	σσί	οῖ	
Accus. ..	ἐμέ	μέ	σέ	έ	
DUAL.					
Nom. Accus. νώ			σφώ	σφωέ	
Gen. Dat. νῶν			σφῶν	σφωῖν	
PLURAL.					
Nom. ..	ἡμεῖς		ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς	Neut. σφέα.
Gen. ..	ἡμῶν		ὑμῶν	σφῶν	
Dat. ..	ἡμῖν		ὑμῖν	σφίσι	
Accus. ..	ἡμᾶς		ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς	Neut. σφέα.

Νίν, μίν, and σφέ are oxytone. Those printed in thick type are enclitics.

When γε is added to the Nominative or Dative of ἐγώ the accent is thrown upon the first syllable, as ἐγωγε, ἐμοιγε; if written as two words, the general rule for enclitics holds, hence ἐγώ γε, ἐμοί γε, ἐμέ γε.

**731. NOTE.**—For the accent of several of the dialectic forms mentioned below there is no authority except the practice of the books. In the text of Apollonius some are left without any accent.

*Singular: Nominative.*—Ἐγώ, Attic; ἐγών Doric; ἰών (or ἰών) Bæotian, σύ, ἱ, τύ, τοῦ, τούν, are oxytone, Arc. 178. 19; Apoll. Pron. 63. 64; Greg. Cor. p. 263, Schäf. ἐγώνη, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώγα, ἰώγα, τούγα, ἰώνγα, ἰώνει, τύνη are paroxytone. According to Greg. Cor. p. 261 Schäf. the Æolians said ἐγών, but he is probably mistaken, ἐγω or ἐγων being the form proper to their dialect.

*Genitive.*—Perispomena: ἐμοῦ τεοῦ ἐοῦ (or ἔου (?) Apoll. Synt. 130, cf. Pron. 107) μοῦ σοῦ οῦ, ἐμεῦ σεῦ εὔ μεῦ τεῦ, ποῦ, ἐοῦ, ἐμεῦς τεῦς, ἐμοῦς τεοῦς τιοῦς ἐοῦς, ἐμῶς; properispomena, ἐμοῖο τεοῖο ἐεῖο, ἐμεῖο σεῖο εἶο; paroxytone, ἐμέο σεό τέο ἔο, ἐμέθεν μέθεν σέθεν ἔθεν, ἐμέος τέος, ἐμεῖως ἐμείω τίως τίος; Apoll. Pron. 94 sq.; Joh. Alex. 23. 14; Arc. 179. 19.

*Dative.*—Oxytone, ἐμοί σοί μοί τοί, ἐμίν τίν ἴν or ἴν σφίν, τεῖν ἔν, ἐμό: in Æolic ἐμοι was barytone, Apoll. Pron. 104; paroxytone, ἐμίνη τίνη ἐμίνγα. Of is perispomenon, Joh. Alex. 23. 9; Schol. Ven. I. 392; A. 201; Arc. 178. 20; Apoll. Pron. 103; ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ ἧ ὀλίγον οἷ παῖδα περισπῶμεν. ὅθεν ὡς παράλογον ὁ Σιδώνιος ὤκνουν, ἦ αἱ ὁμοιοκατάληκτοι καὶ ὁμότονοι κατὰ πᾶν πρόσωπον.

*Accusative.*—Oxytone, ἐμέ μέ σέ τέ ἔ, ἐμεί τεί, τίν μίν νίν, τύ, σφέ. Ἐέ is also oxytone, Schol. Ven. Ω. 134, though some wrote ἔε, Apoll. Pron. 107; Synt. 134.

**732. Dual; Nominative and Accusative.**—Oxytone, νώ σφώ, σφωέ; properispomena, νῶϊ νῶε, σφῶϊ, Arc. 178. 23; 179. 5; Joh. Alex. 23. 24; Schol. Ven. E. 219; K. 546; S. V. A. 574.

*Genitive and Dative.*—Perispomena, νῶν σφῶν; properispomena, νῶϊν σφῶϊν, Joh. Alex. 23. 34: αἱ τοῦ τρίτου προσώπου δέχονται πᾶσαι, καὶ ἐγκλίνονται πᾶσαι, αἰτιατικῆς μὲν σφωέ.

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι;

εὐθεῖα γὰρ τούτου οὐκ ἔστι· διότι οὐδὲ μία [εὐθεῖα ἔστιν?] ἀντωνυμίας ἐγκλινομένης. γενικῆς δὲ καὶ δοτικῆς σφῶϊν.

καὶ σφῶιν δὸς ἄγειν.

τόνφ μὲν γὰρ μόνφ τῆς τοῦ δευτέρου διήνεγκεν. ὥστε ὅτε μὲν περὶ Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἥρας Ζεὺς πρὸς τὴν Ἴριν φησίν, ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκομεν.

γυῖώσω μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

Τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου. ὅτε (δὲ) πρὸς αὐτὰς ἡ Ἴρις, ὀρθο[τονεῖται καὶ] προπερισπῶνται [προπερισπᾶται?].

γυῖώσειν μὲν σφῶϊν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους.

cf. Apoll. Pron. 115; Arc. 179. 5; Joannes Charax ap. A. G. 1153; ἐγκλίνονται δὲ αἰ αἱ τοῦ τρίτου δυῖκαί,

ἀλλ' εἴπ' εἰ σφῶϊν καταλύσομεν ὠκέας ἵππους.

καὶ

τίς γάρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι;

Σφωὶν therefore of the Third person must be distinguished from σφῶϊν of the Second.

**733. Plural : Nominative.**—Perispomena, ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς σφεῖς; paroxytone, ἡμέες ὑμέες, ἄμμες ὕμμες, σφέα; oxytone, ἀμές ὑμές, Greg. Cor. p. 238, ed. Schäf., but in two MSS. it is ὕμες; οὐμές; Arc. 179. 6; Joh. Alex. 24. 12; Apoll. Pron. 119.

*Genitive.*—Perispomena, ἡμῶν ἀμῶν ὑμῶν σφῶν; paroxytone, ἡμέων ὑμέων σφέων, ἡμέλων ὑμέλων σφέλων, ἀμμέων ὕμμέων, ἀμίλων, Arc. 179: 7; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 121.

*Dative.*—Perispomena, ἡμῖν ἀμῖν ὑμῖν οὐμῖν; oxytone, σφί σφίν φίν ψίν; paroxytone, ἄμμι ὕμμι, ἀμμέσι, σφίσι ἄσφι: when enclitic the Doric ἀμῖν shortens the ι and becomes properispomenon or oxytone ἀμίν, E. M. 84. 15; Apoll. Pron. 123: the enclitic ἡμῖν is also properispomenon, E. M. 84. 15; cf. Joh. Alex. 24. 19; Arc. 179. 7; A. G. Oxon. 1. 188. 1.

*Accusative.*—Perispomena, ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς σφᾶς (or σφάς, Arc. 179. 8); paroxytone, ἡμέας ὑμέας σφέας, σφέα, ἄμμε ὕμμε, ἄσφε; oxytone, ἀμέ ὑμέ σφέ ψέ, νίν; Arc. 179. 11; Joh. Alex. 24. 13; Apoll. Pron. 126 sq.

Besides those here mentioned there are sundry other forms of very rare occurrence, and more or less doubtful accentuation, which, it was thought, might be omitted; see Ahrens de Gr. ling. Dialect. 1. p. 123 sq.; 2. p. 287 sq.; Kühner, G. G. 1. 446-460.

**734. NOTE.**—On ἔγωγε and ἔμοιγε, see Joh. Alex. 23. 6; Schol. Ven. A. 173, 174; Æ. 396; E. M. 613. 50; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 7.

According to the grammarians the oblique cases of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are under certain conditions enclitic; for these, together with the other enclitic pronouns, see Chap. 9.

**735. Reflexive and Reciprocal Pronouns.**—The reflexive pronouns are accented exactly like αὐτός, e. g. ἐμavτοῦ, -ῆς; ἐμavτῶ, -ῇ; ἐμavτόν, -ήν; σεavτοῦ, etc. The reciprocal ἀλλήλω is paroxytone in all cases and numbers.

**736. Possessive Pronouns.**—They are all oxytone, as ἐμός, ἀμός, σός, τός, ἄμός, ὑμός, ἐός, ὅς; except those in ποσ, which are proparoxytone, as ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος, σφωίτερος, νωίτερος, σφέτερος. In the oblique cases they follow nouns of the Second Declension.

**NOTE.**—Arc. 179. 22; Joh. Alex. 25. 13: the Æolic forms ἄμμος and ὕμμος are barytone; cf. Apoll. de Pron. 144.

**737.** The pronominal adjectives in δαπος are oxytone, as ἡμεδαπός, ὑμεδαπός (ἀλλοδαπός, παντοδαπός, τηλεδαπός), Joh. Alex. 25. 27; Arc. 179. 19. See above, § 403.

**738. Relative Pronoun and Article.**—The relative ὅς is oxytone in the nominative and accusative of all numbers, and perispomenon in other cases: the article is accented in the same manner, except that the nominative of the masculine and feminine, singular and plural, has no accent at all, as ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ: the dual is oxytone, as τῷ τά.

**739. NOTE.**—The Epic *δου* and *ἐης* for *οῦ* and *ῆς* are paroxytone, E. M. 614. 5; Lob. Path. 1. 61: the Doric forms *τός*, *τή*, *τοί*, *ταί* are oxytone. According to the grammarians *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *οἱ* and *αἱ* of the prepositive article are also oxytone, c. g. Arc. 178. 12: *αἱ εὐθείαι καὶ αἰτιατικαὶ τῶν ἄρθρων ὀξύνονται*, *ὅ*, *τόν*, *οἱ*, *τούς*, *ῆ*: Joh. Alex. 22. 26: *πάν ἄρθρον ὀξύνεται, χωρὶς τῶν γενικῶν καὶ δοτικῶν· αὗται γὰρ περισπῶνται*: A. G. 1153, but the printed books (and, I suppose, MSS. also) leave these four words unaccented. The dialectic varieties of both relative and article in the masculine and neuter are accented like the corresponding forms of the Second Declension, those of the feminine like the parallel forms of the First, as *τοῖο*, *τεῦ*, *τάων*, *τοῖσι*.

**740. Demonstrative Pronouns.**—Of these, *αὐτός* is oxytone and *ἐκαστος* proparoxytone (see above, § 407), the rest take the accent on the penultimate, as *ἄλλος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *κεῖνος*, *οὗτος*, *τόσος*: the compound *ὅδε* is accented on the penultimate, and like the relative, as *ὅδε ἦδε τόδε*, *τοῦδε τῆσδε τῶδε*. The compounds in *ουτος* are all perispomena in the Nominative singular, as *τηλικοῦτος*, *τοιοῦτος*, *τοσοῦτος*, *τυννοῦτος*.

**741. NOTE.**—Cf. Choerob. E. 76. 8; Arc. 179. 10; Joh. Alex. 24. 22. It is to be noted that some grammarians wrote *οἷδε* for *οῖδε*, *τῶδε* for *τῷδε*, and *τοῖσδε* for *τούσδε*, but as these words are mere parathetic compounds, such an accentuation is contrary to analogy, nor has it been followed; Schol. Ven. I. 167; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 109; A. G. 1236. The Epic *τοῖσδεσι* or *τοῖσδεσσι* is circumflexed contrary to rule (§ 12); Eust. 818. 37; 1433. 61; 1902. 55: yet Schol. Odys. N. 258: *προπαροξυτονητέον τὸ τοῖσδεσσι*: cf. Lob. Path. 2. 242, who shows that editors and editions are very inconsistent.

**742.** The indefinite *δεῖν*, Attic *δεῖνα*, is accented on the penultimate in all cases, as *δεῖνος*, *δεῖνι*, *δεῖνα*, *δεῖνες*, *δεῖνων*, *δεῖνας*, Joh. Alex. 25. 9; another form, *δεῖνατος*, *δεῖνατι*, was also in use, see Trypho ap. Apoll. Pron. 76. *Τίς*, *some one*, is enclitic; when orthotone it is oxytone in all cases, except that the genitive dual and plural, *τινοῖν*, *τινῶν*, are circumflexed; for further details, see Chap. 9. The dialectic form *τέων* is paroxytone; *τίς*, *who*? keeps the accent on *ι* through all cases and numbers, as *τίς τί*, *τίνος*, *τίνι*, *τίνα*, etc., A. G. Oxon. 1. 405. 9. The other indefinite pronominals are oxytone, as *ποιός*, *ποσός*; except *πηλίκος* paroxytone, the correlative forms of these are all accented on the penultimate, as *πόσος*, *τόσος*, *ὅσος*; *ποῖος*, *τοῖος*, *οἷος*; *πηλίκος*, *τηλίκος*, *ἡλίκος*. *Πότερος* (*ὁπότερος*), *ἐκάτερος* and *ἐκαστος* are proparoxytone.

**743.** The prefix *ὁ* causes no alteration in the accent, hence *ἡλίκος* *ὁπηλίκος*, *ποῖος* *ὁποῖος*, *πόσος* *ὁπόσος*, *πότερος* *ὁπότερος*. In the parathetic compound *ὅστις* the former part of the word is alone accented, and is identical with *ὅς* ἢ *ὃ* throughout with

an unaccented *τις, τινος*, etc. appended, hence *ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ τι, οὗτινος ἡστινος, ᾧτινι ῥιτινι, ὅντινα ἥντινα ὃ τι, ὥτινε ἄτινε, οἰντινοιν αἰντινοιν, οἷτινες αἴτινες ἄτινα, ὦντινων, οἷστισι αἷστισι, οὗστινας ἄστινας*: the contracted forms *ὅτου, ὅτω, ὅτων, ὅτοις*, and *ἄττα* are all paroxytone.

*The Suffixes γέ, δή, ή, οὖν, δέ, πέρ, and ί.*

**744. γέ.** With the Personal Pronouns of the first and second person this enclitic may form one word, and when it does, *ἐγώ* and *ἐμοί* become (as already noticed) proparoxytone; in all other cases the accent remains unaltered, as *ἐμοῦγε, ἐμέγε, σοῦγε, σοίγε*. The Spartan *ἐγωγα* also appears to have been proparoxytone, but the Boeotian *ἐγώνγα* and *ιώνγα* are paroxytone.

**745. NOTE.**—E. M. 613. 50; Schol. Ven. H. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς· ὃ δὲ Τυραννίαν, τοσὸς γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΞΟΞ συλλαβὴν ὀξύων, οὐκ εὖ· ὃ γὰρ γε οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δὲ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ γε ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξείαν, ἔγωγε, ἐμοίγε.*

**746. δή.** All pronouns compounded with *δή* are oxytone, with *δήποτε* proparoxytone, and with *οὖν* perispomena, as *ὅστιςδή, ὅστιςδήποτε, ὅστισοῦν ἡτισοῦν ὀτιοῦν, οὗτινοςοῦν ὀτουοῦν ἡστινοςοῦν, ᾧτινιοῦν ὀτωοῦν, ὀποσοςδή, ὀποσοςοῦν ὀσοςδήποτε ὀηλικοςοῦν*. It will be seen that these words follow the general rule for the accentuation of parathetic compound particles, see below, Chap. 7.

**747. ή and ί.** Those in *η* and *ι* are oxytone, as *οτιή, δηλονοτιή, τιή, οὗτοσί τουτί, ἐκεινώνι τουτουί ὀδί τουτοδί ταυταγί οὗτοί αὐταί, Arc. 179. 15.*

**748. δέ.** All those compounded with the enclitic *δε* are accented on the penultimate, as *ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, τοιόςδε τοσόςδε τηλικόςδε*, Joh. Alex. 34. 15; Apoll. de Adv. 590; *τοιούδε, τοιῶδε*, Apoll. de Adv. 591. 617; E. M. 341. 35; 613. 50; the parathetic compound *τῶδε* is paroxytone.

**749. NOTE.**—Schol. Ven. B. 346: *ἐν ἐστι τὸ τοῦσδε· διὸ προπερισπαστέον*, modern editors write *τούσδε*; Schol. Ven. Θ. 109: *τάδε· παροξύνεται τὸ τῶδε παρὰ λόγους· ἀληθὲς γὰρ ὥς ὅτι τὰ διὰ τοῦ ΔΕ ἐπεκτεταμένα, εἰ ἔχοι πρὸ τέλους φύσει μακράν, προπερισπᾶται. ὕπερ ὥφειλε κατὰ τοῦ τῶδε δὲ νῶϊ εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὅμως πάλιν ἐπεκράτει καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πρὸ τέλους ἡ ὀξεία. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ζ, ὅπου περὶ τοῦ ἰῶ διαλαμβάνει: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 432.*

**750.** *περ* follows the rule for enclitics, hence *ὅσπερ ἤπερ ὅπερ, οὐπερ ἦσπερ, ὅσοςπερ, οἴόςπερ* (see Chap. 9).

NOTE.—*Μήτις* and *οὔτις*, *μήτι* and *οὔτι* obey the general rule for parathetic compounds. The compounds of *πᾶς* retract the accent, as *σύμπας, ἅπας, πρόπας, παντάπασι*. The Doric circumflexed the genitive plural of all barytone pronouns, as *τηνῶν, ἀλλῶν*, Apoll. de Pron. 41.

## Numerals.

**751. DEFINITE NUMERALS.**—*Substantives* are oxytone, as *μονάς, δύοs, τριάs*, see § 630.

**752. Adjectives.** (*a*) *Cardinals*.—Monosyllables, when long, are perispomena, when short, oxytone, as *εἷs, τρεῖs, ἕν, ἕξ*. Those consisting of more than one syllable draw the accent as far back as possible; except *ἐπτά, ὀκτώ*, and *ἐκατόν* oxytone, and *ἐννέα* paroxytone, as *δύo, τέσσαρεs, πέντε, δέκα, ἑνδεκα, δώδεκα, εἴκοσι, τριάκοντα, διακόσιοι, χίλιοι, τετρακισχίλιοι, μύριοι*.

In compounds with *καί* the accent is placed as near that word as possible; without *καί* the accent of the last number is alone retained, as *τρισκαίδεκα, τεσσαρακαίδεκα*, but *δεκατρεῖs, δεκατέσσαρεs, δεκαπέντε, εἰκοσιέξ, εἰκοσιοκτώ, δεκατρία, εἰκοσιεννέα; ἑνδεκα* and *δώδεκα* are excepted.

Compounds with prepositions seem to retract the accent, as *διάπεντε, σύνδυo, σύντρειs, σύμπεντε*.

**753. Declension of the first four Numerals.**—*Εἷs* (or Epic *εἷs*) is declined in the singular like a monosyllabic substantive of the Third Declension, *εἷs, ἕν, ἐνός, ἐνί, ἐνα, ἐν*: the same is the case with the compounds *οὐδέιs μηδέιs*; except that in the nominative masculine the acute is substituted for the circumflex, *οὐδέν μηδέν, οὐδενός μηδενός, οὐδενί μηδενί, οὐδένα μηδένα*; but the genitive and dative plural are *οὐδένων μηδένων, οὐδέσι μηδέσι*, not *οὐδενῶν οὐδεσί*, though it appears that some preferred the latter forms.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 6; E. M. 305. 10; 639. 30; A. G. 1267; Theog. Can. 134. 14; Herod. π. μ. λ. 18. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 557. 26; A. G. Oxon. I. 134. 26.

**754.** The feminine *μία* (*οὐδεμία μηδεμία*), *ἰα*, and *ἱη*, are perispomena in the genitive and dative singular, *μιᾶs μιᾷ, οὐδεμιᾶs οὐδεμιᾷ, ἰᾶs ἰᾷ, ἱῆs ἱῇ*; the Epic *ῖo*s is perispomenon in the dative masculine *ἰῶ*.

**755. NOTE.**—Schol. Ven. Z. 422: *ἰῶ ὡs σοφῶ 'Αρίσταρχοs' καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν αὐτοῦ ἢ ἀνάγνωσιs. ἐκείνο μέντοι ἀναγκαῖον προσθεῖναι, ὅτι τὸ ἰα βαρυτόνωσ ἀνέγνω*



ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ τὸ μία· οὐδ' ἴα γῆρυς (Π. 4. 437) καὶ μία δ' οἷη (Π. 18. 565) τὰς μέντοι δοτικὰς περιέσπασεν ἰῆ ἄρα γινόμεθ' αἴση (Π. 22. 477) καὶ ἰῆ δ' ἐν νυκτὶ γέγοντο (Π. 18. 251), καὶ φασὶ γὰρ τὸ τοιοῦτο εἶδος Ἰώνων εἶναι. τινὲς δὲ ἐτόλμησαν λέγειν αὐτὸ Ἀττικόν, λέγω δὲ τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων θηλυκῶν καταβιβασμὸν γίνεσθαι τόνου: Schol. Ven. Π. 173; A. G. Oxon. 1. 134. 20; Joh. Alex. 10. 32; E. M. 472. 46.

**756.** Δύο and τρεῖς, τρία, together with ἄμφω, are accented, in the genitive and dative plural, like monosyllabic substantives, hence ἀμφοῖν, δυοῖν δυεῖν δυσί, τριῶν τρισί, Arc. 132. 6; δυοῖσι and τριοῖσι are properispomena; τέσσαρες is quite regular.

**757.** NOTE.—The following observation occurs in E. M. 754. 32: τέτρασι· τὸ παροξύτονον, ἐντελές, οἷον τετράσιν. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ τέσσαρσι, τέταρσι· ἀποβολῇ καὶ ὑπερθέσει, τέτρασι: the meaning is not clear to me; τετράσι would be the regular dative plural of τετράς; and τέτρασι from τέτταρες or τέσσαρες is quoted by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. § 140, from Pind. Ol. 10. 83; Nem. 8. 117: μύριοι, *ten thousand*, is proparoxytone: μυριοί, *an indefinite multitude*, prooxytone; cf. § 377.

It is said that χιλίων, the genitive plural of χίλιοι, was perispomenon in Attic, Joh. Alex. 18. 6; the later Attic circumflexed the genitive plural of numerals in *as*, as χιλιάδων, μυριάδων, which in the common dialect were χιλιάδων, μυριάδων: Chærob. C. 458. 26; Arc. 136. 3: 'Genitivus pluralis χιλιαδέων vulgo scriptus est ap. Herodot. 7. 28, quod χιλιάδων scribendum ex libris melioribus ostendi in Comment. De dialecto, p. 14;' H. D.

**758.** (b) *Ordinals*.—Those in *στος* are oxytone, whether compound or simple, the rest retract the accent, as πρῶτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος, ὄγδοος, ἐνδέκατος, ὀκτωκαιδέκατος, but εἰκοστός, ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, τεσσαρακοντακαιπεντακισχιλιοστός, Arc. 84. 1; Chærob. E. 133. 4.

**759.** (c) *Multiplicatives* in *οος* are prooxytone, as ἀπλός ἀπλοῦς, δεκαπλός δεκαπλοῦς; see above, § 401.

**760.** (d) *Proportionals* in *ιος* are proparoxytone, as διπλάσιος; see above, § 375.

**761.** (e) Numeral adjectives in *αιος* are properispomena, as δευτεραῖος, τριταῖος, see above, § 378.

**762.** *Indefinite Numerals*.—These are all discussed under other heads: ἄλλος, § 390; ἀμφοτέροι, §§ 405, 742; ἕκαστος, § 408; ἑκάτερος, §§ 404, 742; ἕτερος, § 405; ἔνιοι, § 375; ὀλίγος, § 366; οὐδεὶς μηδεὶς, § 753; οὐδέτερος μηδέτερος, § 404; οὗτις μήτις, § 750; πᾶς, § 692; παῦρος, § 404; πολὺς, § 688; πότερος, §§ 404, 742; τις τινες § 742.

For the accentuation of Numeral Adverbs see Chap. 7.

## CHAPTER VI.

## ACCENTUATION OF VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

**763.** IN general, verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, and most of the exceptions to this rule may be satisfactorily accounted for by keeping in mind the assumed origin of the several verbal forms. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that all rules for the accentuation of verbs are likely to mislead, unless constant attention is paid to the various, and sometimes puzzling, changes to which such forms are liable. For information on this point recourse must be had to some good Greek grammar.

NOTE.—Chærob. 493. 27 : πάντα τὰ ρήματα ἀποστρέφονται τὴν ὀξεῖαν τᾶσιν, καὶ πάντα βαρύνονται ἢ δυνάμει ἢ ἐνεργείᾳ, ἐνεργείᾳ μὲν οἷον λέγω, γράφω, τύπτω, δυνάμει δέ, ὡς πάντα τὰ περισπωμένα οἷον ποιῶ, βοῶ, χρυσῶ, νοῶ, ταυτὰ γὰρ δυνάμει βαρύνονται εἰσί. Herodian devoted a considerable part of the 16th book of the *Καθολικὴ Προσφῶδια* to determining the accent of the present indicative of verbs, that is, in settling which were, and which were not, barytone; but it has been thought unadvisable to increase the bulk of the present volume by doing so, especially as a comparatively superficial knowledge of the language necessarily implies an acquaintance with the fact. It may however be noticed that the different dialects varied, e.g. ἀλέξω, ἔψω, αὔξω, ἔθω, ῥόφω were barytone in Attic, but perispomena in the Common dialect, Chærob. C. 483. 15; 490. 32. So some grammarians wrote *βαρυστεναχῶν*, though Aristarchus, with more reason, considered it to be barytone, Schol. Ven. A. 364 : *γεγάνειν* was the accent of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, but *γεγωνεῖν* that of Aristarchus; in later Greek it occurs in both forms, Schol. Ven. M. 337.

**764.** The accent given in the following rules is for *Tenses*, that of the First Person Singular, or, in the case of the Imperative, the Second Person Singular; for *Participles*, that of the Nominative Singular Masculine, and it is to be understood that the accent remains unchanged on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, throughout all inflexions, subject to the general laws; unless it is said to be retracted, when in all forms it recedes as far from the end as possible, irrespective of the place which it holds in the first or second person singular, e.g. the Aorist Passive Subjunctive is perispomenon, as *τυφθῶ*, hence *τυφθῆς*, *τυφθῇ*, *τυφθῆτον*, *τυφθῶμεν*, *τυφθῆτε*, *τυφθῶσι*, where it will be noticed that the accent remains on the second syllable

from the beginning of the word: again, the Perfect Participle Active is oxytone, *τετυφώς*, hence *τετυφυῖα* (§ 13), *τετυφός*, *τετυφότης*, *τετυφύας*, *τετυφότη*, *τετυφυῖα*, *τετυφότες*, *τετυφυῖαι*. The Imperfect passive retracts, as *ἐτυπτόμην*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτύπτεο* or *ἐτύπτον*, *ἐτύπτετο*, *ἐτυπτόμεθον*, etc., except that the Feminine Genitive Plural in *ων* or *ων* from participles is always perispomenon, as *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τύψαν*, *τυψασών*, not *τυψάσων*, *τετυφυῶν*, not *τετυφυίων*.

It must also be remembered that the final *αι* and *οι* of the Optative are considered long for the accent, as *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιήσαι*, but *ἀκούσαι*, *ποιῆσαι* are infinitives, Schol. Ven. H. 129; Chærob. C. 764. 17 sq.; and above, § 16.

#### SIMPLE VERBS.

**765.** All uncontracted monosyllabic participles are oxytone, as *βάς*, *δύς*, *πλώς*, *πτάς*, *σβείς*, *σχών*, *φθάς*, *φύς*: those contracted, like *δοῦν* for *δέον*, do not come under this rule.

**766.** All monosyllabic verbs are oxytone when naturally short, and perispomena when naturally long, as *βάν*, *σταν*, *φθάν*; *ἔς*, *θές*, *σχές*, *φρές*, *δός*; *βῆς*, *βῆ*, *στῆ*, *φθῆ*; *σχῶ*; except oxytone *χρή*, *it behoves*; *φῆς*, *thou sayest* (*φῆς* is the Indicative Aorist for *ἔφης*), and *φή* for *φησί*, *he says* (*φῆ* is Indicative Aorist for *ἔφη*).

**767.** All other forms of the simple verb retract the accent, as *τύπτω*, *τύπτετον*, *ετυψάμην*, *ἐτύψασο*, *ἐτύψαιο*, *ἐτύψω*, *τύψας*, *τύψασα*, *τυψάσαι* (*τυψασών* § 216), *τυπτόμενος*, *τυπτομένη*, *τυπτόμενον*, *τυπτομένων* (masculine, feminine, and neuter), *τίθημι*, *τίθεμαι*; except

#### Oxytone:—

1. The Present Indicative of *εἰμί*, *I am*; *φημί*, *I say*, and *ἤμι* (but *εἶ* or *εἷς* and *φῆσθα* are regular), as *εἰμί* *ἐμμί*, *ἐσσί* *ἐστί* *ἐντί*, *ἐστόν*, *ἐσμέν* *εἰμέν* *εἰμές* *ἐμέν*, *ἐστέ*, *εἰσί* *ἐντί* (but *ἔασι* and *ἔουσι* are proparoxytone); *φημί* *φῆς* *φησί*, *φατόν*, *φαμέν*, *φατέ*, *φασί*.

2. The Imperative Second Person Singular of *φημί*, *φαθί*: the other persons are regular.

3. Aorist Participles in *ων*, as *βαλών*, *λαβών*.

4. Perfect Participles in *ως*, as *τετυφώς* (*υῖα*, *ός*), *πεπλεχώς* (*υῖα*, *ός*).

5. The Active Present and Second Aorist Participles of verbs in *μι* and all Passive Aorist Participles in *εις*, as *τιθείς*, *θείς*; *ιστάς*, *στάς*; *διδούς*, *δούς*; *δεικνύς*; *πείσθεις*, *πλακείς*, *τυφθείς*.

6. The Imperatives *εἰπέ*, *ἐλθέ*, *εὗρέ* in the Common dialect, and *ἰδέ* and *λαβέ* in Attic.

7. The Participles in *έών*, *ών*, *ίών*, *κίων*, and *χρεών*.

#### Perispomenon :—

1. The contracted Future in *ω* (that of verbs with a liquid characteristic, and the so-called Attic Future), together with its Active Participle and Infinitive, as *σκεδῶ*, *σκεδῶν*, *σκεδεῖν*; *σπερῶ*, *σπερῶν*, *σπερεῖν*; *τυψῶ*, *τυψῶν*, *τυψεῖν*. The Optative of such futures is properispomenon, as *σπερῶ σπεροῖμι*, *φανῶ φανοῖμι*; the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as *φανοίην φανοίης*, but the syn-copated forms *φανοῖτον*, *φανοῖμεν*, *φανοῖτε*, *φανοῖεν* are properispomena.

2. The Active Subjunctive of Verbs in *μι*, and the Subjunctive of Passive Aorists, as *διδῶ*, *ιστῶ*, *στῶ*, *τιθῶ*, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, except *ῶ*, *ῖης*, *ῖη*, etc., from *εἶμι*. When resolved, these forms follow the general rule, as *ἔω* *ῖης* *ῖη* *εἴη*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης*, *τυφθέω* *τυφθέης*.

3. The Second Person Singular of the Aorist Imperative in *ου*, as *βαλοῦ*, *λαβοῦ*; the remaining persons are regular, as *λαβέσθω*, *λαβέσθων*, *λάβεσθε*, *λαβέσθωσαν*, *λαβέσθων*. *Ἴδού* is oxytone when used as an interjection.

4. The Second Aorist Infinitive in *ειν*, as *βαλεῖν*, *λαβεῖν*, together with the anomalous *ἐχρῆν*, and *χρῆν*.

The following take the accent on the penultimate, and are consequently either

#### Paroxytone or Properispomenon :—

1. The Third Person Plural Present Indicative of verbs in *μι* when contracted, as *τιθέασι* *τιθείσι*, *ιστάασι* *ιστᾶσι*, *διδόασι* *διδούσι*, *δεικνύασι* *δεικνύσι*.

2. The Third Person Plural of the Syncopated Perfect in *ασι*, as *βεβᾶασι* *βεβᾶσι*, *τεθνᾶασι* *τεθνᾶσι*.

3. The contracted and Doric Future in *ουμαι*, with its Infinitive, as *πεσοῦμαι*, *πλευσοῦμαι*, *κομιοῦμαι* *κομείσθαι*, *τυψοῦμαι* *τυψείσθαι*.

4. The Subjunctive and Optative of the Perfect Passive, as *βεβλῶμαι, κεκλήμην* (*κεκλήο, κεκλήτο*), *κεκτῶμαι κεκτῶμην, κεκτῆμην*; *μεμνῶμαι μεμνήμην*; *τετμῶμαι*. When resolved they follow the general rule, as *μεμνέωτο*.

5. The Passive and Middle Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ιστῶμαι ισταίμην, (ιστῇ ιστηται, ιστώμεθον ιστησθον, ιστώμεθα ιστησθε ιστώνται)*; except *δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, κρέμαμαι*, and those in *οιμην*, which retract the accent, as *δύνωμαι, δύνηται, ἐπισταίμην ἐπίσταιο, τιθόμην τίθοιο*.

6. The syncopated plural of the Optative Passive Aorist, as *τυφθεῖμεν, τυφθεῖτε, τυφθεῖεν*; and the syncopated plural of the Active Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ισταίμεν, ισταῖτε, ισταῖεν*.

7. The First Aorist Active Participle in *as*, as *ποιήσας (ποιήσασα, ποιήσαν)*, *τύψας*.

8. The Perfect Passive Participle, as *τετυμμένος τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον, τετυμμένοι, τετυμμέναι, τετυμμένα*. Several old forms are excepted, as *ἀλαλήμενος, ἀλιτήμενος*. *Ἐσσύμενος, ἥμενος, κείμενος* are present in signification. For *ἀκαχήμενος, ἀκάχμενος*, and others (on which, see § 788), we also find the regularly accented forms.

9. The Infinitive of the First Aorist Active, as *πείσαι, πλέξαι, ποιῆσαι, σπείραι, τύψαι*.

10. All Infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (but not those in *μεναι*), as *δεικνύναι, διδόναι δοῦναι, ιστάναι στῆναι, πεισθῆναι, τετυφέναι, τυφθῆναι, τραπῆναι, τιθέναι θείναι, ἐλθέμεν*.

11. The Aorist Infinitive in *εσθαι*, as *γενέσθαι, πιθέσθαι*.

12. The Perfect Infinitive in *θαι*, as *πεπαῦσθαι, πεπεῖσθαι, πεπλέχθαι, τετύφθαι, δέχθαι*, together with the anomalous forms *ῆσθαι* and *κείσθαι*.

13. The Second Aorist Infinitive Middle of verbs in *μι*, as *δόσθαι, θέσθαι, στάσθαι*. This rule is only important in respect to compound verbs.

**768.** Verbs in *ω* pure, when uncontracted, are accented exactly like those in *ω* impure, but when contracted, the general rule (§§ 20, 21) must be observed; hence *τιμάω τιμῶ, τιμάεις τιμᾶς, ἐτίμας ἐτίμα*. When any of these contracted syllables are resolved, the accent recedes, as *χρήται χρέται, χρώνται χρέωνται*.

The Epic epenthesis of  $\alpha$ ,  $o$ , or  $\omega$ , also causes the accent to fall back, as  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\omega\sigma\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{o}\omega\sigma\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\alpha\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$   $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ,  $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}$   $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\theta\acute{\omega}$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\theta\epsilon\iota\omega$ ,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$   $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$   $\theta\acute{\eta}\eta$ ,  $\theta\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\tau\omicron$ .

### VERBS IN $\omega$ .—Active Voice.

**769. NOTE 1.**—*Monosyllabic Forms.* The old grammarians consider  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$  to be rather an adverb than a verb. It must not be confounded with  $\chi\rho\eta$  Ionic for  $\epsilon\chi\rho\eta$ , nor with  $\chi\rho\eta$  or  $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}$  from  $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , Arc. 174. 3; Chærob. C. 494. 29; Schol. Ven. A. 216–17; E. M. 128. 15; Apoll. Synt. 238. 16; de Adv. 538. 13 sq.:  $\phi\eta\varsigma$  is remarkable both for its accent and for the  $\iota$  subscriptum, E. M. 792. 14: cf. Chærob. C. 497. 16, where it is falsely written  $\phi\eta\varsigma$ :  $\phi\acute{\eta}$ , Joh. Alex. 21. 14:  $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , ὅπερ, πάλιν ἀποκοπὴν δέχεται: τὸ γὰρ  $\phi\eta$  ἀντὶ τοῦ  $\phi\eta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ : Apoll. Synt. 238. 25; de Adv. 543 (by an error this page is printed 553 in Bekker's edition). On the accentuation of monosyllabic verbal forms generally see Arc. 148. 18; 149. 3; 166. 23; 172. 21; Chærob. C. 494. 8, who asserts that there are only thirty-two verbal oxytones in the language.

**770. NOTE 2.**—*Indicative Mood.* Present. In the second person singular the Doric frequently has  $\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , as  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\delta\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\sigma\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , and such forms probably keep the accent on the penultimate, but I am not aware that any of the ancient grammarians assert as much; cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 555.

**771. NOTE 3.**—*Imperfect and Aorists.* According to the general rule the accent will be placed as near the augment as possible; in Doric, however, the third person plural in  $\omicron\nu$  and  $\alpha\nu$  was *paroxytone*: Greg. Cor. p. 316, Schäf.:  $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  (sc. the Dorians)  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  τὰ τρίτα πρόσωπα τῶν πληθυντικῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀορίστων τὰ λήγοντα  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\text{AN}$ , ἐστάσαν ἐφάσαν ἐλίσαν ἐδείραν ἐκράξαν· ὥσαύτως  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  τὰ  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\text{ON}$  λήγοντα  $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\iota\iota\iota$  ἐλάβον ἐφάγον ἐλέγον ἐτρέχον: Joh. Alex. 3. 16. The same thing is also asserted by other grammarians. Götting, when speaking of this rule (Accent. p. 47), writes  $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\nu$  perhaps from inadvertence, but contrary as  $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\nu$  is to ordinary rules, it may be correct, since it is remarked by Chærob. C. 651. 15:  $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$  οἱ  $\Delta\omega\rho\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$  ἐναλλαγὰς ποιοῦνται τόνων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν διάλεκτον·  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  γὰρ τὰς  $\pi\alpha\rho'$  ἡμῖν προπερισπωμένας λέξεις αὐτοὶ  $\pi\alpha\rho\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\iota\iota$ , οἷον πάνες πάνες, αἰγες αἰγες, φῶτες φῶτες  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  πάλιν τὰς  $\pi\alpha\rho'$  ἡμῖν βαρυτόνους λέξεις αὐτοὶ  $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\varsigma$   $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ · τὸ γὰρ πάντων  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  παίδων παντῶν  $\kappa\alpha\iota$  παιδῶν λέγουσι  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega\varsigma$ .

**772. NOTE 4.**— $\epsilon\chi\rho\eta\eta\eta$  is perispomenon, Arc. 169. 2: cf. Kühner, G. G. 1. 667: modern grammarians do not appear to have quite made up their minds about this form. Götting, Accent. p. 46, regards it as an infinitive; Kühner, as the union of the substantive  $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$  and  $\eta\eta$ :  $\chi\rho\eta\eta$  is also perispomenon, according to the general rule.

**773. NOTE 5.**—*Future.* On those from verbs with a liquid characteristic, see Arc. 166. 10; Chærob. C. 635. 20; 643. 17; on the Attic in  $\acute{\omega}$  =  $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$  from verbs in  $\acute{\iota}\omega$ , Chærob. C. 647. 3; E. M. 51. 30; Greg. Cor. p. 173, Schäf. The other Attic contracted futures follow the same rule, as  $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$   $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$   $\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$  ( $\delta\mu\acute{o}\sigma\omega$   $\delta\mu\acute{\omega}$ ).

The Doric future is always perispomenon, as  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{\omega}$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma\acute{\omega}$ , Chærob. C. 540. 31: πάντας γὰρ τοὺς ὀριστικούς μέλλοντας  $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota\iota$  οἱ  $\Delta\omega\rho\epsilon\iota\acute{\varsigma}$ , οἷον  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\omega}$ , Chærob. C. 651. 9; Arc. 166. 13; Greg. Cor. p. 235. 276, Schäf. 'This contraction seems to have originated in an old future in  $\sigma\iota\omega$  and  $\sigma\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , which is found in some forms, as

πραξίωμας for πράξομεν, χαριζόμεθα for χαριούμεθα, προλειψίω for προλειψω,' Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 252.

The Æolic future is barytone, as κέρσω = κερῶ, φθέρσω = φθερῶ, Chærob. C. 545. 21.

It would appear from Schol. Ven. A. 454 that the futures in *νω* = *ύσω* were occasionally circumflexed; thus Alexion wrote ἐρνούσιν in the above passage, but Aristarchus ἐρνούσιν, remarking that it is a present used for a future.

**774. NOTE 6.—Imperative Mood.** The words ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, εἰπέ are oxytone in the Common dialect (Göttling says in *all* dialects), and ἰδέ, λαβέ only in Attic: Schol. Ven. A. 85: τρία εἰσι τὰ ἐν τῇ κοινῇ δξυνόμενα, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, εἰπέ· ἰδίως δὲ καὶ μακρᾷ παραλήγονται. Ἀττικοὶ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχυπαραλήκτων δξύνουσι τὸ ἰδέ καὶ λαβέ: Arc. 148. 26: τὸ δὲ λάβε καὶ ἰδε παρ' ἡμῶν μὲν βαρύνονται, παρὰ δὲ Ἀττικοῖς δξύνονται: so also Chærob. C. 495. 29: in composition, however, the accent recedes, as κάτελθε, ἔξειπε, ἔφειρε, Joh. Alex. 21. 10; Arc. 173. 29; Apoll. Synt. 329. 5: the remaining persons are regular, ἐλθέτω, ἔλθετον, etc.: Chærob. C. 754. 23: λέγουσι δὲ τινες ὅτι καὶ τὸ φάγε καὶ πῖε οἱ Ἀττικοὶ φαγέ καὶ πῖε λέγουσιν δξυτόνως, ὅπερ οὐκ ἐπεκράτησεν: Schol. Plat. Rep. 514 A; Phædon. 72 A.

**775. NOTE 7.**—There is some doubt as to the accent of εἶπον = εἰπέ: according to Arc. 169. 18 it is properispomenon; according to Joannes Charax ap. Varini Eclog. p. 172. 30 it is a Doric second aorist and oxytone; cf. Lob. Phryn. 348; E. M. 302. 32; Chærob. C. 747. 10 sq.; 755. 9: on the whole εἶπον seems the better way of writing it: Chærob. C. 752. 7: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Συρρακούσιοι μεταποιοῦντες εἰς ON τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ β' ἀορίστου, τὸν τόνον φυλάττουσι τῶν κοινῶν προστακτικῶν, οἷον λάβε λάβον, νύγε νύγον, ἄνελε ἄνελον· ὅθεν δηλονότι τὸ εἶπον προστακτικόν, ὡς παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ,

εἶπον δὲ τί ποιεῖν μέλλετε,

ἀντὶ τοῦ εἶπε, ἀορίστου τοῦ εἶπα προστακτικόν ἐστιν, ὥσπερ ἔτυφα τύφον, ἔλουσα λούσον. Εἰ γὰρ ἦν β' ἀορίστου Συρρακούσιων ἔξει, δξυτονεῖσθαι εἶχε ὁμοίως τῷ κοινῷ προστακτικῷ τῷ εἰπέ.

**776. NOTE 8.—Optative Mood.** The optative of circumflexed futures is properispomenon, as σπερῶ σπεροῖμι, φανῶ φανοῖμι: the Attic forms in *οιην* are regular, as φανοῖν, φανοῖς, φανοῖη, φανοῖητον, φανοῖητην, φανοῖημεν, φανοῖητε φανοῖησαν, but the syncopated forms φανοῖτον, φανοῖμεν, φανοῖτε, φανοῖεν are properispomena; Chærob. 780. 15.

**777. NOTE 9.—Infinitive Mood.** The infinitive of the circumflexed future is perispomenon, as σπερῶ, σπερεῖν, φανῶ, φανεῖν, κομιῶ, κομῖν: τυψεῖν, Doric, Arc. 166. 11.

The infinitive of the First Aorist active is always accented on the penultimate, as ποιῆσαι, πιρῆσαι, διαέρσαι, ἀκούσαι, ἀγγεῖλαι, κῆαι: Schol. Ven. A. 302; Δ. 53; O. 159; T. 81; Φ. 336: hence may be distinguished ποιῆσαι, Infinitive First Aorist: ποίησαι, Imperative First Aorist middle: ποιήσαι, third person singular First Aorist Optative active: in dissyllabic forms the Infinitive and Imperative cannot be thus distinguished, e.g. λύσαι may be either one or the other, but λύσαι is the Optative, because there *αι* is long; Chærob. C. 763. 31: in E. M. 391. 16 we have ποίηαι (*sic*) given as a dialectic (Argive, Lacedæmonian, Pamphylian, etc.) form of ποιῆσαι.

The Perfect Active is paroxytone, as τετυφέναι: Arc. 173. 23.

The Second Aorist Infinitive Active in *ειν* is perispomenon, as βαλεῖν, ἀγαγεῖν, θανεῖν, ἐλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, δραμεῖν, εἰπεῖν, πεπιθεῖν: (when resolved into *ειν* it

becomes paroxytone, as  $\text{ιδέειν} = \text{ιδεῖν}$ , Schol. Ven. Γ. 236; Arc. 173. 29; Schol. Ven. I. 184.

Several of these forms were regarded by some of the old grammarians as presents and not as aorists, and accordingly they make them paroxytone instead of perispomenon, e. g.  $\text{θίγειν}$  for  $\text{θιγεῖν}$ ,  $\text{ὀφλειν}$  for  $\text{ὀφλεῖν}$ ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 507:  $\text{πέφνειν}$ , Aristarchus and Herodian; but Tyrannion with more reason considered it a Second Aorist, and wrote  $\text{πεφνειν}$ , Schol. Ven. Π. 827; E. M. 187. 9; Arc. 173. 22; Chærob. C. 730. 9:  $\text{πίτνειν}$  or  $\text{πιτνειν}$ ; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 541:  $\text{σχέθειν}$ , Arc. 155. 27; 156. 24: Götting, Accent. p. 57, denies the existence of a present  $\text{σχέθω}$ , Arcadius, however, 156. 24, distinctly asserts it:  $\text{ἐνισπεῖν}$  (Schol. Ven. H. 52) and  $\text{ἐνειπεῖν}$  according to Götting are paroxytone in a few good MSS: Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 38:  $\text{καταδαρθεῖν}$  οἱ Ἀττικοὶ παραξύνουσι  $\text{καταδάρθειν}$ , but Götting is of opinion that the scholiast has confounded  $\text{καταδαρθεῖν}$  with  $\text{καταδάρθαι}$ .

**778. NOTE 10.**—In Doric these infinitives end either in  $\eta\upsilon$  or  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , as  $\text{ιδῆν}$   $\text{δραμῆν}$  for  $\text{ιδεῖν}$   $\text{δραμεῖν}$ :  $\text{λαβέν}$   $\text{ἐλθέν}$  for  $\text{λαβεῖν}$   $\text{ἐλθεῖν}$ : but it is not clear how they accented them, but as they certainly oxytoned the present in  $\epsilon\upsilon = \text{ειν}$ , it is probable that they did so in this tense, Chærob. C. 495. 32:  $\text{πολλὰ εὐρίσκομεν}$ , καὶ μάλιστα παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, κατὰ πάθος δεινόμενα: τὸ γὰρ δασμοφορεῖν ἀποβάλλει τὸ I παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, καὶ γίνεται ἐν δέξια τάσει δασμοφορέν: so also  $\text{ποιέν} = \text{ποιεῖν}$ , Chærob. C. 651. 23; Arc. 148. 15; cf. Greg. Cor. p. 299, Schäf.: Greg. also has  $\text{ἐλθῆν}$ ,  $\text{λαβῆν}$ ,  $\text{ιδῆν}$  as Æolic (p. 587), which are probably wrong.

**779. NOTE 11.**—*Participles.* That of the First Aorist Active in  $\alpha\varsigma$  is quite regular, as  $\text{τελέσας}$ ,  $\text{τύψας}$ ,  $\text{ἐλάσας}$ ,  $\text{ποιήσας}$ , Arc. 176. 26; Joh. Alex. 22. 11.

The Doric forms in  $\alpha\iota\varsigma$  are also regular, as  $\text{ἐλάσαις} = \text{ἐλάσας}$ , though that dialect sometimes shortens the last syllable, and when that happens it is uncertain whether a change of accent took place or not; they may have written  $\text{δῆσας}$  for  $\text{δήσας}$ :  $\text{δῆσας}$  occurs in A. G. 1182.

The Perfect Active Participle is oxytone, as  $\text{τετυφώς}$ ,  $\text{τετυφύα}$ ,  $\text{τετυφός}$ ,  $\text{τετυπώς}$ ,  $\text{ἐστώς}$ ,  $\text{βεβώς}$ ,  $\text{εἰδώς}$ , Arc. 177. 1; Chærob. C. 565. 9; 826. 16; Greg. Cor. p. 581, Schäf. has absurdly enough  $\text{πεποιώς}$ ,  $\text{τεθνηώς}$ ,  $\text{τετιώς}$  as Æolic, though he says, p. 621: ὅσαι δὲ μετοχαὶ δέξονται εἰς ΩΞ καταλήγουσι, διὰ τοῦ Ν παρ' ἐκείνους ἐκφέρονταί:  $\text{εἰρηκώς}$   $\text{εἰρήκων}$ ,  $\text{νενοηκώς}$   $\text{νενοήκων}$ .

The proper name Ἀραρῶς retains its participial accent: the Schol. Ven. B. 316 remarks that  $\text{ἀμφιαχνία}$  is properispomenon, as though there were some who thought otherwise.

The Second Aorist Active Participle is oxytone, as  $\text{λαβών}$ ,  $\text{τυπών}$ ,  $\text{φαγών}$ ,  $\text{δραμών}$ , Arc. 176. 22; Joh. Alex. 22. 8; Chærob. C. 561. 6; 619. 10: of course those who held that  $\text{ἐπεφρον}$ ,  $\text{ἐπιτρων}$ ,  $\text{ὠφλον}$ ,  $\text{ἔθιγον}$ ,  $\text{ἔσχεθον}$  were not aorists (see above, § 777), wrote  $\text{πέφνων}$ , Chærob. C. 620. 29; E. M. 356. 4,  $\text{πίτνων}$ ,  $\text{ὀφλων}$ ,  $\text{θίγων}$ ,  $\text{σχέθων}$  for  $\text{πεφνών}$ , etc.: there was a difference of opinion concerning the following:— $\text{ἀπαφών}$  was by some written  $\text{ἀπάφων}$  as a present:  $\text{βιβάσθων}$ , Tyrannion considered this to come from a pure verb, and therefore accented it  $\text{βιβασθών}$ , while others equally mistaken thought it a second aorist, and wrote  $\text{βιβασθών}$ , Schol. Ven. N. 809:  $\text{ἐρυνών}$ , Schol. Ven. Γ. 406, not  $\text{ἐρύγων}$ :  $\text{ιάχων}$ , Tyrannion made this  $\text{ιαχών}$ , Schol. Ven. E. 302; Ξ. 421, and others  $\text{ιαχών}$  (?):  $\text{ἰσχω}$ , or, as others thought,  $\text{ισχώων}$ , but wrongly, Schol. Ven. E. 798:  $\text{κελάδων}$  seems to have been considered an aorist by some grammarians, Schol. Ven. Φ. 16.

$\text{ἔων}$  and  $\text{ὦν}$ ,  $\text{ἰών}$ ,  $\text{κιών}$ , and  $\text{ἐκών}$  are oxytone, though not aorists, Chærob. E. 149. 25; C. 819. 7.



The Second Future Participle is contracted and circumflexed, as  $\tauυπῶν$ , and also those from liquid verbs, as  $μανῶν$ , Chærob. C. 823. 8.

#### PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

**780. NOTE 12.**—*Indicative Mood.* Future. The future middle in  $ομαι$  is always properispomenon, as  $πесоῦμαι$ ,  $θουσῶμαι$ ,  $λαβησοῦμαι$  *Doric*, Greg. Cor. p. 276, Schäf.  $ἑσσεῖται=ἔσται$ , Schol. Ven. B. 393; cf. Apoll. Synt. 274. 18.

**781. NOTE 13.**—Perfect and Pluperfect. When contracted, such forms as  $εἰλύαται$  become properispomena according to rule,  $εἰλύται$ , though by some this was written  $εἴλυται$ , as if from  $εἴλυμι$ , Schol. Ven. M. 286; so  $εἰρύετο$  was written  $εἰρύτο$  by Tyrannion, but  $εἰρυτο$  by Aristarchus, and the latter is pronounced correct by Schol. Ven. II. 542; E. M. 304. 12.

**782. NOTE 14.**—Aorist Passive. According to the Schol. Theocr. 7. 60, Callimachus made the short forms in  $εν=ησαν$  *paroxytone*:  $ἐφίλαθεν$ ,  $ἐφιλήθησαν$  ἢ φιλοῦνται.  $ἔστι δὲ Αἰολικόν$ ,  $ὡς καὶ τὸ ἐκόσμηθεν$ .  $Καλλιμάχος δὲ τοῦτο παροξύνει$ .  $Ἐφίλαθεν$  appears strange, but might be correct, cf. above, § 771. Götting (Accent. p. 70) thinks he may refer to  $ἐλίφθεν$  or  $ἐλειφθεν$ , Hymn. in Cer. 93, but considers any deviation from the ordinary accent as an error, and accordingly he blames Wolf for writing  $ἐτράφεν$  in Hom. Od. 10. 417, adding, 'it is true the Schol. Ven. Φ. 279 says  $ὡς ἐνθάδε γ' ἔτραφ' ἄριστος παροξυτονήτεον$ .  $τὸ γὰρ τέλειόν ἐστιν ἐτράφη καὶ μέμνηται αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς ξύπου διαλαμβάνει περὶ τοῦ διχθάδι ἢ μεθ' ὅμιλον, καὶ λέγει ὅτι συναλοιφὴν πέπονθε διὰ τοῦ η' δεῖ οὖν διὰ τοῦ γ γράφειν ὅς ἐνθάδε, εἴτα ἐτράφετ' ἄριστος, οὐχ ὡς οἱ πολλοὶ τέτραφ' ἄριστος ἀπὸ τοῦ τ ποιοῦντες τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βήματος καὶ προπαροξύνοντες$ . But the Schol. Ven. seem to have read  $ἐνθάδε γε τράφ' ἄριστος$  in this passage.' Cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 532.

**783. NOTE 15.**—*Imperative Mood.* Second Aorist. The second person singular of the Aorist Middle in  $ου$  (or  $ευ$ ), whether simple or compound, is perispomenon in Attic and in the common dialect (?); when resolved the general rule comes into operation, as  $παραβαλοῦ$ ,  $καθελοῦ$ , A. G. 470,  $πυθοῦ$ ,  $πυθεῦ$ ,  $γενοῦ$ , but  $πύθεο$ ,  $γένεο$ , not  $πυθέο$  and  $γενέο$ , as they are sometimes written. All the other persons of this tense are regular, as  $γενοῦ$ ,  $γενέσθω$ ,  $γένεσθε$ . 'The accentuation of  $γενέσθε$ , which Blomfield and Wellauer on Æsch. Pers. 176 give as undoubtedly correct, is wrong. For  $πιθέσθε$ ,  $λαβέσθε$ , as Tyrannio II. 18. 266, wrote them, belong according to the Schol. Ven. [i. e. S. V.] only to the later Ionic.' Götting, Accent. p. 55. The grammarians frequently remark on the strangeness of the Attic accent. Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 103; Suid. s. v.  $ἀναβαλοῦ$ ; Chærob. C. 756. 8; 767. 5; Theodos. Can. 1030. 22.

Traces of an older and more regular accentuation are to be found. Götting mentions the following:— $ἔλεν$ , Hesiod. Theog. 549:  $πύθευ$ , Herodot. 3. 68:  $ἀμβάλεν$ , Theocr. 10. 22:  $τράπου$ , Aristoph. Ran. 1246; this is noted as a special exception, together with  $ἐπιλάθου$  and  $ἀφίκου$  by Phavorinus 1144. 10; 1152. 17:  $ἀφίκευ$ , Theocr. 11. 42:  $ἀφίκου$ , Aristoph. Eq. 584:  $ἐνέγκου$ , Soph. El. 178; Ædip. Col. 470 ( $ἐνεγκοῦ$  is printed by E. A. I. Ahrens and by Dindorf):  $ἴκου$ , Eurip. Orest. 1230; Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1626; to which Kühner, G. G. I. 554 adds  $ἐπίσπον$ , Plat. Theæt. 169 A, which is hardly an example of the rule, for in every example quoted by the grammarians the verb is dissyllabic, never monosyllabic, and it is likely enough that when the verb is monosyllabic, like  $στοῦ$ , its compounds retract the accent when united to a dissyllabic preposition after the analogy of similar forms from verbs in  $μι$ ; see § 819: in Soph. Œd. Col. 1495, Hermann and Bothe have  $ἴκου$ , Dindorf and others  $ἰκού$ . Götting would read  $τραποῦ$ ,  $ἀφικεῦ$ ,  $ἐνεγκοῦ$ , and  $ἰκού$ , but  $ἀφίκευ$  is doubtless correct in Theocritus.

**784. NOTE 16.**—*Ἰδοῦ*, when used as an interjection, is oxytone, Arc. 183. 25; Chcerob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9. According to Herodian ap. Chcerob. C. 628. 27, as the imperative of *εἰδόνην* it is *barytone*: λέγει γὰρ ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ὅτι τὰ προστακτικὰ τοῦ δευτέρου ἀορίστου οὐ πάντῃ περισπῶνται, καὶ παρατίθεται τὸ ἀφίκου βαρυνόμενον καὶ τὸ ἰδοῦ. There can be no doubt that *ἰδοῦ*, which Götting and others give, is a false form.

**785. NOTE 17.**—*Subjunctive Mood*. Passive Aorists. On their accent see Arc. 167. 12; Chcerob. C. 795. 32; 811. 30.

*Passive Perfect.*—The Subjunctive (and Optative) of the Perfect Passive as special forms only occur in ‘certain trisyllabic perfects, particularly of those which have a present signification,’ Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 261; when contracted they take the accent on the contracted syllable, Arc. 170. 24, as *κεκτώμαι*, *βεβλώμαι*, *τετμώμαι*, *μεμνώμαι*, and probably *καθώμαι* (see § 813). Of *κείμεαι*, the resolved or uncontracted forms like *κέωμαι*, *κέηται*, seem to be the only ones that occur; *κῶμαι* and *κῆται* are doubtful; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 359.

The other tenses of the subjunctive follow the general rule, such forms therefore as *ἀρχώμαι* for *ἀρχωμαι*, or *βουλῶμαι* for *βούλωμαι* are barbarisms, and as such they are condemned in the tract *Περὶ βαρβαρισμοῦ* ap. Valcken. Ammon. p. 196. Thus also, though perhaps with more reason, some wrote *ἐπαυρήαι* for *ἐπαύρηαι*, Schol. Ven. O. 17, and *ἰκῶμαι* for *ἰκωμαι*, Schol. Ven. X. 123.

**786. NOTE 18.**—*Optative Mood*. Passive Aorists. These are regular, except that the syncopated forms of the plural are properispomenon, as *τυφθείην*, *τυφθείης*, *τυφθείη*—*τυφθείήτην*—*τυφθείημεν* and *τυφθείμεν*, *τυφθείητε* and *τυφθείετε* (*τυφθείησαν*), *τυφθείεν*; *τυπείμεν*, *τυπείτε*, *τυπείεν*, Schol. Ven. F. 102; on the mistaken form *ἐπίσχοιες* = *ἐπισχόης* see Dindorf's note on Schol. Ven. E. 241.

*Perfect Passive.*—These, like their Subjunctives, take the accent on the contracted syllable; when resolved, they are regular, as *κεκτόμην*, *κεκῶτο*, *κεκῶτο*—*κεκτόμεθον*, *κεκῶσθον*, *κεκῶσθην*—*κεκτόμεθα*, *κεκῶσθε*, *κεκῶνται*: so also *κεκλήμην*, *μεμνήμην*, but *μεμνέμην*, *μεμνέμτο*, E. M. 578. 56, *μεμνέοιτο*, *μεμνέτο*, Schol. Ven. Ψ. 361, and probably *καθήμην*, *καθῆτο*, etc.; cf. Arc. 170. 24; 172. 6; Chcerob. C. 806. 26; Theodos. Can. 1033. 17; A. G. Paris. 3. 292. 22. Buttmann, recognising no contraction, would write *κέκλητο* and *μέμνητο*, but the ancients are clear upon the point; Suidas, s. v. *μεμνήτο* οὕτω προπερισπωμένως ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφιδίᾳ καὶ Ἀριστοφάνους Πλούτῳ ἴνα τοῦ μὲν ἰμάτιον φορῶν μεμνήτῳ μου. Götting observes that in some MSS. of Plato Legg. 776 B; 931 D, *κέκτητο* is found without *ι subscript*, and at p. 920 [?] in one MS. *κεκτῆται*.

‘The same rule is to be applied to other words besides the three already mentioned; at least *δέδημαι* *δεδήμην* is quoted by Theodos. Alex. p. 1033 Bekk. Anecd. The Optative of *κάθημαι* occurs in Aristoph. Ran. 947, 1073, accented and formed thus, *καθοῖτο*, *ἐπικαθοῖτο*, which however may just as well be a Second Aorist. Without noticing these passages Buttmann (Ausf. Gr. gr. 1. 546) has accented it *κάθοιτο*. If we compare Aristoph. Lys. 149, where *εἰ γὰρ καθήμεθα* is certainly correct, the conjecture of Dobree on Aristoph. Plut. 992 might be accepted, to write *καθῆτο* and *ἐπικαθῆτο* in the passages quoted from Aristophanes if these forms are really Perfects and not Aorists. Most of the MSS. of Plat. Theag. 130 also read *καθήμην* (*καθῆμην* ?) for *καθοίμην*. The form *μεμνέμτο* (Il. 23. 362) has changed its characteristic *α* into the Ionic *ε*, and lengthened the connective vowel *ο* into *ω*, which, though regular in *μεμνέμεθα* (Herodot. 7. 47), is exceptional in the Optative;’ Götting, Accent, p. 66.

**787. NOTE 19.**—*Infinitive Mood.* Future Middle in  $\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  is properisponenon, as  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

Passive Aorists are properisponenon, as  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\kappa\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\phi\eta\kappa\alpha\iota$ , Arc. 173. 13: thus also the Doric infinitives in  $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ , as  $\alpha\upsilon\zeta\eta\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$ .

The accentuation of the Æolic forms like  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omega\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\chi\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha\phi\eta\nu$  is doubtful; some write  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omega\theta\eta\nu$ , others  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\eta\nu$ .

Second Aorist Middle in  $\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  is always paroxytone, as  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\sigma\alpha\chi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ; Schol. Ven. A. 19;  $\Delta$ . 126; H. 282;  $\Pi$ . 47. 88;  $\Phi$ . 101; Chærob. C. 734. 16: the following verbs are differently accented by different grammarians, according as they were deemed presents or aorists:  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , Tyrannion, but wrongly, for it is certainly a present, Schol. Ven. O. 698:  $\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  is also obviously wrong for  $\delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , Schol. Ven. M. 276:  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , Chærob. C. 732. 9:  $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\alpha\iota$  τὸ  $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ὃν καὶ προπαροξυνόμενον, περὶ οὗ ἐστιν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἐξηκολούθησε τῷ  $\acute{\delta}\epsilon\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  καὶ  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  καὶ  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , ἅτινά εἰσιν ἐνεστώτος καὶ παρατατικού καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου δὲ  $\sigma\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau\alpha\iota$  τὸ  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  ἐνεστώτος καὶ παρατατικού ὃν καὶ παροξυνόμενον. . . . . Κάλλιον δὲ φησιν Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῇ Καθόλου ἡκολούθησε τῷ  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$   $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$   $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  ἅτινά εἰσι δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου:  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  was thus accented according to the tradition, but Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote  $\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , Schol. Ven.  $\Pi$ . 47: it would appear from the special directions given in Schol. Ven. A. 19;  $\Pi$ . 88, for the accentuation of  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  and  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  that some were inclined to look upon them as presents.

The Perfect Passive Infinitive always takes the accent on the penultimate, as  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\omega\acute{\iota}\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\chi\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , Chærob. C. 732. 2.

$\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  and  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  are accented as perfects, e. g.  $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\eta}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\kappa\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ .

It seems that the Æolic followed the general rule, and made this infinitive proparoxytone, an accentuation which has been retained in some of the older verbs, especially those in  $\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ; the following examples occur:  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , which, according to Arc. 170. 4, are Æolic presents, but  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\eta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  was also written Schol. Ven. T. 335:  $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  was Herodian's accent, Chærob. C. 732. 22; cf. E. M. 312. 45, where the following are also mentioned:  $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\theta\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\sigma\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ; Schol. Ven. K. 67.

**788. NOTE 20.**—*Participles.* Passive Aorists are oxytone, as  $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$   $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , Arc. 177. 5.

Perfect Passive. On their accent see Arc. 177. 10; Joh. Alex. 22. 17: several, however, which are perfect passive participles in form are *proparoxytone*, and this is particularly the case when the perfect signification has disappeared, e. g.  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Arc. 177. 10; E. M. 56. 25 (or  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ , Chærob. C. 837. 17):  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\chi\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , E. M. 45. 51 (or  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\chi\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$ , Chærob. C. 837. 17), and  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta\chi\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$  (?):  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\lambda\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , E. M. 56. 25:  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\tau\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Hom. Od. 4. 807:  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Apollon. Rhod. 3. 382:  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$  seem equally correct, Eust. 1838. 15:  $\eta\rho\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , which is mentioned by Phavorinus, 273. 47, as another form of the same word is questionable, and perhaps only a typographical error:  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Arc. 177. 15:  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Apoll. de Conj. 500. 19; de Adv. 545. 549; E. M. 45. 51; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 231, yet  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$  is said to occur, and we have  $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\lambda\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$  in Herodot. 7. 84:  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$  and  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , though perfect in form, are present in meaning:  $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ , Apollon. Rhod. 2. 407; Schol. Apollon. Rhod. 2. 1274;  $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$  Ἡρωδιανὸς παροξύνει.

**789. NOTE 21.**—The words  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\beta\lambda\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$  (Chærob. C. 837. 14; E. 44. 16,  $\delta\epsilon\delta\epsilon\gamma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\sigma$  however is paroxytone),  $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\pi\lambda\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,  $\delta\rho\mu\epsilon\nu\sigma$ ,

**κτάμενος, οὐτάμενος**, though sometimes called perfects, should rather be regarded as aorists; see Joh. Alex. 22. 19: Pamphilus made **οὐτάμενος** paroxytone, but Aristarchus and most others proparoxytone, Schol. Ven. A. 658, on the ground that when  $\sigma$  is omitted before the termination of a word the accent recedes, hence **οὐτασμένος**, but **οὐτάμενος, δεσποστῆς δεσπότης, ἐργαστῆς ἐργάτης**, or, on the more general principle still, that syncope causes a recession of the accent, as **θυγατέρα θύγατρα, ἄρμόσαντες ἄρσαντες, ὁμόπατροι ὁπατροι**, E. M. 457. 25; Chærob. C. 836. 32: according to Herodian **οὐτάμενος** and **ἐληλάμενος** are present participles from the verbs **οὔτημι, ἐλήλημι**, E. M. 45. 51; 330. 42; 644. 50: Apoll. de Adv. 545; 549; de Conj. 500; Chærob. C. 837. 19.

**790. NOTE 22.**—The accent remains on the same syllable, counting from the beginning of the word, as long as the general laws permit, except that 1. the feminine genitive plural in **ων** and **ων** is perispomenon, 2. the feminine nominative plural in **μεναι** is proparoxytone (except that of the perfect, which is paroxytone); e. g. **τύψας τύψασα τύψαν, τύψαντος τυψάσης, τύψαντι τυψάση, τύψαντα τυψάσαν τύψαν; τύψαντε τυψάσᾱ, τυψάντων τυψάσαν; τύψαντες τύψασαι τύψαντα, τυψάντων τυψασῶν**, etc.: **τετυφῶς τετυφύῃα τετυφός, τετυφότος τετυφύας; τετυφότες τετυφύῃα τετυφότα, τετυφότων τετυφύων; τυπτόμενος τυπτομένης, τυπτόμενον, τυπτομένου, τυπτομένης: τυπτομένων**, as the genitive plural, may be either masculine, feminine, or neuter. In Doric, however, all feminines in **αν=ων** from masculines in **ος** are circumflexed, as **φαινομένων** for **φαινομένων**, A. G. 1261; the participles in **αν=άνων** are also perispomena, as **γελᾶν=γελάνων, ὦν, σιγᾶν, ἐλᾶν**, Greg. Cor. p. 315, Schäf.

**791. NOTE 23.**—*Epic Forms.* The Epic parenthesis of  $\alpha$ ,  $o$ , or  $\omega$  also causes the accent to fall back, as **ὄρας ὄρας, μενοινᾶ μενοινά, δρῶ ὀρώ, δρώσι δρώνσι, ἡβῶντα ἡβώντα, ἡβῶμι ἡβώοιμι, ἀρούσι ἀρόωσι, διηίοιεν διήϊφεν, εὐχετᾶσθαι εὐχετάσθαι**, Schol. Ven. Z. 268, though some would write **εὐχεταᾶσθαι**, which is wrong, because the second of the two  $\alpha$ 's is short; at least such was the opinion of Aristarchus and Ptolemæus Ascalonites, **μηχανάσθαι, αἰτιάσθαι, ἐδριάσθαι, μνάσθαι**. On the theory of these parenthetic letters, if indeed such be their true nature, see Götting, *Accent*, p. 97 sq.; Lob. Rhem. 173 sqq. It is mentioned in Schol. Ven. I. 393, that Tyrannion accented **σοῶσι** for **σώωσι**, and **νωῶσι** for **νώωσι**: **ἔᾱ** in Hom. II. 5. 256 was written **ἔα** by some of the grammarians (cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.), who regarded it as an apocope of **ἔαα**: **οὔτᾱ** and **ἔκτᾱ** are regular in accent, though somewhat strange in form.

**792. NOTE 24.**—The forms in which the characteristic and connective vowels are contracted and the ending left unaltered are accented differently by different grammarians, some throwing the accent back and others following the general rule, e. g. **νέεαι** would, according to the general rule of contraction, become **νέη**, but in the Epic dialect it contracts the characteristic and connective vowels **εε**, **νείαι, μυθέσαι μυθέαι, μυθή** or **μυθῆ**, Epic **μυθείαι, αἰδέεο αἰδεῖο, ὀράεαι ὀρηαι, ὀράετο ὀρήτο**: and supposing this to be the true account of their origin, such an accentuation appears to be the best: but even in antiquity some wrote them **μύθειαι αἰδεῖο ὄρηαι**: Eust. 1361. 35: **τὸ δὲ αἰδεῖο θεός, ὃ ἐστιν αἰδέσθητι, ὡς εὐκτικὸν μὲν οὐκ εὐχερῶς ἂν συμβιβασθεῖν, τὰ γὰρ εἰς ΜΗΝ περισπῶμενα εὐκτικά οὐ τοιαύτη διφθόγγῳ παραλήγονται, ὡς δῆλον ἐκ τοῦ ποιοῖμην ποιοῖο, χρυσοῖμην χρυσοῖο, βοῶμην βοῶο, οἷς ἀναλόγως ὥφειλεν εἶναι καὶ αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο, ἢ γοῶν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰδω βαρυντόντων ἐχρῆν αἰδοῖμην αἰδοῖο εἶναι, ὡς τυπτοῖμην τύπτοιο ἴσως οὖν ἐκ προστακτικοῦ τοῦ αἰδεο, οἷον τάδε τ' αἰδεο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον, γένοιτε τὸ αἰδεῖο ἐπενθέσει τοῦ I, καὶ ἅμα καταβιβασμῷ τοῦ τόνου πρὸς τινα ἔμφασιν εὐκτικοῦ, ἄλλως γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἀνάλογος οὐδὲ ἡ τοῦ αἰδεο προπαροξύτνησις**: cf. E. M. 621. 32; Lob. Path. I. 274.

VERBS IN *μι*.

**793. NOTE 1.**—*Indicative.* Present: on the accent of the third person plural see Schol. Ven. B. 255; Γ. 152; A. 270; Π. 262; Chærob. C. 860-1: on *φασί* see Schol. Ven. A. 270: on *ᾗσι*, A. G. Oxon. i. 381. 34, this is said to be enclitic and *oxytone*, A. G. Oxon. i. 186. 27, no doubt the word there is a false reading for *ἑσσί*.

The Doric forms in *ντι* are accented in the books in different ways, e.g. *ἀνιέντι* *διδόντι*, *ἐπιτίθεντι* *ἐξιστᾶντι* *ἐγκρινᾶντι*; they should probably be proparoxytone, though it does not seem that the grammarians give any express rules about them: from Eust. 1557. 44 it might perhaps be inferred that they keep the accent on the same syllable as the corresponding form in *εῖσι*, as *ἔντι* *εἰῖσι*, *τιθέντι* *τιθεῖσι*, but in *Æolic* they would naturally retract the accent, and therefore *ἐντί* for *έντι*, which he mentions as an *Æolic* form, is probably a mistake.

*ᾗσι*, in Hesiod. Theog. 875, is right, if it be a singular, but, if plural, it should be *αἰῖσι*: cf. Phav. 42. 30: τὸ τρίτον τῶν πληθυντικῶν, αἰῖσιν Αἰολικώτερον, ἐχρῆν αἰῖσιν, ὥσπερ εἰῖσιν: it is to be observed that *ᾗσι* is from *εἰμι* and *ἰᾗσι* = *ἰέασι* from *ἦμι*, thus also *ἐξῖσι* (*ἐξεῖμι*), *ἐξῖᾗσι* (*ἐξήμι*): Chærob. C. 860. 2; 861. 5: *ῖσασι* (Doric *ῖσαντι*), the third person plural of *οἶδα*, is proparoxytone.

On *φῆσθα*, Schol. Ven. Φ. 186; S. V. Φ. 186: *προπερισπαστέον τὸ φῆσθα* παρατατικῷ γάρ ἐστι· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων βαρύνει ὡς ἐνεστώτος: on *διδούσθα* for *διδούεις* = *δίδως* it is noted by S. V. T. 270: οἱ μὲν βαρύνουσιν [sc. τὸ δίδους] ὡς Αἰολικόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ δίδοιμι, δίδους δίδουσθα ὡς τίθησθα· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν, ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι οἰόμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ διδοῖς.

The *Æolic* verbs *ἐλευθερῶμι* and *δοκιμῶμι* are thus accented in the text of Chærob. C. 843. 31, and *γελαῖμι*, Chærob. C. 844. 2.

Syncopated forms like *μέθειν* = *μεθέσαν*, Third Person Plural Imperfect Active, retract the accent in accordance with a principle generally observed in Greek: A. G. Oxon. 2. 346. 27: αἱ ἐκκλήσεις καὶ αἱ συγκατα ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους: *μεθεῖν* therefore, as some write it in Hom. Od. 21. 377, is an error.

Syncopated perfects and pluperfects are regular and retract the accent, as *τέθναμεν*, *τέθνατε*: the third person plural from roots in *αω* ending in *άσι* (Ionic *εάσι*) is contracted into *ᾗσι*, as *βεβᾶσι* *βεβᾶσι*, *ἐστᾶσι* *ἐστᾶσι*, *τεθᾶσι* *τεθᾶσι*.

**794. NOTE 2.**—*Subjunctive Mood.* The Subjunctive Active is perispomenon in the singular, and properispomenon in the dual and plural when contracted: when resolved they throw back the accent; those in *νμι* being in general incapable of contraction are accented like the forms in *ω*: hence *ιστῶ* *ιστῆς* *ιστῇ*, *ιστῆγον*, *ιστῶμεν*, *ιστῆτε* *ιστῶσι*, *ιστέω* *ιστέης* *ιστέη*, *τιθῶ* *τιθέω*, *διδῶ* *διδῶω*, *στῶ* *στέω* *στέωω*, *θῶ* *θέω* *θείω*, *δῶ* *δῶω*, *στήης* *θήης*, but *δεικνύω* *δεικνύης* *δεικνύη*, etc. Chærob. C. 795. 13; Theodos. Can. 1057. 23.

The Subjunctive Active of *ἦμι* and its compounds is occasionally found in MSS. with a false accent, e.g. *ἀφίῶ* (ἀφίῶ), *ἀφίῶμεν* for *ἀφίῶμεν*, *ἀφίῶσι* for *ἀφίῶσι* (Aristoph. Lys. 157; Plat. Phædo 90 E), *ἴω* for *ἴῶ* = *ἰέω*: cf. E. M. 467. 42: *ἔστι τὸ ῥῆμα ἰέω ἰῶ πρώτης τῶν περισπωμένων*.

*Ἐῶμεν* in Hom. Π. 19. 402 is strange: if the Second Aorist Subjunctive of *ἦμι*, it should be *ἔωμεν*: if from *ἔᾶω*, *ἔῶμεν*, both of which are unsatisfactory: Dr. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 121 thinks that it may be a Second Aorist of *ἀημι* = *ᾄω*: in some editions it is printed *ἔωμεν*.

*Εἰδῶ* was circumflexed by Aristarchus, and such was the prevailing accentuation, Schol. Ven. Z. 150; Arc. 167. 10; Chærob. C. 796. 32, but *εἶδω*, *εἶδωμεν*

frequently occur in the MSS. of Aristotle: this variation in the accent arose from a difference of opinion amongst grammarians, some thinking that *εἶδω* was a mute verb, while others held it to be a pure one; cf. Choerob. C. 878. 10.

The shortened forms of the Subjunctive retract the accent, as *εἶδομεν*, Choerob. C. 797. 30, though it is said that Pamphilus wrote *εἰδόμεν*, Schol. Ven. A. 363.

The Subjunctive, Passive and Middle, is properispomenon, except the second person singular perispomenon, and the first person dual and plural proparoxytone, as *ιστῶμαι* *ιστῆ* *ιστῆται*, *ιστῶμεθον* *ιστῆσθον*, *ιστῶμεθα* *ιστῆσθε* *ιστῶνται*, *θῶμαι* *θῆ* *θῆται*, *θῶμεθον* *θῆσθον*, *θῶμεθα* *θῆσθε* *θῶνται*: but *δύνωμαι* and *ἐπίστωμαι* retract the accent: so *δύνῃται*, for which however Tyrannion wrote *δυνῆται*, Schol. Ven. Z. 229: and this is not unfrequently the case with other verbs, especially in Attic: Choerob. C. 806. 29: *τὰ εἰς MI δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα καὶ παρατακτικὸν τῶν ὑποτακτικῶν τῶν παθητικῶν προπερισπῶνται* οἷον *ἐὰν τιθῶμαι*, *ἐὰν ἰσῶμαι*, *ἐὰν διδῶμαι*: *χωρὶς εἰ μήπω εὐρεθῇ τὸ ἐνεργητικὸν δριστικὸν ἐν χρήσει, τότε παθητικὸν τὸ ὑποτακτικὸν προπαροξύνεται*, οἷον *ἐὰν δύνωμαι*, *ἐὰν κρέμωμαι*, *ἐὰν ἐπίστωμαι*, *ὃ σημαίνει τὸ γινώσκω* οὐκ ἔστι γὰρ τὸ δύνῃμι ἐν χρήσει, *ἢ τὸ κρέμῃμι*, *ἢ τὸ ἐπίσθῃμι*: the same rule is given by Arc. 171. 3 and others: the following instances of a retracted accent are quoted by Götting: *κέρωνται*, Hom. II. 4. 260, an accent attested by Schol. Ven. ad loc.: *ἴστωμαι*, cf. Schäf. App. ad Demosth. 5. p. 180: *ἴσῃται* in one MS. of Thucyd. 2. 97.

**795. NOTE 3.—Optative Mood.** The optative first person singular is paroxytone, and the accent is retained on the same syllable, subject, of course, to the general rules; hence *ἰσταῖν* *ἰσταίης* *ἰσταῖη*—*ἰσταίητην* or *ἰσταίτην*—*ἰσταίημεν* or *ἰσταίμεν*, *ἰσταίητε* or *ἰσταῖτε*, *ἰσταίεν*· *θείν* *θείης* *θείη*—*θειήτην* or *θείτην*—*θείημεν* or *θείμεν*, *θείητε* or *θείτε*, *θείεν*, and in the passive *ἰσταίμην* *ἰσταῖο* *ἰσταῖτο*—*ἰσταίμεθον* *ἰσταίσθην* *ἰσταίμεθα* *ἰσταίσθε* *ἰσταίντο*—*θείμην* *θεῖο* *θεῖτο*—*θείμεθον* *θείσθην*—*θείμεθα* *θείσθε* *θείντο*; except *δυναίμην* and *ἐπισταίμην*, which throw the accent as far back as possible, as *δυναίμην* *δύναιο* *δύναιτο*—*δυναίμεθον* *δυναίσθην*—*δυναίμεθα* *δύναισθε* *δύναιντο* (Arc. 171. 20–172. 13), together with *ὄναιμην* *ὄναιο* *ὄναιτο*, etc., and those in *οιμην*, as *τιθοίμην* *τίθοιο* *τίθοιτο*, *διδόιμην* *δίδοιτο*, *ὄνοίμην* *ὄνοιτο* *ὄνοιτο*, Eust. 932. 23.

The contracted forms of verbs in *υμι* are accented in precisely the same manner: as *δαινύμην* *δαινῦτο*, Schol. Ven. Ω. 665: *λελύτο* (?) or *λελύντο*, Hom. Od. 18. 238 (for which Eust. 1845. 6 has *λέλυτο*), *φθίμην*, *φύνην*, *δύνην*.

**796. NOTE 4.—Imperative Mood.** The Imperative is regular, *τίθετι*, *τίθει*, *τιθέτω*—*τίθετον*, *τιθέτων*—*τίθετε*, *τιθέτωσαν* or *τιθέντων*: *στήθι* (or *-στα*), *στήτω*—*στήτον*, *στήτων*—*στήτε*, *στήτωσαν* or *στάντων*: Passive, *ἴτασο* or *ἴτω*, *ἰτάσθω*—*ἴτασθον*, *ἰτάσθω*—*ἴτασθε*, *ἰτάσθωσαν* or *ἰτάσθων*: *θέσο* or *θοῦ*, *θέσθω*—*θέσθον*, *θέσθων*—*θέσθε*, *θέσθωσαν* or *θέσθων*: but in Attic *φαθί* is oxytone, Arc. 172. 27; Joh. Alex. 21. 13; Varin. Eclog. 436. 29, and such was its usual accent, though it was considered by Herodian to be contrary to analogy, cf. Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 22; Apoll. Synt. 264. 3; A. G. Oxon. 2. 468. 9: the form *φᾶθι*, mentioned by Draco 58. 1, is very strange, for in Attic the *α* is short.

“*Ἔστε*, the second person plural Imperative of *εἰμί*, would almost appear to have been oxytoned by some grammarians, Apoll. Synt. 263. 5: but there is no warrant whatever for such an accent, Choerob. C. 744. 3: *μάρτυροι ἔστε* therefore in some editions of Hom. II. 3. 280 is false for *μάρτυροι ἔστε* or *μάρτυροί ἔστε*; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.

**797. NOTE 5.—Infinitive Mood.** The active infinitives in *ναι* and *μεν* (except those in *μεναι*) take the accent on the penultimate, as *τιθέναι* *τιθέμεν*, *διδόναι* *διδόμεν*, *θεῖναι* *θέμεν*, *δοῦναι* *δόμεν*, *στήναι* *στήμεν*, *ἐξήμεν*, *δύναι* *δύμεν* (*ἐκδύμεν*,

Schol. Ven. II. 99), δεικνύναι, διδοῦναι; but ἰσάμεναι, διδόμεναι, τιθέμεναι, δεικνύμεναι, θέμεναι, δόμεναι, στήμεναι, δύμεναι; εἶναι, ἔμεν, εἰμεν, ἔμμεναι, ἤμεναι, ἰέναι, ἴμεν, ἴμεναι; thus also the perfects βεβάναι, γεγάμεν, δεδιέναι, τεθνάναι, ἔστάναι, τετλάναι, Chærob. C. 735. 15; those with a short penultimate are sometimes found perispomena, wrongly of course, as μεθεστάναι: τεθνάναι (?) in Æschyl. Ag. 539 ed. Didot may be a contraction for τεθναέναι.

The Passive and Middle Infinitives retract the accent, except that of the Second Aorist middle, which is paroxytone, as στάσθαι, θέσθαι, δόσθαι; yet πρίσθαι is proparoxytone, see Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 563: for φάσθαι Heraclides wrote φᾶσθαι, holding the α to be naturally long, Varin. Eclog. 437. 29.

**798. NOTE 6.**—*Participles.* The participles of the Present and Second Aorist Active are oxytone in the masculine and neuter, and properispomena in the feminine, as τιθείς τιθείσα τιθέν, στάς στάσα στᾶν, διδούς διδοῖσα διδόν, Arc. 177. 3; Chærob. C. 736. 4: ἴσας from ἴσημι is barytone, Arc. 176. 27; E. M. 476. 12; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 9.

Ὦν ἑών (οὔσα), ὄν ἑόν from εἰμί, and ἰών (ιοῦσα) ἰόν from εἶμι are also oxytone, Chærob. C. 798. 12. The dialectic forms of ὦν seem to be properispomena in the feminine, as ἐοῦσα, εἰσα, εὔσα, but the Doric ἑασσα is proparoxytone. For ἑᾶσα Timæus Locr., Götting Accent. p. 95 considers ἑᾶσα to be the correct accent, but his reasons are not satisfactory. Βιούς and διδούς are said to make their neuters in οὖν, βιοῦν, διδοῦν, Reg. Pros. ap. Herm. de emend. rat. Gr. gr. No. 161. p. 457, and they also declare that the oblique cases of ζευγνύς and δεικνύς are properispomena.

On the monosyllabic forms see above, § 769.

**799. Syncopated Forms.**—In Ionic and Epic εο for έο, and εαι for έαι, are paroxytone according to some authors, as ἀνακοινέο = ἀνακοινέο, μυθέαι = μυθέαι, Eust. 1441. 35, ἐποιέο = ἐποιέο, φοβέαι = φοβέαι, φιλέο = φιλέο, but it is highly probable that others made them proparoxytone, e.g. ἔκλεο, which however was accented ἐκλέο by Ptolemæus Ascalonites, Schol. Ven. Ω. 202: τὴν ΚΛΕ συλλαβὴν ὀξυτονεῖ ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἡγούμενος τὸ πλήρες εἶναι ἐκλέου. οὐκ ἔστι δὲ, ἀλλ' ἐκλέο τετρασυνλλάβως. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι εἴτε συγκέκοπται ἢ ὀξεῖα εἴτε ἢ βαρεῖα ἢ μετατὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὀφείλει πάλιν τρίτῃ ἀπὸ τέλους ἢ ὀξεῖα φυλάττεσθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ χαρακτήρ κωλύει. τὸ μέντοι σὺ δ' αἰδέο καὶ μ' ἐλέησον καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πρώτης ὄντα συζυγίας τῶν περισπωμένων ἄλλης ἀναλογίας ἔχεται. Eust. 1518. 54: τὸ δὲ πωλάει.....παροξύνεται,...εἰ μή τις ἴσως καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκεῖνο [sc. μυθέαι] προπαροξύνειν ἐθέλει, ὥς ἀναδραμόντα εἰς ὁμοίότητα τοῦ τύπτεται λείβεται καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων.

**800. NOTE 1.**—Lobeck, Path. I. 273, in commenting on the passage from the Venetian Scholia quoted above, says: 'certissimum vero syncopæ documentum est imperativus χρέο, quo scriptores ionici utuntur sæpius. Nec aliter conformati sunt imperativi verborum circumflexorum φοβέο, ἀκέο, ἐξηγέο, quorum in accentu Herodoti libri plerumque concordant v. Bredov. p. 375. His simile est αἰδέο Theogn. 1334, dissimile vero ἡγεο in Chærilii versu apud Aristot. Rhet. 3. 14. p.

1414. 16, codicum consensione summa munitum, idemque in duobus Anthologię locis 9. 403 et 12. 119, ubi Jacobsius ex Schaeferi decreto ἡγέο edidit; ὑφάγεο, Theocr. 2. 101, Ahrensius in ἀφαγέο mutavit, sed intactum mansit μίμωο in versibus Simonidi adscriptis p. 57. ed. Schneidew. His non cliticam vocalem subductam esse sed eam quę in substantia verbi continetur, cognoscitur ex imperativo tertię conjugationis ἀνακρίνεο, quem Buttmannus Gramm. § 105. 8, tacite paroxytonon fecit.

**801. NOTE 2.**—The Doric Infinitives in *εν* = *εῖν* from pure verbs are oxytone, see above, § 778, those in *εν* = *εῖν* are said to be paroxytone, as *σπρίσδεν* = *σπρίζειν*, which amounts to saying that they elided *ι* and suffered the accent to stand where it was before the elision; thus also the second person singular, as *σπρίσδες* = *σπρίζεις*, *ποιές* = *ποιεῖς*, Apoll. de Pron. 119 A.

**802. NOTE 3.**—*Æolic Forms.* There are several Æolic verbs concerning the accent of which there is a difference of opinion. Beyond the general statement that all verbs are barytone in this dialect there is little or nothing to be found in the old grammarians on the subject. Modern writers have accented them in accordance with the theories which they entertain of their origin. Göttling (ad Theodos. Gramm. 227), for instance, explains *γέλαις* as a contraction of *γελ-α-ε-ς*, where *α* is the characteristic and *ε* the connective vowel, accordingly he considered the final syllable *ς* to be long, and wrote *γελᾶς*, *βοᾶς*. In his treatise on Accentuation (p. 107) he assents to Neue's opinion, and holds that the Æolic conjugated these verbs, *γέλαιμι γέλαις γέλαι*. But there is no proof that this dialect regulated the accent of its verbs by any consideration of characteristic or connective vowels; it is quite possible that the accent might be at variance with any theory, even with a true one, if such could be found.

The infinitives in *ην* = *εῖν* are all barytone, e.g. *κάλην* = *καλεῖν*, *φίλην* = *φιλεῖν*: Greg. Cor. p. 619, ed Schäf.: τὰ ἀπαρέμματα ῥήματα τὰ εἰς EIN καταλήγοντα αὐτοῖ (sc. Æolians) διὰ τοῦ HN ἐκφέρουσι βαρυτονοῦντες, φιλεῖν φίλην, καλεῖν κάλην, φρονεῖν φρόνην; the infinitives in *ις* are paroxytone in the text of Greg. Cor. p. 619, as *γελᾶς* = *γελᾶν*, *πεινᾶς* = *πεινᾶν*, *ὑψός* = *ὑψοῦν*, *ὀρθός* = *ὀρθοῦν*, *χρυσός* = *χρυσοῦν*; and also the participles in *εις*, as *κάλεις* = *καλῶν*.

**803. NOTE 4.**—In Attic the connective vowel is rejected in the third person singular of *ἔσμαι* from *εἰμί*, as *ἀπείσται*, *ἐπέσται*; all such forms are paroxytone; Lob. Path. i. 275. According to Schol. Ambros. in Odys. T. 311, *τέτλαμεν* first person plural is *paroxytone*, but in the books it is *proparoxytone*. *Ἔγεντο* Dor. = *ἐγένετο*, Greg. Cor. p. 203, ed. Schäf.

## COMPOUND VERBS.

**804.** Composition does not affect the accent of Infinitives, Participles, the Perfect Passive, the Passive Aorist, or of the Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle, as *βαλεῖν καταβαλεῖν*, *γενέσθαι ἐπιγενέσθαι*, *βεβληκέναι καταβεβληκέναι*, *τιθέναι συντιθέναι*; *ἀποτρέπων ἀποτρέπουσα ἀποτρέπον*, *ἀποτραπῶν ἀποτραποῖσα ἀποτραπὼν*, *ἀποτετραμμένος*, *ἀποτρεφθῶ ἀποτρεφθῆν*, *ἀποτραποῦ*; *συντιθείς*.

**805.** Monosyllabic oxytones become paroxytone, as *δός* *ἀπόδος*, *ἐς* *συμπρόες* *ἄνες*, *θές* *περίθες* *ἐπίθες*, *σχές* *ἐπίσχος*, *χρή* *ἀπόχρη*.



**806.** The Second Person Singular of the Second Aorist Middle of verbs in *μι* is perispomenon if it forms a dissyllable, and retracts the accent if it consists of more syllables than two, as *ἐνθοῦ, προδοῦ, προσῶ*, but *ἀπόθεσο ἀπόθεο ἀπόθου, ἔνθεο, κατάθεσο κατάθεο κατάθου, πρόδοσο, πρόεσο πρόεο*; the other persons of this tense throw the accent back, as *προέσθω, προέσθον*.

**807.** The accent of the simple verb is retained in the Subjunctive and Optative of verbs in *μι*, as *ἀναβῆ, ἀνίης, ἀποδιδῶ, ἀποθείμην, ἀποθείω, ξυνῶ ξυνῆς*; except the Second Aorist Middle, which retracts the accent, as *δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, θῆται ἐπίθεται, θῶμαι ἐπίθωμαι*: yet the Aorist of *ἵμι* retains the accent of the simple verb, as *προῶμαι, προῆται*.

**808.** Dissyllabic Imperfects, Aorists, Perfects, and Pluperfects retain their accent in the Indicative Mood, when they are augmented, and retract it when they are not, as *εἶπε κατέειπε ἐξείπε, εἶλον ἀνείλον, ἦκε ἀνῆκε, ἔβαν ἐπέβαν*; trisyllables necessarily remain unaltered, as *ἔειπε ἐξέειπε, ἔηκε συνέηκε, ἔαξα κατέαξα, ἔφξα ἀνέφξα, ἀνῶξα, ἐνῆσαν*, but *ἔνεσαν*. The grammarians except from this rule *ὑπόεικον, ὑπόειξεν*, and the compounds of *οἶδα*, as *σύνοιδα*.

**809.** With these exceptions, compound verbs throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἔφευρε, κάτειπε* (Imperative), *κάθεινδε, σύμφημι, σύνεσμεν, σύνεισι, πάρεισι*, yet the Third Person Plural of the Active Present of verbs in *μι* is properispomenon when contracted, as *ἀποδιδούσι, ἀφιστάσι*.

**810.** The anomalous perfects *κείμει* and *ἤμαι*, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The Infinitives *κεῖσθαι* and *ἥσθαι* are always properispomena, but in all other forms the accent is retracted, as *κατακεῖσθαι, κατάκειμαι, κατέκεισο*. In the Present Indicative, and in the Imperative of *ἤμαι*, the accent recedes, as *κάθημαι, κάθηται, κάθησο, κάθου*. This is also the case with the Imperfect (Pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as *ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθητο*; but when it has not, *η* seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent does not recede beyond it, as *καθήμην, καθήσο*. In the Subjunctive *καθῶμαι, καθῆται, καθῆσθε, καθῶνται* seem to be better attested than *κάθωμαι, κάθηται*, etc.

**811.** NOTE 1.—Chærob. C. 732. 31: οὐδέποτε ἀπαρέμματα συντιθέμενα τοῖς

τόνους ἀναβιβάζουσιν, οἷον ἰδεῖν συνιδεῖν, πλείν συμπλεῖν, σπᾶν περισπᾶν, χεῖσθαι συγχεῖσθαι, τετύφθαι προτετύχθαι [leg. προτετύφθαι] ἵκεσθαι (sic) ἀφίκεσθαι . . . ἀποχέσθαι, ὀλέσθαι ἀπολέσθαι, δόσθαι ἀποδόσθαι, σχεῖν ἐπισχεῖν, σπεῖν ἐπισπεῖν, θῆσθαι [leg. ῥῆσθαι] καθήσθαι, κατακεῖσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, παρακεῖσθαι, περικεῖσθαι: Chærob. C. 733. 10: αἱ δὲ μετοχαὶ συντεθειμέναι οὐκ ἀναβιβάζουσι τοὺς τόνους, οἷον πτάς ἀποπτάς, δούς ἀποδούς: ἔαν γὰρ ἀναβιβάζωσι τοὺς τόνους οὐκέτι μένουσι μετοχαί, ἀλλὰ γίνονται ὀνόματα, οἷον τλάς Ἄτλας, βάς Ἄβας, φάς Περίφας, χωρίς τῆς ἀέκων [leg. ἐκῶν] ἀέκων, αὕτη γὰρ καὶ τὸν τόνον ἀνεβίβασε καὶ ἔμεινε μετοχή: ἥτις καὶ ἀκων γίνεταί, κράσει τοῦ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν: and the reason assigned is that participles are not synthetic but parasynthetic compounds; cf. Chærob. C. 817. 34; Arc. 178. 3; E. M. 92. 3; Apoll. Synt. 330. 4; Schol. Ven. P. 190.

**812. NOTE 2.**—Schol. Ven. Ω. 388: ἔνισπες ὡς ἑδράμες: ἔστι γὰρ ὀριστικὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἥμισυς τὴν ἀρχουσαν συστέλλαντος. τὸ μέντοι προστακτικὸν πρὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν σὺ δ' ἀληθῶς ἐνίσπες ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπίσches, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ὅπου μὲν τὸ Ι ἔστι τῆς προθέσεως, ὅπου δὲ τοῦ ῥήματος. τὸ μέντοι ἀνευ τοῦ Σ προστακτικὸν προπαροξύνεταί, λέγω δὲ τὸ νημερτές μοι ἔνισπε. The imperatives κάτασχε and πάρασχε are proparoxytone, there being no form σχέ. 'There can be no doubt that ἐπίσχε in Hes. Scut. 446 ought to be accented ἐπίσχε, since it must be derived from ἐπίσχω, and not from ἐπέχω;' Götting, Accent. p. 45; A. G. Oxon. 2. 405. 20; Lob. Path. 2. 208.

**813. NOTE 3.**—Compounds of κείμαι and ἦμαι. The anomalous perfects κείμαι and ἦμαι, when compounded, deviate from the rule given above. The infinitive κείσθαι is always properispomenon in composition, as κατακεῖσθαι, ἐπικεῖσθαι, Chærob. C. 732. 31, but in all other forms it retracts the accent, as κατὰκειμαι, κατὰκεισαι, κατὰκεῖται; κατακέηται, κατακέωνται; κατὰκεισο, κατακέμενος, E. M. 483. 32; Arc. 170. 8; Chærob. C. 591. 23; A. G. Oxon. 2. 382. 5.

In the present indicative and in the imperative of ἦμαι the accent recedes, as κάθημαι, κάθησθαι, κάθηται; κάθησο or κάθου, καθήσθω, E. M. 483. 32; Chærob. C. 591. 32: and this is also the case with the imperfect (pluperfect) when it has the syllabic augment, as ἐκαθήμην, ἐκάθησο, ἐκάθητο, ἐκάθηστο (?), ἐκάθησθε, ἐκάθηντο, but when it has not, η seems to be regarded as a temporal augment, and the accent, according to the general rule, does not recede beyond it, as καθήμην, καθήσο (κάθησο is the imperative, Schol. Ven. A. 565), καθήτο or κάθητο (?), καθήστο, E. M. 483. 50; Schol. Ven. A. 569, καθήμεθον, καθήμεθα, καθήσθε (κάθησθε is the present), καθήσθε, καθήντο; the books present sundry instances in which this rule is violated.

In the Subjunctive καθῶμαι, καθήται, καθήσθε, καθῶνται seem to be better attested than κάθωμαι, etc., cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 347. On the Optative, see § 786. The Infinitive is always properispomenon, and the participle proparoxytone, as καθήσθαι, E. M. 483. 44, καθήμενος.

**814. NOTE 4.**—Subjunctive and Imperative Middle Aorist. The accent is retained unchanged in the subjunctive of the passive aorists for obvious reasons, the termination being -θῶ, -θῆς, -θῆν, etc., contracted into -θῶ, -θῆς, -θῆν.

The second person singular of the Second Aorist Middle Imperative retains its accent, though probably only in Attic, as παραβαλοῦ, καθελοῦ, ἀφελοῦ, A. G. 470. 8.

**815. NOTE 5.**—Every monosyllabic subjunctive in ω from a tense having a participle in ων retracts the accent in composition, as σχῶ (σχών), κατὰσχω, κατὰσχωμεν, σῶ (σῶν), ἐπίσπω, Arc. 174. 10; E. M. 495. 2; Chærob. C. 798. 24; E. 92. 26; Götting observes that ἀντισχῆν in Thucyd. 1. 65, ed. Bekk. Berol. 1821 is false.

816. NOTE 6.—Chærob. C. 591. 6: *pâs παρῳχημένος ὀριστικὸς ἀπὸ φωνήεντος ἀρχόμενος καὶ ἀπὸ φύσει μακρᾶς τὸν αὐτὸν τόνον φυλάττει ἐν τῇ συνθέσει χαρὶς τοῦ ὑπόκειν . . . καὶ τοῦ εἶκον ὑπόκειν . . .* Ἔστωσαν δὲ παραδείγματα τοῦ κανόνος ταῦτα· εἶχον κατεῖχον, εἶπον προσεῖπον, ἦλθον συνῆλθον, εὗρον ἐφεύρον, ἦψα συνῆψα, εἶδον συνεῖδον, ἴγμαι ἀφίγμαι, εἶκον ὑπέικον, εἶξεν ὑπέϊξεν· οὕτως οὖν καὶ οἶδα συνοῖδα ὥφειλεν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ὥς εἴρηται Αἰολικῶς ἀνεβίβασε τὸν τόνον καὶ γέγονε σύνοιδα προπαροξυτόνως, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ δεύτερον τοῦτο πρόσωπον τοῦ οἶδα κάτοισθα, yet κατοῖσθα properispomenon is given as the Attic form in A. G. Oxon. i. 220. 13; but κάτοισθα, A. G. Paris. 3. 365. 35, and that is the accent of the books; E. M. 483. 50; 484; Schol. Ven. A. 611; Φ. 244; Arc. 174. 21; E. M. 778. 30: *pâs παρῳχημένος χρόνος τὸν προσγινόμενον αὐτῷ χρόνον ἀποβαλὼν, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἶον εἶχον κάτεχον*: Schol. Ven. Γ. 426: *κάθιζ'· συστέλλειν δεῖ τὸ Ι, καὶ προπαροξύνειν τὸ κάθιζε*. ὅσα γὰρ παρῳχημένου χρόνον ῥήματα βραχυκατάληκτα ἐνέλειψε χρόνῳ κατὰ τὸ ἄρχον, ταῦτα συντιθέμενα, ἀναδίδωσι τὸν τόνον· εἶχον συνεῖχον· ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἐγένετο ἔχε, ἀνεδόθη ὁ τόνος· νύξ δὲ μάλα στυγερὴ κάτεχ' οὐρανόν. οὕτως ἴξε κάθιζε· Νέστωρ τ' αὐτοῦ ἐφίξεται. On *κάθηρεν* and *ἐκάθηρε*, see Schol. Ven. E. 171.

Göttling mentions the following instances in which this rule is violated:—*Ἀνέλκεν*, Hom. II. 13. 583 (*ἀνελκεν*, Dind.); *ἐπάλτο*, Hom. II. 13. 643; 21. 140, this is hardly to be considered an exception: *ἐπίεσται*, Herodot. i. 47, is, according to Göttling, an Ionic perfect from *ἐφέννυμι*, and should therefore be *ἐπίεσται*; cf. Veitch, Greek Verbs, p. 252: *ἔσιδον* for *ἔσιδον* is not uncommon in MSS.: *κατέχε*, Hom. II. 3. 243 (*κάτεχεν*, Dind.); Od. 13. 269, and elsewhere, is false for *κάτεχε*: *μεθίεν*, Hom. Od. 21. 377, cf. § 793: *περιχευεν* is undoubtedly wrong, though it stands so accented in Hom. Od. 3. 437, cf. *ἐπέχευεν*, Chærob. C. 591. 23.

817. NOTE 7.—*Καθίζω, καθεύδω, et similia*. The compounds of verbs beginning with a long vowel or diphthong, which sometimes take the augment before the preposition and sometimes after it, as *καθίζω, ἐφίζω, καθεύδω*, are in appearance at least somewhat irregular: where the augment is evident, and placed *after* the preposition, there can be no doubt that they obey the general rule, as *καθηῶδον*, and whenever the penultimate of such forms is naturally long, it accords best with the statements of the old grammarians to place the circumflex upon it, of course only in the past tenses of the indicative mood, as *καθεῦδον*, E. M. 483. 44, or as Zenodotus wrote, *ἐκαθεῦδον*, Schol. Ven. A. 611: at the same time it must be observed that *καθευδον* and *ἐκάθευδον* are frequently found in the books, though the former is expressly condemned by E. M. 484.

The compounds of *ἴζω* differ on account, as it is said, of the variation in quantity to which the penultimate is liable, for instance, Chæroboscus (C. 591. 25), after enunciating the rule quoted above, § 816, adds: *ἀπὸ φύσει δὲ μακρᾶς πρόσκειται διὰ τὸ ἴξε ἐφίξε*

Νέστωρ αὖτις ἔφίξε,

τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἔφίξε κοινῶς μὲν φύσει μακρὸν ἔχει τὸ Ι, ἐξ οὗ ἔφίξε προπερισπωμένως, Ἰωνικῶς δὲ ἢ ποιητικῶς συστέλλει αὐτό, τουτέστιν θέσει μακρὸν αὐτό ἔχει ἐξ οὗ τὸ ἔφίξε προπαροξυτόνως: and in accordance with this we have *κάθιζε* made proparoxytone by Schol. Ven. Γ. 426, and E. M. 484. 13 adds that *ἐφίξε* is Attic as well as poetic.

### COMPOUND VERBS IN *μι*.

818. NOTE 1.—All oxytone verbs become barytone in composition, E. M. 128. 15; Schol. Ven. A. 577; E. 477; H. 362; Arc. 175. 24; Lob. Ajax 168: *Ἀναβιβασμum toni in hoc verbo* [sc. *φημί*] et cognatis *παράφημι, ἀπόφημι*, legitimum et

ubique servatum mirum est a Grammaticis identidem præscribi: Schol. Ven. I. 577; 7. 362; Arcad. p. 173; E. M. s. 'Απόχρη et s. 'Ενείμην, nihil autem præcipi de secunda persona, cujus accentus fluctuat: ξύμφης, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; Soph. 236 D; 237 D, quibus in locis codd. complures aut συμφής aut συμφής exhibent: ξυμφής legitur Lach. 199 A: σύμφης, Hipparch. 232 A: ἀντιφής, Gorg. 501 C: οὐδὲ σὺ φής (cod. σύμφης) οὐτε ἀπόφης, Protag. 360 D, tres codd. ἀποφής: Anecd. p. 409, ἀντιφής ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγεις, pro quo rectius ἀντιφής legitur apud Suidam: σύμφαθι, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 34; Plato Gorg. p. 500 E; Rep. 7. 523 A, cujus simplex acui vult Joannes p. 21. 17, quanquam non magis inclinatur, quam persona indicativi secunda: the passages quoted by Lobeck merely prove that the scribes did not know how to accent their own language in all cases.

**819. NOTE 2.**—*Imperative Mood.* Chærob. C. 494. 21; E. M. 99. 34; Chærob. E. 102. 9; Etym. Gud. s. v. ἀνάστηθι; Arc. 174. 1.

On the accent of the second person singular Imperative Second Aorist Middle, see Phav. 1571. 1; E. M. 688. 38: προοῦ . . . περισπᾶται ἥνικα γὰρ συντεθῇ μετὰ μονοσυλλάβου προθέσεως, περισπᾶται, οἷον προοῦ ἥνικα δὲ μετὰ δισυλλάβου βαρύνεται, ἀπόθου, κατάθου: this singular rule is sometimes violated in the books, and Götting Accent. p. 90 mentions the following examples:—ἐνθου, Aristoph. Eq. 51: πρόσθου, Soph. Trach. 1224: περιδοῦ, Aristoph. Eccles. 121, for which the correct form, περιίδου, occurs in the same author, Nub. 634; Ach. 737; Suid. s. v.

**820. NOTE 3.**—*Subjunctive Mood.* E. M. 495. 2; Chærob. E. 92. 26; A. G. Oxon. 2. 334. 20: it has been observed above, § 794, that the subjunctive of compounds from ἵημι is occasionally found misaccented: πρόσσθητε for προσθήητε, Eurip. Heracl. 476 (cf. Elmsley ad loc.) is another instance of a similar error.

Πρώμαι or πρόηται for προῶμαι and προῆται (ἵημι) are almost certainly errors: cf. Phav. 1397. 57; Götting Accent. p. 82: on συνῶ, παρῶ, cf. Chærob. C. 798. 26.

As to the Second Aorist Middle, there seems to have been a difference of opinion: according to E. M. 459. 48: πᾶν ὑπερτρισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ τοῦ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει ἀναβιβάζουσι [leg. ἀναβιβάζει] τὸν τόνον· δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι, σχῶμαι ἀπόσχωμαι: A. G. Oxon. 2. 344. 29: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου μέσου ἀορίστου ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον θῶμαι ἀπόθωμαι καὶ διάθωμαι: 2. 376. 22: πᾶν ὑποτακτικὸν δισύλλαβον εἰς MAI λήγον ἐπὶ δευτέρου ἀορίστου, ἐν τῇ συνθέσει προπαροξύνεται· οἷον δῶμαι ἀπόδωμαι· σχῶμαι κατὰσχωμαι· θῶμαι διάθωμαι

φέρει τέκνον διάθωμαι

σχῶμαι, ἀπόσχωμαι καὶ

ἀπόσχωνται πολλοί:

but MSS, though they sometimes exhibit this accentuation, are said more generally to retain the accent of the simple word: Götting mentions ἐπιθῆται, Thucyd. 4. 71 (where however some books have ἐπιθῆται), Demosth. Phil. 4. 33; [Herodian 2. 15. 3]: προσθῇ, Herodot. 6. 109: [προσθῆται, Æschyl. Pers. 531, ed. Didot]: ἀποδῶμαι, Aristoph. Aves 585, and others.

**821. NOTE 4.**—*Infinitive Mood.* On the accent of infinitives used as imperatives, see Schol. Ven. A. 302.

## CHAPTER VII.

## ACCENTUATION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

*Prepositions.*

**822.** PREPOSITIONS, whether compound or simple, are oxytone, as ἀντί, ἀπό, πρό; σύν; ἀνά; διά, κατά, μετά, ὑπέρ; ἀμφί, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρὸς, ὑπό; ὑπέκ, ἀποπρό, ἐπιπρό, ἀπέκ, ἀπέξ, διαπρό, καταί, ὑπαί, ὑπεκπρό, ἄμ=ἀνά; except ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς and ὥς, which are usually unaccented.

NOTE.—Arc. 179. 26; Choerob. E. 14. 29. On the Anastrophe of prepositions, and on the modern practice of leaving ἐκ ἐν εἰς ὥς unaccented, see Chaps. 8 and 9. When the preposition is conjoined with the word following it, it is unaccented, as καδδύναμιν, ἀμβωμοῖσι, cf. Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Θ. 441. In some editions ἀμ βωμοῖσι, ἀμ πεδίον, etc. are found; cf. Kühner, G. G. I. 259.

*Conjunctions and Adverbs.*

**823.** *Monosyllables.*—Monosyllabic particles (conjunctions and adverbs) are oxytone, as ἄψ, μάψ; δάξ, λάξ, πύξ; δίς, τρίς; πρίν, μά, νή, πλήν, δήν, γάρ, μέν, δέ, ἄν, καί, μήν; ναί, οὔ, μή; δαί, τῶς, ἦ, or, except ἦ, truly, αὖ, εὖ, οὖν and ὦν (γοῦν, μῶν) νῦν, λῖ=λίαν, Strabo 364, and the interrogatives πῆ, ποί, ποῦ, πῶς, which are perispomena. Οὐ is unaccented, unless it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence: ὥς is also generally proclitic in our editions, see below, § 934.

**824.** The indefinite particles πῶς, ποί, πῆ, πού, ποθί, ποθέν, ποτέ, πῶ, together with γέ, κέ, or κέν, νύ and νύν, πέρ, ῥά, τέ, θήν, θέ, δέ, τοί and τίς τί are enclitics, on which see Chap. 9.

**825.** The indefinite adverbs ποθί, πού, ποθέν, ποί, ποτέ, δτέ, πῶς, πῶ, πῆ are enclitic and oxytone, the corresponding interrogatives, dependent interrogatives, demonstratives and relatives are all orthotone, monosyllables being perispomena, with the exception of τῶς oxytone, and ὥς unaccented; the rest take

the accent on the penultimate, as *ποῦ, ποῖ, πῶς, πῇ, οὐ, οἷ, ῆ, πόθεν, πότε, πηνίκα, τότε, τηνικάδε, τηνικαῦτα, οὐτω, τῇδε, ταύτη, ᾧδε, ὅθεν, ὅτε, ῥνίκα, ὅπου, ὁπόθεν, ὅποι, ὁπότε, ὁπηνίκα, ὅπως, ὅπη, ὁπόσε, τόθεν, τόθι*, Joh. Alex. 31. 2; 34. 3. On *ὡς* see below, § 934.

**826. NOTE.**—Arc. 184. 15 sqq.: αἶ, Arc. 185. 2; Joh. Alex. 40. 11: μῶν, E. M. 596. 26; Joh. Alex. 40. 26: οὖν, Arc. 185. 7; Joh. Alex. 40. 11: ῆ and ῆ, E. M. 415. 43: ὅτι τὸν Ἡ σύνδεσμον ἐξ διαφόρων σημαίνει φησὶν Ἡρωδιανός· περισπώμενον, τρία· καὶ βαρυνόμενον τρία. περισπώμενος μὲν γὰρ, ἔστι παραπληρωματικός, βεβαιωτικός, διαπορητικός· βαρυνόμενος δὲ, ἔστι διαzeugτικός, παραδιαzeugτικός, διασαφητικός: in other words, *ῆ*, or, is oxytone; *ῆ*, *verily*, *perispomenon*, cf. Arc. 185. 8; Schol. Ven. Ven. A. 77; 190; 219; 229; 232; B. 272; 368; Joh. Alex. 40. 35 sq.: οὐ, and οὐκ, Schol. Ven. A. 539; Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; see Chap. 9: ἐπεὶ ῆ, E. M. 356. 18: περισπᾶται τὸ Ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ παραπληρωματικοῦ. ὁ Ἡ σύνδεσμος μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ, περισπᾶται ἐν μέσῃ φράσει. τὸ δὲ τίη εὐθύνεται [leg. *τιή* ὀξύνεται], cf. E. M. 414. 54; Joh. Alex. 42. 16; Schol. Ven. A. 156, ἐπειῆ· περισπαστέον τὸ Ἡ· ἔστι γὰρ βεβαιωτικός· Schol. Ven. T. 251; Eust. 73. 18; in modern editions, however, when the two words are written as one it is usual to make it oxytone, ἐπειή, though there does not seem to be any ancient authority for doing so: *τίη* or *τιή*, Eust. 118. 36: σημείωσαι δὲ ὅτι οἱ παλαιοὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ ἐπειῆ . . . περισπᾶσι τὸ Ἡ τῆς ληγούσης, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βαρύνουσιν ἐγκλίνοντες, ὡς ἐν τοῖς Ἀπίωνος καὶ Ἡροδότου φέρεται. οἱ δὲ Ἀττικοὶ ὀξυτόνως λέγουσι *τιή* καὶ *ὀτιή*: νῦν, and νύν, νύ, νῦν is a temporal adverb, *now*, at *this time*, and has the *υ* long: νύν generally with a short *υ* is an inferential particle, *then* or *now*, *therefore*, and is by the Greek grammarians considered an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 421: ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρήμενος· τὸ νῦν ἀντὶ τοῦ δὴ, διδὸ καὶ Τυραννίων ἡξίου ὀξύνειν αὐτό, οὐκ ἐν· Schol. Ven. Γ. 97: τὸ νῦν περισπαστέον, κἂν παρέλκη παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ: S. V. Φ. 428: ἀεὶ τὸ νῦν φυλάσσειν τὸν χρόνον καὶ τόνον φυλάσσει· εἰ που δὲ συσταλῇ διὰ μέτρον, ἐγκλίνεται: Arc. 182. 8: περισπᾶται δὲ καὶ ὅσα ἔχει δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον, αἶ, νῦν, γρῦ, κρῖ, ὁπότε ἐκτείνεται ὁπότε δὲ συστέλλεται, ὀξύνεται: cf. Joh. Alex. 31. 10; Charax ap. A. G. 1155: τὸ νῦν ἐπίρρημα δν περισπᾶται, σύνδεσμος δὲ ὦν καὶ συστέλλεται καὶ ἐγκλίνεται: S. V. T. 251: ὁ Ἡ τῷ μὲν ΤΙ ὑποτασσόμενος ὀξύνεται, τῷ δὲ ἐπεὶ περισπᾶται: ὅταν, cf. Schol. Ven. A. 519, when not written as one word, it is ὅτ' ἄν, according to rule.

**827. NOTE 2.**—Οὐκοῦν, Ammon. p. 105: οὐκουν παροξυτόνως μὲν, ἀποφαντικόν, ἴσον τῷ οὐχιούν. οἶον, οὐκουν ἀπιστεῖν [εἰκός]. περισπώμενός δὲ, συλλογιστικός ἔστι σύνδεσμος, καὶ σημαίνει κατάφασιν. A. G. 57. 10; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 28: in other words, οὐκουν is paroxytone when it means *certainly not*, *therefore not*, or *nonne*, and perispomenon when it means *ergo*, *therefore*, the accent being placed on that part of the word which is emphasised; cf. Joh. Alex. 40. 30. Kühner (Excursus 3. ad Xenoph. Memorab. p. 513 sq.), after an elaborate examination of the various senses in which this particle is used, concludes with the words ‘ut igitur disputationis nostræ summam paucis complectamur, οὐκουν particula scribenda est οὐκοῦν, ubi significat 1. nonne igitur? nonne ergo? 2. ergo, igitur;—οὐκουν contra ubi significat 1. non ergo, non igitur in conclusione negativa;—2. nullo modo, nequiquam, nequaquam, haudquaquam in responsione fortiter negante;—3. non igitur? in interrogationibus affectus plenius.’

**828.** Conjunctions consisting of more than one syllable generally throw the accent as far back as possible, as *ἄρα, ἄρα, ἄχρι*,

δητα, ειτα, ενεκα, ξνθα, ηδη, ινα, οφρα, τόφρα; except αλλά, the indefinite ποθί, ποθέν, ότε, τοτέ, and αυταρ, αταρ oxytone.

829. NOTE.—'Αλλά, Chærob. E. 63. 22, is so accented to distinguish it from the adjective άλλα: ότέ, Schol. Ven. A. 493: άλλ' ότε δή β' εκ τοιό' 'Αρίσταρχος ότεδή ως δηλαδή παραλόγως. Πάμφιλος δέ τδ ότε κατ' ιδίαν αναφορικόν, αναλόγως· διαφέρει γάρ τδ ότε όξυνόμενον κατά την πρώτην του ότε άορίστου· ώστε έάν θελήσῃ δ' 'Αρίσταρχος αναγινώσκειν ότεδή ως δηλαδή, πρώτον την μη ούσαν χρήσιν παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ παραλήψεται· δεύτερον, τδ σημαϊνόμενον παραφθείρει—τδ δέ τοίό προπερισπαστόν· τδ γάρ του Θεσσαλικώς παρανεξηθέν, εγίνετο τοίό, ως καλού καλοίό. αποφύνασθαι δέι ότι δ' 'Ηρωδιανός εν τῇ 'Ιλιακῇ προσφθίγα διαλαμβάνων περὶ του άλλ' ότε δή β' εκ τοιό λέγει ότι του ότε όξυνόου άορίστου ούκ εστιν ἡ χρήσις παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ· εν μέντοι τῷ έννεακαιδεκάτῳ τῆς Καθόλου τδ ως 'Εκτωρ ότε μέν μετὰ πρώτοισι φάνεσκεν, όξυνόνας δέιν φησιν αναγινώσκεισθαι: αυταρ, Schol. Ven. Γ. 1: ζητείται δέ πῶς δέι τόν αυταρ σύνδεσμον προφέρεσθαι, πότερον όξυνόνας ἢ βαρυνόνας; οί μέν οὖν όξυνόνας ανεγνώκασιν, ως Καλλίμαχος· οί δέ βαρυνόνας λόγω τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εις AP λήγουσα βαρύνεται, οίον αφαρ, είθαρ, μάκαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, ούθαρ. ρητέον δέ ότι ούδεις συμπλεκτικός, ἢ περισπᾶται, ἢ βαρύνεται πάντες δέ όξύνονται: so E. M. 172. 29; Chærob. C. 134. 25.

### *General Rule for the Accentuation of Compound Particles.*

830. By far the greater number of compound particles are formed by the simple juxtaposition of their parts. The accent of the last factor (when not an enclitic) is retained, as από-δίς, δι-ότι, επί-δήν, επί-το-πλέον, επί-τρίς, ές-άρτι, ἡ-μέν, καθ-ότι, μηδ-όλως, ούκ-έτι, ούκ-οὖν, πρόσ-έτι, τά-οὖν, τοί-γάρ-οὖν, become αποδίς, διότι, επίδήν, επιτοπλέον, επιτρίς, έςάρτι, ήμέν, καθότι, μηδόλως, ούκέτι, ούκοὖν, προσέτι, ταοὖν, τοιγάροὖν; όπητιοὖν; ἡγουν=ἡ γε οὖν is slightly irregular in appearance; except έπειή not έπειῆ, όταν not όταν, though έπάν, έπειδάν, etc., are regular. When the last factor is an enclitic, the accent of the former part of the word is retained, as αἰ-τέ, εἰ-τέ, δή-πού, εὖ-τέ, ἡ-τοί, μή-τίς, τοί-οὖν, ὥσ-πέρ, ὥσ-τε, become αἶτε, εἶτε, δήπου, εὖτε, ἡτοι, μήτις, τοίνυν, ὥσπερ, ὥστε; thus also άμηγέπη, άμηγέπου, δήπουθεν, οὔτιπω, τοιγάρτοι. As these are mere parathetic compounds, the law respecting the circumflex (§ 12) is not observed. Reference to the succeeding sections will show that this rule is not unfrequently violated.

831. NOTE.—Eust. 118. 34: σημείωσαι δέ ότι οί παλαιοί εν μέν τῷ, έπειῆ, καθά καί προείρηται, περισπᾶσι τδ ἡ τῆς ληγούσης. ένταῦθα δέ βαρύνουσιν εγκλίνοντες, ως εν τοίς 'Απίωνος καί 'Ηροδώρου φέρεται. οί δέ 'Αττικοί όξυνόνας λέγουσι τῆ καί οτιή. Nothing can be more capricious than the way in which words thus compounded are written; see Lobeck's dissertation De Parathesi, in Lob. Path. 1, 566 sqq.

**832.** Cases of substantives or adjectives in common use, when used adverbially, generally retain their substantival or adjectival accent, as ἀκὴν, ἀκμήν, ἐθελοντήν, ἐκοντήν, πεζῇ, πυκινά, πυκνά, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; and compounds with prepositions generally retain the accent of their last factor according to the rule given above, § 830, as ἐκπαντός, ἐξαρχής, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπίσης, ἐσύστερον, καθαυτό, καθείς, μεταύριον, etc. But there are exceptions, as, for instance, ἄληθες, ἀλλά, χάριεν, and many others.

NOTE.—E. M. 358. 49: κανὼν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ λέγων, ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ ὀνόματος εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν μετενηνεγμένα, ὁμοτονοῦσιν· οἷον ἐπεικέες, ὡς ἐπεικέες· συνεχές, διαμπερές, ἀτρεκές. τὸ δὲ ἄληθες ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀληθῶς παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς, οὐχ ὁμότονον. ὁμοίως καὶ τὸ ἐπανάγκες· καὶ τὸ χάριεν, ἀντὶ τοῦ χαριέντως. Thus also ἐπίτηδες, E. M. 366. 26; though that accent is declared to be false by S. V. A. 142. Editors are very inconsistent in writing these words, καθ' ὅλου and καθόλου, διακενῆς and διὰ κενης, ἐπίσης and ἐπ' ἴσης and the like are constantly to be met with; see Lob. Path. I. 600.

### Adverbs.

#### -A.

**833.** The final syllable is generally, though not always, short, and the accent is, with comparatively few exceptions, thrown back, see Apoll. de Adv. 560. 22–563.

**834.** (a) Those in εα and ρα are paroxytone, as λιγέα, ρέα, σαφέα, ταχέα, ὠκέα; λάθρα, σφόδρα, ὑπόδρα; except τήμερα and ὑπέρμορα proparoxytone.

NOTE.—See Eust. 88. 31; Apoll. de Adv. 563. 4: κατωκάρα, Schol. Aristoph. Pac. 153: κατωκάρα λέγεται Ἀττικῶς, οὐ διηρημένως ἀλλ' ὑφ' ἑν . . . ἐπιβρῆμά ἐστι σύνθετον καὶ σὺν τῷ Ἰ γράφει Ἡρωδιανός; in Joh. Alex. 29. 24 it is written as two words κάτω κάρα; cf. Lob. Path. I. 589: ἀντιτέρα is a spurious form, which has no existence in genuine Greek: ποθέσπερα and ὑπέρμορα are cases of the adjectives ποθέσπερος (προσέσπερος) and ὑπέρμορος; on ὑπόδρα see Apoll. de Adv. 548. 1; Joh. Alex. 33. 24.

**835.** (b) Those in δα, with corresponding forms in δον, are oxytone, as ἀναφανδά, αὐτοσχεδὸν αὐτοσχεδά, καναχηδὸν καναχηδά, ροιζηδά, χανδὸν χανδά; names of games in ινδα are paroxytone, as βασιλίνδα, ληκίνδα, μνίνδα, ὄστρακίνδα; the rest in δα retract the accent, as ἀνάμιγδα, ἄπριγδα, κρύβδα, κύβδα, μίγδα, φύγδα.

NOTE.—See Apoll. de Adv. 562. 10, he mentions that some persons thought that μίγδα should be oxytone, but condemns their opinion: Joh. Alex. 33. 6: τὰ γύδα [χύδα, Dind.] οἱ μὲν ᾤζυναν, οἱ δὲ ἐβάρυναν, ὅπερ καὶ ἐπεκράτησεν. On those in ινδα, cf. Philem. Lex. § 133. p. 50; Joh. Alex. 32. 35; A. G. 1353.

**836.** (c) Numerals in θα are oxytone, as διχθά, τετραχθά,



τριχθά; the rest in θα retract the accent, as ἔμπροσθα, ἐνθα, ἥλιθα, λάθα, μίνυθα, ὀλίγνυθα, πρόσθα, ὑπόγνυθα; except δηθά, καθά (καθάπερ) oxytone, and ἐνταῦθα properispomenon.

NOTE.—On those in χθα, see Etym. Gud. 535. 44; Joh. Alex. 33. 7; E. M. 768. 36: on the rest, Apoll. de Adv. 563. 24 sq.; E. M. 341. 40: on ἐνταῦθα, Joh. Alex. 33. 10.

837. (d) Those in μα and ξα are oxytone, as μά, θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4, μηδαμά, οὐδαμά, διξά, πενταξά, τριξά; except the paroxytones, ἀτρέμα, ἡρέμα, ὑπηρέμα, and ἄμα, σύναμα, εὐστομα, which retract the accent.

NOTE.—Ἄμα, Arc. 184. 6; Chærob. E. 123. 18; in Doric it is perispomenon, Schol. Pind. Pyth. 3. 36: τὸ ἄμᾱ, ὡς Ἡρωδιανὸς φησιν ἐν τῇ ιθ', οἱ Δωριεῖς περισπῶσι, καὶ τὸ παντᾶ, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ κρυφᾶ παρὰ Πινδάρῳ. Τοιοῦτον δὲ ἔστι τὸ ἄμᾱ περισπῶμενον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμῆ γινόμενον. Ζητεῖται δὲ ἐν τῷ περισπωμένῳ ἄμᾱ εἰ προστεθήσεται τὸ ι: 'Callim. Lav. Min. 75: Τειρεσίας δ' ἔτι μῶνος ἄμα κυσίν, quod ἄμᾱ scribendum animadvertit Ahrens. Dial. vol. 2. p. 372, ubi rectius addi disputat i quam omitti;' L. Dindorf ap. H. D. The compound σύναμα is also written divisim σύν ἄμα, and sometimes συνάμα: ἀτρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 570. 33; Joh. Alex. 30. 22; 33. 23: εὐστομα is a mere adjective: ἡρέμα, Apoll. de Adv. 562. 4; Joh. Alex. 30. 21: ὑπηρέμα is somewhat doubtful, in Dion. Per. 1122 at least, ὑπ' ἡρέμα is as good: θαμά, Joh. Alex. 29. 4: μά, Arc. 181. 24: μηδαμά and οὐδαμά are frequently perispomena in the books, but wrongly, see Apoll. de Adv. 565. 6: ὁμᾱ = ὁμοῦ, Hesych.: παραχρήμα, cf. § 832: on those in ξα, see Eust. 22. 10.

838. (e) The rest throw the accent back, as σύρβα; λίγα, μέγα (σύμμιγα, ἄμμιγα), σῖγα; ἔμπεδα, μίγδα, περιχύδα; διχάδεια, καταλοφαδία, κρυφάδεια, ρεία, τροπάδεια; ἄνασκα, ἔνεκα, ὀθούνεκα, ἦκα, προῖκα, πύκα, ὦκα; κατακέφαλα, μάλα (πώμαλα); ἐξάπινα, ἐπέκεινα, πρόπρυμνα; ἐπίσκοπα; ἄντα (but εἴσαντα, ἔσαντα, ἐσάντα or *divisim* ἐς ἄντα, ἄναντα, κάταντα, πάραντα are proparoxytone, Joh. Alex. 32. 34), κάρτα, νέωτα, ὦκιστα; κρύφα, μέσφα, ῥίμφα, σάφα; διάτριχα, ἔξοχα, ἔπταχα, ἥσυχα, νύχα, τάχα, τέτραχα; αἰψα: except ἀντία, and all in ικα, which are paroxytone, as ἡνίκα, τηνίκα, πηνίκα, ὀπηνίκα, αὐτίκα, μεταντίκα; ἀλλά, θαμινά, πυκινά, πυκνά, χθιζά oxytone; and ἐνταῦθα, ἐνθαῦτα, τηνικαῦτα properispomena.

839. NOTE 1.—E. M. 75. 18; 768. 36; 821. 14; Schol. Ven. B. 655; Joh. Alex. 29. 2; 32. 34; 33. 19: Ἀνόπαια, Schol. Hom. Od. 1. 320: ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀνόπαια προπαροξυτόνως ἀναγινώσκει ὄνομα ὄρνιθος λέγων, ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἀνοπαῖα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀοράτως, ἔν' ἥ οὐδέτερον πληθυντικόν, ὡς τὸ πυκνὰ μάλα στενάχων (II. σ. 318): διὸ καὶ προπερισπαστέον φησίν: ἀκᾶ, Pind. Pyth. 4. 277: ἀλλά, Joh. Alex. 40. 2: ἐνθαῦτα, Ionic = ἐνταῦθα: ἐνιόκα, Doric = ἐνιότε: ἐτά and ἐτεά, Joh. Alex. 29. 5: καταπόδα is better written as two words, κατὰ πόδα: for κατένωπα, which was the accent of Alexion and Herodian, Aristarchus wrote κατενωπα, Schol. Ven. O. 320, others κατ' ἐνώπα: cf. Lob. Par. 169; A. G. Paris. 3. 20. 28: πεσδᾶ, Dor. = πεσῆ: προσχρῶτα, συγχρῶτα, Lob. Phryn. 414: συμπρῶτα, ταπρῶτα, cf. above, § 832: πυκινά and πυκνά, like θαμινά, χθιζά, etc., are cases of adjectives: τρόπα,

Joh. Alex. 32. 32: καὶ τὸ τροπάδε (sic) ὀφείλει βαρύνεσθαι, ἔστι δὲ παιδιά. τινὲς δὲ ᾤξυναν: on ὀψιχά, Byzantine for ὀψέ, Hesych., see Lob. Phryn. 51: on those in ικα, Joh. Alex. 33. 25: in εια, A. G. 1364; Joh. Alex. 33. 19.

Doric varies from the common dialect in the accentuation of some of these adverbs, e. g. παντῆ, ἀλλῶ = πάντη, ἄλλῃ, Apoll. de Adv. 586, ἀμᾶ for ἄμα, see above, § 837, διχῶ, τριχῶ for διχῇ and τριχῇ, κρυῶ for κρύφα: Ahrens (De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 34) seems to go beyond the evidence when he asserts that 'adverbia in a locum in quem significantia vel modum, quæ a pronomibus derivantur, perispomena sunt, ut ἀλλῶ, παντῶ, quanquam vulgo paroxytona ἄλλῃ παντῇ;' cf. Ahrens De Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 372.

### -E.

**840.** Adverbs in ε retract the accent, as τῇλε (ἀποτῇλε), κείσε, πόσε, ὧδε, ὅτε, *when*, ἐνίστε, ἄλλοτε, πάντοτε, ἀπάντοτε, ἐκάστοτε, μηδέποτε, μήποτε, μήκοτε, εὔτε, αἶδε, εἶθε; except ὀψέ (ἀποψέ, ἐποψέ, εἰσοψέ), and the Doric ἀέ = ἀέι oxytone, ἥεπερ paroxytone, and those in δε, θε or θεν, ζε and σε, which require special rules.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 33. 27: ὀψέ, Joh. Alex. 33. 36; E. M. 646.8: ἀποψέ, Apoll. de Synt. 336. 27: on εὔτε or ἡὔτε, see Apoll. de Adv. 558. 5: the latter is written ἡὔτε in Joh. Alex. 33. 29: αἶθε and εἶθε, Joh. Alex. 33. 33: τὸ δὲ εἶθε καὶ αἶθε βαρύνεται μὲν, οὐ προπερισπᾶται δέ, ὡς τὸ τῇλε καὶ ὧδε, ἀλλὰ παροξύνεται, ὅτι περιττὴ ἔστιν ἡ θε συλλαβή: cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292: ἐξότε, εἰσότε (εἰσόκε) and δηλονότε should rather be written as two words, see Lob. Phryn. 46: οἶόντε is also better οἶόν τε.

**841.** Adverbs in θεν, θε, θι, φι, φιν.—As they are governed by the same rules, it will be convenient to include those in φι, φιν and θι with the rest.

(a) All with a naturally short penultimate are paroxytone, as Ἀβυδόθεν, αὐτόθεν, ἐγγύθεν, Κυπρόθεν, Μεγαρόθεν, μηκόθεν, ὄθεν, οὐρανόθεν, πατρόθεν Πλαταιόθεν, πόθεν, Τιθραντόθεν, τόθεν, τριχόθεν, Φηγουντόθεν, χαμόθεν; ἀγρόθι, ἀγχόθι; ἐσχαρόφι, οὐρανόφι, πτυόφι; νηδυιόφι: except proparoxytone, ἄλλοθεν, ἀνέκαθεν (ἄγκαθεν ἔκαθεν), ἄποθεν, ἐκάστοθεν (but ἐκασταχόθεν), ἔκτοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔντοθεν, ἔξοθεν, οἰκοθεν, ὀπιθεν (ἐξόπιθεν), πάντοθεν (or παντόθεν), πάροθεν (προπάροιθεν), πρόσσοθεν; ἔνδοθι, οἰκοθι.

**842.** NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 605. 10; Schol. Ven. B. 75; A. G. Oxon. 1. 318. 4; Eust. 174. 16: τὸ δὲ ἄλλοθεν σημειῶδές ἐστι τοῖς παλαιοῖς ὡς προπαροξυνόμενον, οἳ καὶ λέγουσι κανόνα τοιοῦτον: τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρήματα τῷ Ο μόνῃ παραληγόμενα παροξύνονται, Κυπρόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, Αἰνόθεν, Ἀβυδόθεν. τὸ ἄλλοθεν, πάντοθεν, οἰκοθεν προπαροξύνονται, διότι ἄριστά εἰσι καὶ κοινὴν τόπου σημασίαν ἀναδέχονται, ἕτεροι δὲ φασιν ἀπλῶς ὡς πάντα τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ [leg. οθεν] παροξύνονται χωρὶς τῶν ρηθέντων τριῶν ὡς σεσημειωμένων: but in 918. 41 he excepts οἰκοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόποθεν, ἔκτοσθεν (leg. ἔκτοθεν) πάντοθεν: Schol. Ven. N. 28: ταυτὰ εἰσι τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα καὶ προπαροξυνόμενα ἐπιρρή-

ματα, οἰκοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ἔνδοθεν, ἔκτοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν, ἀπόπροθεν, πάντοθεν: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 945. 22: τὰ εἰς ΘΕΝ τῷ Ο παραληγόμενα παροξύνεται, οἷον οὐρανόθεν, Ἰλιόθεν, εἰ μὴ παρὰ πρόθεσιν γένοιτο, οἷον παρὰ πάροθεν καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ Ἰ πάροιθεν ἢ ἀπὸ ἐπιρρήματος ἐκ προθέσεως γενομένου, οἷον ἔνδοθεν, ἔξοθεν παρὰ Σησιχόρῳ, πρόσσοθεν παρ' Ὀμήρῳ—τούτων δὲ τῶν δύο τὰ ἀνάλογα διὰ τοῦ Ω—ἐκτοθεν, ἐντοθεν, ἀ καὶ ἐν τῷ Σ λέγεται ἢ ἀπὸ ὀνομάτων ἐπιμεριζομένων, ἄλλοθεν, ἐκάστοθεν. Σεσημειώται τὸ οἰκοθεν, πάντοθεν, ὅτι μηδεμίαν τοιαύτην ἔχει παρατήρησιν: οὐ πάντοθεν or παντόθεν, see Apoll. de Adv. 605. 16: ἔκαθεν and ἀνέκαθεν, Joh. Alex. 35. 26: οἰκοθεν and οἰκοθι, E. M. 25. 12: besides these several others occur in the books proparoxytone, but some of them are not improbably mistakes, e.g. ἀκροθεν, Nicand. Ther. 337, should be ἀκρόθεν, as it is in Arist. Physiog. 6. 20, like ἀκρόθι in Arat. 308: διάπροθι, Nicand. Alex. 3, where one MS. has διὰ προθι (sic), but ἀπόπροθι and ἀπόπροθεν in Homer are proparoxytone, as are ἔκπροθεν and ἔμπροθεν: πρέμνοθεν can hardly be defended: and ἀντροθε should be ἀντρώθε: the Doric ἔμποθεν = ἔμπροσθεν is proparoxytone in Greg. Cor. p. 263, ed. Schäf.

843. (b) Those with a penultimate long either by nature or position throw the accent back, except such as are derived from words accented on their last syllable, which are properispomena, as ἀπάνευθε, ἀπάτερθε, ἔκτοσθε, νέρθε, ὕπερθε; ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἔνθεν, ἔξωθεν, ἐπόπισθεν, ἔωθεν, θύραθεν, κείθεν, κρήθεν, ξένηθεν, ὀπισθεν, πρόσθεν, πρῶραθεν; κείθι, ὀποτέρωθι; ἴφι, νόσφι, ὄρσφι; Ἀθήνηθεν, Θήβηθεν, Λυκίαθεν, Ὀλυμπίαθεν; but ἀγορή ἀγορήθεν, ἀρχή ἀρχήθεν, Πλαταιαί Πλαταιᾶθεν; Ἀγρυλῆθεν, γῆθεν, ἐκείθεν, Θεσπιᾶθεν. Ἐντεῦθεν and ἀπεντεῦθεν also are properispomena.

844. NOTE 1.—E. M. 13. 4; Joh. Alex. 34. 30; Apoll. de Adv. 574. 7; 604: Ἀπονόσφι is also written ἀπὸ νόσφι: κατακρήθεν, on which see E. M. 387. 20; Schol. Ven. II. 548, and ἀποκρήθεν are dubious forms from κατὰ κρήθεν, ἀπὸ κρήθεν: the following false accentuations in Stephanus Byz. are noted by Götting p. 350: Ἀμφισσῆθεν, Ἀρπινῆθεν, Ἀσκήθεν, Θόραθεν (Θοραί), Μουνυχιάθεν, Νεμεῆθεν, Πλωθείαθεν (Πλωθείαθεν might be correct from Πλωθεία, see above, § 98), Πρασίαθεν (this may be right if from Πρασία, see above, § 98), Πτελείαθεν: he also quotes Κρητήθεν from Plut. Thes. 19 (where it does not occur) for Κρήτηθεν, Hom. II. 3. 223: Κεφάληθεν for Κεφαλῆθεν, as a reading of some MSS. in Demosth. in Neær. p. 1368, and Οἰῆθεν from Suidas.

St. Byz. s. v. Αἰγυλία: ὁ δημότης Αἰγυλιεύς, τὰ τοπικὰ Αἰγυλιᾶθεν, Αἰγυλιᾶδε Αἰγυλιοῖ: Ἀχαρνῆθεν is well established, though irregular: St. Byz. s. v. Ἀχάρνα: Ἡρωδιανὸς Ἀχάρνεος βαρύτονον τὰ τοπικὰ ὡς ἀπὸ δξυτόνου Ἀχαρνῆθεν μήποτε δ' ἀπὸ Ἀχαρνέος ἡ παραγωγὴ: Δεκελείαθεν, St. Byz., or Δεκελείηθεν, Herodot. 9. 73: Κριῶθεν for Κριῶαθεν is regular, Theog. Can. 157. 10; St. Byz.

845. NOTE 2.—There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the proper accentuation of the Doric forms τηλῶθεν, τουτῶθεν, τηνῶθεν, and ἄλλωθεν: Götting Accent. p. 351 makes them proparoxytone: τηνῶ is circumflexed in the best MSS. of Theocritus 3. 10, though some have τήνω, and τηνῶθεν (sic): in Theoc. 3. 25 one MS. has τήνω, another τηνῶ, and the rest τήνα: ἄλλωθεν has now given way to the MS. reading ἄλλοτε: cf. Ahrens de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 374: on the whole I am inclined to think that Götting is mistaken, and that these words ought to be properispomena: but there is no decisive evidence on the point.

Χαμάθεν (or χαμαῖθεν), Apoll. de Adv. 600. 4; Eust. 999. 22, from χαμαί, is

not uncommonly found paroxytone, though such an accent is false, as the penultimate is long.

**846.** *Adverbs in δε and ζε.* A considerable number of adverbs are formed by adding the particle δε to nouns.

(a) When the subtraction of δε does not leave an actual accusative case, those in αδε are proparoxytone, as Ἀνακαία-δε Ἀνακαίαδε, οἰκα-δε οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, φύγαδε, Αἰζώναδε, Θήβαδε, Παλλήναδε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 594. 25; 616. 19; Schol. Ven. Π. 697: φύγαδε· τοῦτο οὐκ ἰσοδυναμεῖ τῷ εἰς φυγὴν, ὡς τὸ ἦ καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' αὖθις ὑποστρέψας (Π. 11. 446)· ἀντὶ γὰρ αἰτιατικῆς, οὐ μετὰ τῆς εἰς. διδὲ καὶ τινες ὑπέλαβον μὴ καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου ἔστιν, ἥτοι κατὰ μεταπλασμὸν γενομένης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς ποιητικῶς, ὡς σκέπην σκέπα, φυγὴν φύγα, ἥ ὡς οἶται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀπ' εὐθείας τῆς φύξ, ὡς Στύξ Στύγα, τοῦ ΔΕ ἐνθάδε παρέλκοντος. ἡ ἐπὶ ῥῆμά ἐστι ταῦτ' σημαῖνον τῇ αἰτιατικῇ ὡς καὶ ἄλλα παραγωγὰ ἐπὶ ῥήματα ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς πρωτοτύποις, Ἰδθθεν μεδέων (Π. 3. 276)· δόρυ δ' ἔκβαλεν ἔκτοσε χεῖρός (Od. 14. 277)· ἀλλ' οὖν γε ὡς ἂν ἔχῃ, οὐκ ἐναντιοῦται τὸ τοῦ τόνου· ἥτοι γὰρ δύο τόνοι ἔσσονται φύγαδέ, ὡς Οὐλυμπόνδε, ἡ εἰς, ὡς ἄγραδε. τὸ γοῦν ἄλαδ' ἔλκομενάων (Π. 14. 100), δύναται καὶ δύο μέρη λόγου εἶναι, ὡς οἰκόνδε, ἐντελοῦς οὗσης τῆς αἰτιατικῆς, ἡ πάλιν κατὰ παραγωγὴν, ὡς ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε. ταῦτα ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ 18' τῆς Καθόλου: cf. Schol. Ven. Θ. 157.

**847.** (b) When the subtraction of δε leaves an actual accusative or genitive case, the particle merely acts as an enclitic (see Chap. 9.), and the former accent, if there should happen to be two, is dispensed with, as ἄλα-δε, πόλιν-δε, Βραυρωνά-δε Βραυρωνάδε, Μέγαρά-δε Μεγαράδε, οἰκόν-δε οἰκόνδε, Ὀλυμπόν-δε Ὀλυμπόνδε, ὀρθιά-δε ὀρθιάδε, Αἰδόσδε, Πυθῶδε, not Πυθῶδε, since the word is a mere parathetic compound.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 4: τὰ εἰς ΔΕ ἐπὶ ῥήματα, τὴν εἰς τόπον σχέσιν σημαίνοντα, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν, οἰκαδε, ἄγραδε, ἄλαδε, Παλίναδε [Παλλήναδε?] φύγαδε. τὸ οἰκὸν δέ, ἀγρόν δέ, δύο μέρη λόγου, τὴν ἰδίαν ἕκαστον ἔχον προσφθίαν, ἰσοδυναμοῦντα τοῖς ἐπὶ ῥήμασι, τὸ ἀγρόνδε τῷ ἄγραδε, τὸ οἰκόνδε τῷ οἰκαδε: but οἰκὸν δέ seems to be an error, οἰκόνδε or οἰκόνδε being the only correct forms: see Apoll. de Adv. 592. 16, who discusses this and similar combinations at considerable length.

**848.** Those in ζε are proparoxytone, unless derived from oxytone nouns, when they are properispomena, as Ἀθήναζε, ἔραζε, θύραζε, Οἰνόςζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε, Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλῆζε, χαμάζε.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 34. 17: τὰ εἰς ΖΕ, εἰ μὲν ἔχει πρὸ τέλους βραχὺ τὸ Α, τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξεῖαν οἶον ἔραζε, θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, Ὀλυμπίαζε. τὰ δὲ φύσει μακρὰ παραληγόμενα προπαροξύνονται ἢ προπερισπᾶται· προπαροξύνεται μὲν ὅσα ἔχει βαρύτονον τὸ πρωτότυπον, ὡς παρὰ τὸ Οἰνὸς τὸ Οἰνόςζε, προπερισπᾶται δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ ὀξύτων ὡς παρὰ τὸ Ἀχαρνὲς (sic) τὸ Ἀχαρνήςζε, Κεφαλὴ Κεφαλήςζε, χαμαὶ χαμάζε: Schol. Ven. Γ. 29; A. G. Oxon. 3. 293. 2; 3. 297. 18: τὸ χαμάζε δὲ προπερισπῶμενον εὗρον, ἀλλ' ἡ συνήθεια παροξύνει: cf. E. M. 806. 9;

Schol. Ven. Γ. 29: 'Αθμονήζε and 'Αθμονήσι, from 'Αθμόνη, St. Byz.: Θριώζε (and Θριώθεν), Joh. Alex. 34. 27; St. Byz. s. v. Θριά, with Κριώζε, St. Byz., form apparent exceptions, which Götting explains by supposing an old genitive case Θριῶς and Κριῶς from Θριῶ and Κριῶ, and hence Θριῶς-δε, Κριῶς-δε: 'Αληθένδε, St. Byz. s. v. 'Αλαί 'Αραφηνίδες is a very strange form, if genuine: Götting's explanation of it (Accent. p. 359) is not satisfactory.

**849.** All other adverbials in δε are accented on the penultimate, as διχάδε, ἐνθάδε, ἐνθένδε, τείνδε, τημόσδε, τηνικάδε, τοιγῆδε, τοιούνδε, τοσούνδε, τυίδε, ᾧδε. The conjunctions μηδέ, οὐδέ are oxytone.

NOTE.—Πηνικάδε is twice written πηνικάδε in Joh. Alex. 34. 12, but wrongly: E. M. 341. 35: on ἐνθάδε see Schol. Ven. Γ. 390; E. M. 416. 20; ἐπίταδε for ἐπιτάδε or ἐπὶ τάδε is doubtful.

**850.** Adverbs in σε are accented like the corresponding forms in θε, as αὐτόσε, ἐτέρωσε (ἐτέρωθεν), ἐκείσε (ἐκείθεν), κείσε, κυκλόσε (κυκλόθε), μηδαμόσε, ὀποτέρωσε (ὀποτέρωθε), οὐδαμόσε, πανταχόσε, πεδιόσε, πόσε, 'Ερμόσε, 'Οθριώσε; but ἄλλοσε (ἄλλοθεν), ἔκτοσε (ἔκτοθεν), πάντοσε (πάντοθεν).

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 620. 17; Joh. Alex. 34. 24; Schol. Ven. Π. 515.

# -H.

**851.** Those in η or η retain the accent of the word from which they are derived, as ἄλλη, ἀμῆ (or ἀμῆ), διπλῆ, ἐνωπῆ, ὀμῆ, πάντη, πεζῇ, ταύτη, τριπλῇ; all in χη are perispomena, as ἀλλαχῇ, ἀπανταχῇ, πενταχῇ, πολλαχῇ.

**852.** NOTE 1.—It may perhaps be found more convenient to remember that all proper adverbs in η or η are perispomena, except ἀπάντη, πόντη, ἄλλη, ἐτέρη, λάβρη, πανσὺνδῆ or πασσὺνδῆ, and ταύτη. The monosyllabic conjunctions are oxytone, as νή, μή, δῆ (δηλαδή ἐπειδῆ, see above, § 830), ἦ, but ἦ, *verily*: conjunctions not monosyllabic are paroxytone, as ἦδη: πῆ (κῆ), πῆ, ὅπη, etc., have been already noticed above, § 825: Joh. Alex. 31. 11: τὰ μέντοι τὸ ἦ ἔχοντα μονοσύλλαβα, μὴ προσκειμένον τοῦ Ι, ὀξύνεται, ὡς καὶ ἦδη εἶπον, νή, μή, πλὴν τοῦ δῆ καὶ τοῦ ἦ ἰσοδυναμοῦντος τῷ ὡς, ἦ Θέμις ἔστι· φῆ ἀντὶ τοῦ καθάπερ,

φῆ νέος οὐκ ἀπάλαμνος,

but what he means by saying that δῆ is not oxytone I cannot imagine. On ἀμῆ-γέπη see Joh. Alex. 29. 13: on those in χῆ, Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on ὀμῆ, Schol. Ven. O. 209.

**853.** NOTE 2.—For ἀμαρτῆ, which was the accentuation of Herodian, of Ptolemæus Ascalonites, and most other grammarians, Aristarchus wrote ἀμαρτή without *i subscriptum* and oxytone. He thought it a shortened form from ἀμαρτήδην, but both it and δμαρτῆ were usually, and as it seems correctly, made perispomena; Schol. Ven. E. 656; Φ. 162; E. M. 78. 22; Eust. 592. 16; 1229. 18; Joh. Alex. 29. 12; Arc. 183. 6: for ἡσυχῇ some grammarians wrote ἡσύχη, on the principle that these adverbs correspond in accent with the genitive plural of the words from which they are derived, and as ἡσυχος makes ἡσύχων the adverb,

ῥόχως, would be barytone, and consequently ῥόχῃ. But in this case at least the analogy does not hold good, for ῥόχως is usually circumflexed like other adverbs in χως (Theog. Can. 164), and therefore ῥόχῃ would be the better form; cf. Apoll. de Adv. 586. 19; Joh. Alex. 30. 23: on παντῇ Doric = πάντῃ, see § 839: χρή, which the Greek grammarians consider to be an adverb, see Apoll. de Adv. 538. 13, and above, § 769.

### -I (AI, EI, OI).

**854.** Monosyllables are oxytone, as δαί, καί, ναί (on οἶ, ποί, etc., (see § 825): dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as ἄρτι, ἀπάρτι, ἐσάρτι; αὐθι, καταυθι; ἔτι, εἰσέτι, ἐξέτι, μηκέτι, οὐκέτι, προσέτι; ὅτι, δηλονότι, διότι, καθότι; ἄγχι, ἄχρι, ἦρι, ἦχι, μέχρι, οἴκει, ὄψι, πάγχι, χῶρι; ἄμαι, πάλαι, the compounds of which retract the accent, as πρόπαλαι, τρίπαλαι; except αἰέ, ἐπεί (see above, § 830), πρωῒ in Attic, χαμαί oxytone, and ἐκεῖ perispomenon. On those in οι, see below, § 858.

**855.** NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 32. 15: τὸ εἰ δέχεται ὁμοίως τῷ συνδέσμῳ, εἴγ' ὠφέλες τὸ γὰρ στοιχεῖον περισπᾶται: it is, however, like the Doric αἰ, left unaccented in our editions, though οἰονέι, ὡσανεί, ὡσπερεί, ὡσεῖ, and the like are oxytone: αἶ, Æolic = αἰέ, is paroxytone, Theog. Can. 3. 8: ἀπάρτι, or ἀπ' ἄρτι = ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, must be distinguished from ἀπαρτί = ἀπηρτισμένους, τελείως, ἀκριβῶς, Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 388; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: τὸ δὲ ἀπαρτί παρ' Ἀθηναίοις δέχεται: cf. Lob. Phryn. 21: on πάλαι and its compounds see Joh. Alex. 36. 22; Choerob. C. 402. 3: Theog. Can. 158. 31: on ὄψι, E. M. 646. 8: οἴκει and χαμαί, Joh. Alex. 36. 21–32: χῶρι is perispomenon, though χωρίς is oxytone, Apoll. de Adv. 548. 31: πρωῒ, E. M. 607. 21: καὶ τὸ πρωῒ ἀναλογώτερόν ἐστι παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ βαρυνόμενον, πρωῒ δ' ὑπ' ῥοῖ: E. M. 692. 12: πρωῒ ὅπερ οἱ μὲν ποιηταὶ βαρύνουσιν οἶον, Πρωῒ δ' ὑπ' ῥοῖ—οἱ δὲ κοινοὶ καὶ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι δέχονται: cf. Theog. Can. 159. 26: ὕψι, Schol. Ven. N. 140: ὕψι ὡς οἴκοις[?] καὶ ἄγχι ὡς φησι Πτολεμαῖος τινὲς δὲ τοῦτο δέχονται, ὑψί: cf. Apoll. de Adv. 545. 18: ἀκαί (?) is a doubtful form.

**856.** NOTE 2.—Doric adverbs of place in ει are perispomena, as τηνεῖ, τουτεῖ, πεῖ, αὐτεῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 33; Theog. Can. 159. 7, who includes ἐκεῖ among them; Apoll. de Adv. 542. 30; Synt. 238. 8.

**857.** *Iota paragogicum* always takes the accent, as δευρί, εἰνί, ἐνθαδῖ, ἐνί, ἐπτεῦθεν, ἐντευθενί, νῦν, νυνί, νυνμενί, οὐκί, οὐχί, οὐτωσί, τουτί, ὠδί; except ναίχι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 571. 4; E. M. 607. 20; 646. 10: ναίχι, Joh. Alex. 37. 5; Arc. 183. 11; A. G. 1161; Matthiä (Gr. Gr. T. 1. § 261 d. p. 454) denies that either οὐχί or ναίχι, which he wrongly accents ναίχι (cf. Schol. Ven. K. 292), is a case of *i paragogicum*: μήχι, A. G. 108. 14, and νήχι, are both doubtful.

**858.** Those in οι are perispomena, as ἄρμοι, βυθοί, ἐνταυθοί, οὐδαμοί, Ἀθμονοί, Ἴσθμοί, Μεγαροί, Παιανιοί, Σφιγγοί, Φρεαρροί; except dissyllables from barytone primitives, which are paroxytone, as ἐνδον ἐνδοι, ἔξω ἔξοι, μέσοι μέσσοι, οἶκος οἶκοι, ὅποι, πέδον πέδοι.

NOTE.—A. G. 944. 30; Schol. Ven. Φ. 122; Joh. Alex. 36. 1; Arc. 183. 16: \*Ἐνδοι, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 25, some wrote ἔνδοι, E. M. 663. 30; Eust. 140. 15; 722. 62: ἔξοι, E. M. 663. 32, is written ἔξοι, Eust. 140. 15: οἴκοι, Arc. 183. 16: οἴκοι δὲ ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον παροξύνεται; Apoll. de Adv. 588. 21: ὅποι, Arc. 182. 8: πέδοι, A. G. 945. 2; Joh. Alex. 36. 8: μέσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 610. 31: μέσσοι, Æolic, Apoll. de Adv. 589. 3.

859. Those in *σι* retain the accent of their primitives, as *θύρᾱ-σι*, Ἀθήνη-σι, Ὀλυμπιά-σι, Πρασιά-σι become *θύρασι*, Ἀθήνησι, Ὀλυμπίασι, Πρασιάσι (§ 98), παντάπασι (ἅπασι), ὥρασι (ὥρα), Ἐλαιοῦσι (Ἐλαιῶσι), Ἐλευσινίσι (Ἐλευσινίως).

860. NOTE 1.—Joh. Alex. 35. 28: τὰ εἰς ΘΙ καὶ εἰς ΣΙ τὸν τῶν εἰς ΘΕΝ ἐπιρρημάτων ἔχει τόνον, οἷον οἰκοθεν οἰκοθι, ἀγρόθεν ἀγρόθι, Ὀλυμπιᾶθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν [leg. Ὀλυμπιᾶθεν, Ὀλυμπιάσιν, cf. 35. 14], Ἀλωπήκηθεν Ἀλωπήκησιν [? leg. Ἀλωπεκῆθεν Ἀλωπεκῆσι]: Ὀλυμπίασι, Schol. Aristoph. Vesp. 1382: νῦν προπαροξύνεται λέγεται γὰρ περὶ τόπου. ἔαν περὶ πράγματος ἢ δηλοῦσα ἢ λέξις, οἷον ὡς εἰ λέγοι τις δέκα Ὀλυμπιάσιν ἐφεξῆς ἐνίκησεν ὁ δεῖνα προπερισπᾶται. γίνεται γὰρ τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπία Ὀλυμπίασι, τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιάς Ὀλυμπιάσι; but has the dative plural of Ὀλυμπιάς a long penultimate? cf. A. G. Oxon. 1. 388. 8; Lob. Path. 2. 521.

861. NOTE 2.—Many adverbs of this termination are found in the books wrongly accented: Götting mentions Μουνυχιάσι or Μουνυχιᾶσι for *ίασι*, Πρασίησι, St. Byz. for Πρασιάσι (but Πρασίασι may be correct, cf. § 98): Πλαταιᾶσι, Paus. 3. 5 (where Dindorf has the correct form Πλαταιαῖσι), Θριάσι for Θριάσι; Δεκελειᾶσι from Δεκέλεια: on this St. Byz. says, Δεκέλεια . . . ὁ δημότης Δεκελειεύς, τὸ τοπικὸν Δεκελειᾶθεν· τὰ γὰρ ἀπὸ δξυτῶνων εἰς Α ἢ εἰς Η γιγνόμενα διὰ τοῦ ΗΘΕΝ ἢ ΑΘΕΝ προπερισπᾶται. παρὰ δὲ Καλλιμάχῳ Δεκελειῶθεν Δεκελειᾶζε Δεκελειᾶσι. But it is questionable whether any such form as Δεκελειᾶ exists; there is Δεκελή, which might be contracted Δεκελῆ, from which we should get Δεκελῆθεν and Δεκελῆσι. Ἀμαξαντιᾶσιν from Ἀμαζάντεια, St. Byz., and in the same author, Ἐρικεῖᾶσι, Πτελεῖᾶσι, Ἐρχιᾶσι, Ἐκαλῆσι, Ἐρεχθιάσι, Κρωπιάσι, Τρινεμέᾶσι, Ἀνακαῖᾶσιν, Suid. Κριῶσι (perhaps for Κριῶσσε, cf. A. G. 1423), St. Byz., and Ἀραφηνῆσι (Götting conjectures Ἀραφηνίσι) are doubtful.

862. Those in *ακι* for *akis* are paroxytone, as *θαυμάκι*, Joh. Alex. 37. 13, πολλάκι (πολλάκις), τουτάκι.

For those in *φι* and *θι*, see above § 841.

The remaining adverbs in *ι* are oxytone, as *ἀθρηνί*, ἀκραί, ἀμεταστρεπτί, ἀμυθητί, ἀνοιμωκτί, αὐτοεθνεί, αὐτοχειρεί, ἄωρί, νεωστί, πανοικεί, προταινί, παγγυναικί, Δωριστί, Ἑλληνιστί, Ἰαστί, Συριστί; except ἀμέλει, ὁσημέραι paroxytone, ὁσῶραι properispomenon, and ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, ἔναντι, ἀπέναντι, κατέναντι, πέρυσι, προπέρυσι proparoxytone.

863. NOTE.—A. G. Oxon. 1. 124. 21: Ἀμέλει, though used as an adverb, is the imperative of ἀμελέω, Theog. Can. 165. 11: ἔκητι, ἀέκητι, Apoll. de Conj. 498. 31; de Adv. 553. 17; Joh. Alex. 37. 10: ἔμπαλι=ἐμπάλιν: ὁσημέραι and ὁσῶραι = ὅσαι ἡμέραι, ὅσαι ὥραι: πέρυσι, Schol. Ven. II. 324.

The Æolic adverbs in *νι* are barytone, as *τηλῦν*, *ἀλύει*, *ἀτερεύει*, Theog. Can. 160. 7.

Ἄλιμούντι, St. Byz., Ἀναγυρούντι, St. Byz., and Μαραθώνι, Aristoph. Eq. 781, are mere dative cases, and as such they naturally retain their proper accent.

—N.

864. On those in *θεν*, *φιν*, see above, § 841.

(a) Adverbs in *ν* throw the accent back, as *ἄγαν*, *ἄγδην*, *ἀτγδην*, *ἀκέων*, *ἄντην*, *ἀπριάτην*, *ἄσσον*, *αὔριον*, *ἐπαύριον*, *σήμερον*, *βύζην*, *ἐξάπινον*, *ἐπίκλην*, *λίαν*, *ὑπερλίαν*, *μάτην*, *πάλιν*, *ἔμπαλιν*, *πέραν*, *ἀντιπέραν*, *πρώην*; except oxytone, those in *δον* and *δων*, and those from oxytone primitives, as *ἀκτινηδόν*, *ἐθνηδόν*, *κριδόν*, *διακριδόν*, *κυνηδόν*, *λυκηδόν*, *σχεδόν* (but *ἔμπεδον* and *ἔνδον* are barytone), *δηρόν*, *ἐλεόν*, *ἐτεόν*; *ἐκποδών*, *ἐμποδών*, *προποδών*; *ἀκὴν* (*ἀκή*), *ἀκμήν* (*ἀκμή*), *ἐθελοντήν* (*ἐθελοντής*), *ἐκοντήν* (*ἐκοντής*). The word *αἰέν* (*ἔσαιέν*) is also oxytone.

865. (b) Cases of substantives and adjectives, when used adverbially, retain the accent of the original word, as *ἀκὴν*, *ἀκμήν*, *ἄλλην*, *ἀντίον*, *ἀπαντίον*, *ἀρχήν*, *ἰθίαν*, *δωρεάν*, *ἰμονίαν*, *κάλλιον*, *μακράν*, *νεῖον*, *πασυδίην*, *πλησίον*, *προφθαδίην*, *σχεδίην*, *τυχόν*, *ὑπέρμορον*; except *χάριεν* *Attic*, *proparoxytone*, and *αὐθημερόν* *oxytone*.

866. (c) Those consisting of a preposition or article and an accusative case retain the accent of the last factor (see above, § 832), as *ὑφέν*; *ἀνόπιν*, *εἰσόπιν*, *κατόπιν*, *μετόπιν*, *ἐξόπιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *κατάντησιν*, *ἐπιπλείον*, *ἐπιπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλέον*, *ἐπιτοπλείστον*, *ἐσύστερον*, *ἐφόσον*, *καθαντόν*, *κατεναντίον*, *παρᾶσσον*, *τοαρχαῖον*, *τοπλέον*, *τοπρώτον*; but compounds with *παν* are *paroxytone*, except those in *πάμπαν*, which are *proparoxytone*, as *εἰσάπαν*, *ἐπίπαν*, *καθάπαν*, *παράπαν*, *περίπαμπαν*, *τοεπίπαν*; *τοπάν* (or *τὸ πᾶν*) is *oxytone*. These words are frequently written separately, and in some cases at least it is far better to do so.

867. NOTE.—On adverbs in *δόν*, see Apoll. de Adv. 550. 6; 609. 28; 611. 1; Eust. 1062. 31; Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 7; they retain their accent in composition, as *παρακλιδόν*, *αὐτοσχεδόν*, S. V. H. 273: *ἡμερολεγδόν*, Arist. H. A. 6. 21. 3, not *ἡμερόλεγον*, as in E. M. 429. 40, and in some editions of Æschyl. Pers. 63: *ἀδεμάν*, ὅταν, *Κρήτες*, Hesych.: on *ἔνδον* and *ἔμπεδον*, see Theog. Can. 162. 8; Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 14; Joh. Alex. 38. 3; E. M. 204. 52; on those in *δην*, Joh. Alex. 37. 33; Apoll. de Adv. 611. 23; Götting, Accent. p. 344, notes that *ἐκοντήν* and *ἐθελοντήν*, on which see Joh. Alex. 37. 36, are falsely *paroxytone* in A. G. 1368: on *ἀκμήν*, Joh. Alex. 29. 23: *αἰέν*, Theog. Can. 161. 29; Joh. Alex. 33. 36: *ἐξόν*, Chcerob. E. 89. 27: *αὐθωρόν* seems to be *oxytone* in all the places quoted in



H. D.: εὐθυωρόν in Suidas is probably incorrect; H. D. quote it from Procop. Goth. 4. p. 665 A, but it is rightly proparoxytone in Ælian, H. A. 7. 5: αὐθημερόν is oxytone, Joh. Alex. 50. 24; Chærob. E. 89. 27: on páμπαν and παντάπασι, see Joh. Alex. 30. 27: πανημερόν is also oxytone in Herodot. 7. 183: on πέραν and ἀντιπέραν, Joh. Alex. 29. 28: on the Doric form δοάν=δῆν, which is oxytone contrary to rule, see Joh. Alex. 37. 31: πρῶν, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μόνοςύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς δέχνεται' ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶτ' δισυλλάβου δέχνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. τὸ δὲ πρῶν προπερισπάται . . . ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶν.

On χάριεν, which the Attic distinguishes from the neuter singular χαρίεν, see Joh. Alex. 30. 17; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 27; Ammon. p. 117; E. M. 358. 55; 807. 15, but the distinction is sometimes neglected, cf. H. D. s. v.

Κραγόν, Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 485: Ἀρίσταρχος δεγνόνως ἀντὶ τοῦ κρανγαστικῶς, καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν Ἀττικῇ προσφθιά.

## -Ξ.

868. Adverbs in ξ are oxytone, as ἀλλάξ, ἀπαλλάξ, ἐναλλάξ, παραλλάξ, αὐτοδάξ, διαμπάξ, ἐπιτάξ, εὐράξ, λάξ, μονάξ, ὀκλάξ; ἀβρίξ, ἀναμίξ, ἀπρίξ, ἐπιμίξ, κουρίξ, μεταμίξ, πλίξ; γνύξ, ἐπιβλύξ, προυνύξ, πύξ; except ἀπαξ (εἰσάπαξ, ἐφάπαξ, καθάπαξ, προσάπαξ), and πέριξ paroxytone.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Adv. 544. 32; 548. 9; E. M. 781. 47; S. V. A. 148; Schol. Ven. A. 251; Ξ. 60; Eust. 249. 33; 842. 43; 966. 63. Besides ἀπαξ and πέριξ, Joh. Alex. 38. 9 mentions πάρεξ (πάραξ cod.): Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 20: οὐδὲν εἰς ΕΞ ἐπίρρημα βαρυνόμενον ἐκ δύο προθέσεων συνεστηκὸς, ὅπερ καὶ γενικῇ θέλει συντάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ πάρεξ. καὶ γὰρ ἡ συνήθεια οὕτως ἐστ' ὅτε φησὶ, πάρεξ Ἀπολλωνίου· ὃν τρόπον καὶ Ἡρόδοτος ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ἔφη, πάρεξ τοῦ τε Σκυθίου ἔθνεος. παρὰ μέντοι τῷ ποιητῇ ἕτερόν ἐστι τὸ δεγνόμενον. ἀλλὰ παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνετε' παρὲς περιμήκεα δῶρα. εἰρηται δὲ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφθιά: Schol. Ven. 1. 7: Τυραννίων δὲ ἐν μέρος λόγου ἤκουσεν, ἢ ἡ ἐπίρρημα καὶ βαρύνει' καὶ ἔχει λόγον, ὥς Ἡρόδοτος ἐν δ' (c. 46) πάρεξ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ ἔθνους. παρὰ δὲ τῷ ποιητῇ τὸ παρὲς δύο μέρη λόγου εἰσὶ καὶ ἐγκλίνονται αἱ δύο προθέσεις: cf. Apion and Herodorus ap. Eust. 732. 39. Apparently Herodian wrote παρ ἐξ in Homer, later editors have been content with παρὲξ. In A. G. 1428 the adverb ὕραξ (?) is barytone.

## -Ο.

869. All particles in ο (there are no proper adverbs), both simple and compound, are oxytone; as διό, καθό, καθαντό, πρό, ἀποπρό, διαπρό, προπρό; except δεῦρο properispomenon.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Synt. 332. 19: on δεῦρο and its various forms, Herod. π. μ. λ. 26. 31; the barbarism ἐξόπιστο=ἐξόπισθεν is proparoxytone.

## -Ρ.

870. Those in ρ take the accent on the penultimate, as αὐτῆμαρ, ἐννήμαρ, ἐξήμαρ, πανῆμαρ, ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, ἐπίκαρ, ἵκταρ, πρόπαρ, ὕπαρ; νύκτωρ; except αὐτάρ and ἀτάρ oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 27; 38. 10; Arc. 184. 9; E. M. 172. 30; 343. 50; Schol. Ven. Γ. 1; Ω. 657; Chærob. E. 134. 25; A. G. Paris. 3. 8. 15: ζητείται δὲ πάλιν πῶς τὸν ἀτὰρ σύνδεσμον δεῖ προφέρεισθαι, πότερον δεγνόνως ἢ βαρυνόνως, οἱ μὲν γὰρ

φρσιν δεϋτόνως ἀνεγνώκασι ὡς Καλλίμαχος, οἱ δὲ βαρυτόνως, λόγῳ τῷδε· πᾶσα λέξις εἰς AP λήγουσα βαρυτονεῖται, οἷον ἄφαρ, εἴθαρ, δάμαρ, στέαρ, οὔθαρ· ῥητέον δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς συμπλεκτικός ἢ βαρύνεται ἢ περισπᾶται, πάντες δὲ δέχονται.

—Σ.

871. (a) *as*. Those in *as* are oxytone, as ἀγκάς, ἀνδρακάς, ἑκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἐντυπάς; except ἀντιπέρασ, καταντιπέρασ, ἀτρέμας, ἔμπασ, πέλασ paroxytone.

NOTE.—*ʼAas*, *cras*, a Boeotian word, Hesych.; according to Schol. Ven. ad loc. Zenodotus wrote ἄας δὴ καὶ μάλλον in Il. 8. 470: ἄλιας=ἄλις in Hipponax, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: ἀτρέμας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; E. M. 63. 18: πέλας, Joh. Alex. 38. 14; according to E. M. 63. 21 ἔμπας is oxytone, but it never occurs with that accent in our books: κατάκρας is perhaps better written κατ' ἄκρας: καταμόνας and παραπόδας are better written as two words; Apoll. de Adv. 570. 25: καὶ τὸ ἐντυπάς, ἑκάς, ἀνεκάς, ἄπερ Ἀττικοὶ οὐ δεόντως ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

872. (b) *es*. Ἀές and αἰές=αεί, χθές, ἐχθές, προχθές (not πρόχθες), προυχθές, are oxytone; τήτες (σῆτες, σᾶτες) barytone. The rest are merely adjectives of the Third Declension used adverbially, and retain their adjectival accent, as αεικές, ἐπιεικές, ἀκλές=ἀκλεές, ἀμπερές, ἀμφίτετες, αὐτότετες (see above, § 709), ἀσπερχές, διαμπερές, νωλεμές. The Homeric εἰνάνυχες is only another form of ἐννέα νύχες or ἐννεάνυχες. In Attic the adverbs ἄληθες, ἐπάναγκες, ἐπίτηδες, and ἐξεπίτηδες are proparoxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 30. 1; A. G. 376. 7; Herod. π. μ. λ. 47. 3; E. M. 62. 51; 358. 53; 366. 26; Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 89; yet we find S. V. A. 142 saying, τὸ ἐπιτηδὲς δρυντέον· ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιτηδεῖς γάρ. τὰ δὲ ὀνομαστικὰ ἐπιρρήματα τὸν αὐτὸν τοῖς ὀνόμασι φυλάσσει τόνον: Göttling, Accent. p. 348, mentions βιόπλανες, but it seems to be an error on his part, the word is oxytone; cf. Callimachus ap. Choerob. C. 447. 13.

873. (c) *ης*. Adverbs in *ης* are, with the exception of ἔμψης (and ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, ἐπεξῆς, παρεξῆς), genitive cases of nouns belonging to the First Declension; they retain the accent of the words from which they are derived, as αἰφνης, ἐξαίφνης, ἀπαρχῆς, διακευῆς, ἐξαπλῆς, ἐξαυτῆς, ἐξείης, ἐφεξείης, ἐξίσης, ἐπανάγκης, ἐπικωινῆς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 163. 3: ἐξείης ἀφ' οὗ τὸ ἐξῆς περισπώμενον: Joh. Alex. 38. 16: ὁν ἔμψης, Apoll. de Adv. 564. 23.

874. (d) *is*. *General Rule*.—All simple adverbs in *is* are oxytone, except dissyllables, those in ἀκίς, ἀδίς, υδίς and ἀνδίς, which are barytone: compounds keep the accent of the simple words from which they are derived.

*Special Rules*.—Monosyllables in *is* with their compounds are

oxytone, as *δῖς, ἀποδῖς; τρίς, ἀποτρίς, ἐπιτρίς, ἐστρίς.* Καθεῖς is remarkable.

**875.** Dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄλις, ἄνις, αἰθις, εἰσαῦθις, ἐξαῦθις, μεταῦθις, ἄχρις, λέχρις, μεταῦτις, μέχρις, μόγις, μόλις;* except *ἀμφίς* and *χωρίς* oxytone.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 19; E. M. 114. 35; 607. 22; Schol. Ven. II. 324.

**876.** Those in *ακις* are paroxytone, as *δεκάκις, ὀλιγάκις, πλειστάκις, πλεονάκις, πολλάκις, τοσαντάκις,* Joh. Alex. 38. 24; Theog. Can. 163. 13; *ἄμακισ' ἀπαξ* Κρήτες, Heschy. is proparoxytone.

**877.** Trisyllables in *ᾄδις* are paroxytone, as *ἐσχάδις, κρυφάδις, μιγάδις, ὀκλάδις, πτακάδις, φυγάδις, χαμάδις;* except *οἰκαδῖς* proparoxytone, and *ὠμαδῖς* oxytone. The Doric adverbs in *ανδῖς* are also paroxytone, as *ἀγράνδῖς, Ὀλυμπιόνδῖς, χαμάνδῖς.*

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 25; A. G. 1303; 1317; Theog. Can. 163. 20: *ὠμαδῖς* is spelled *ὀμαδῖς* in E. M. 806. 7.

**878.** Those in *υδις* are proparoxytone, as *ἄλλυδις, ἄμυδις.*

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 38. 31; Eust. 732. 30; Schol. Ven. I. 6; γ. 114; Theog. Can. 163. 28.

**879.** Those in *δις*, when consisting of more than three syllables, or with a long penultimate, and all other adverbs in *ις*, are oxytone, as *αἰφνυδῖς, ἀκροπουδῖς, ἀμοιβαδῖς, ἀμφιουδῖς, ἐβουλαδῖς, ἐπιουδῖς, κατωμαδῖς, κλωπηδῖς, λαθρηδῖς, στοιχηδῖς, ἀμφικελεμνῖς, αὐτουυχῖς, ἐγκοιτῖς, κραταιῖς, λικριφῖς, παμπηδονῖς, σολικρῖς;* except *πέρυτις.*

NOTE.—Schol. Ven. Ξ. 463; Joh. Alex. 38. 28; A. G. 1310; 1319; Theog. Can. 163. 13; in Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 15 *ἀμφουδῖς* is proparoxytone: *κραταιῖς*, Schol. Hom. Odys. 11. 597: *ὁ μὲν Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ Ἡρωδιανὸς δρυτόνως κατὰ συστολήν, ὡς λικριφῖς, ἀμφουδῖς, ἐπιρρηματικῶς, ὁ δὲ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πλήρες κραταῖδ' ἵς, ὡς ἰσχυρὰ δύναμις. ᾗ ἐπέστη καὶ ἡ συνήθεια.*

**880. (e) ος.** Those in *ος* are accented on the penultimate, as *ἦμος, πῆμος, ὀπῆμος, ὀππῆμος, τῆμος, κῆγχος* or *κῆχος, πάρος, τημοῦτος* (*τημόσδε*, see above, § 849); except oxytone, *εἰκός* (which is really a participle), *ἐκτός* (*παρεκτός*), *ἐντός, ἐτός, προικός;* and proparoxytone *ἐναγχος* (*προσέναγχος*) and *μέταυτος* (?) = *μετά.*

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 1: τὰ εἰς ΟΣ ἐπιρρήματα ἀπὸ προθέσεως παρηγμένα διὰ τοῦ Ο μικροῦ γράφονται, καὶ δέχονται, καὶ σχέσιν τοπικὴν δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως. ὡς ἐντός, ἐκτός· ὅσα δὲ τοπικῆς ἀπῆλακται σχέσεως, καὶ χρόνον, ἢ ἄλλο τι δηλοῖ μετὰ τῆς εἰς ΟΣ καταλήξεως, τὴν βαρύνοντον τάσιν ἐπιζητεῖ· ὡς, πάρος ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἦμος ὁμοίως, τῆμος, ὀπῆμος, κῆγχος· τὸ ἐναγχος προπαροξύνεται· τὸ εἰκὸς δὲ ξυνόμενον οὐδέτερον ἢν μετοχὴ οὐδέτερου γένους εἰς σύνταξιν ἐπιρρηματικὴν ἐλθοῦσα·

τὸ γοῦν ἔνδος, ἕξος, βαρύτονα Δώρα : Joh. Alex. 38. 32. Apollonius (de Adv. 595. 5) thinks that ἔναγχος and the Ionic κήγχος should be oxytone. Ἐκπαντός and παράχρεος are better written as two words.

**881. (f) *us*.** Those in *us* are oxytone, as ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς; except such as begin with a preposition, which are proparoxytone, as ἀντικρύς, ἐνεγγύς, πάρεγγύς, πρόσεγγύς, σύνεγγύς.

NOTE.—Theog. Can. 164. 10: τὰ εἰς ΥΞ ἐπιρρήματα ὀξύτονα διὰ βραχὺ τοῦ Υ γράφεται ἀπλᾶ ὄντα· τὰ γὰρ παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξίζονται· οἶον, ἐγγύς, εὐθύς, ἰθύς, μεσσηγύς· τὸ ἀντικρύς, σύνεγγύς, παρὰ πρόθεσιν συγκείμενα προπαροξίζονται· τὸ ἀντικρύς ὀξύνόμενον ἐκτείνει τὸ Υ· τὸ ἀλλῶς μακρὸν ἔχον τὸ Υ περισπᾶται. Thus also the Doric πῦς is perispomenon, Ammon. 121: καπιθύς (?), κατευθύς, Anna Comm. p. 350 D, *H. D.*, and παρευθύς, quoted from Dio Cass., are probably erroneous; cf. Lob. Phryn. 145. On ἀντικρύς see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. Γ. 359; E. 100; Joh. Alex. 38. 35.

**882. (g) *ws*.** Adverbs in *ws* have the same accent as the genitive plural of the word from which they are derived, as ἀκρουνγῶς, ἀληθῶς (ἀληθῶν), ἀμῶς, ἀπαξαπλῶς, ἀπλῶς (ἀπλῶν), ἀποχώντως, ἀρκούντως, αὐθάδως, αὐτάρκως, ἀφειδείως, βαρέως, γλυκῆως, διαψευστῶς, εὖνως (εὖνων § 557), ἡδέως, καλῶς (καλῶν), λεληθότως, μεγάλως, μηδαμῶς, μηδὺλως, οἰκότως, οἴως, ὄντως, ὀρθίως (ὀρθίων), πάντως, ποτέρως, πρᾶνως, πρεπόντως, ῥᾶνως, τηνάλλως. Adverbs of quantity in *ως* are perispomena, as διχῶς, τριχῶς, πολλαχῶς, together with ζαφελῶς (ἐπιζαφελῶς) from ζάφελος, and ἀνακῶς from ἀναξ. Αὐτως, ἔως, λέως, ὅμως, nevertheless, ὅπως, τέως, τῶς, ὡσαύτως, are paroxytone; ὁμῶς, equally, is perispomenon. Καθῶς, τῶς, ὥς, *thus*, are oxytone; ὥς, *as*, is proclitic, see Chap. 9.

**883. NOTE 1.**—Joh. Alex. 39. 5; Apoll. de Adv. 580. 30 sq.; Theog. Can. 164. 16; Chærob. C. 459. 17: καὶ τὸ αὐταρκῶν δὲ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βαρύνεται κατὰ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν, οἷον αὐτάρκων· καὶ τὸ ἐπίρρημα δὲ τὸ ἐξ αὐτοῦ γινόμενον αὐτάρκως βαρύντως ἀναγινώσκειται· καὶ λέγουσί τινες τῶν τεχνικῶν περισπωμένως αὐτὸ ἀναγινώσκειν καὶ τὸ συνήθων δὲ καὶ κακοήθων βαρυτόνως ἐπεκράτησεν ἀναγινώσκεσθαι, οἷον συνήθως καὶ κακοήθως: Joh. Alex. 39. 12: τὸ δὲ αὐταρκῶς, εὐωδῶς περισπᾷ Ἡρωδιανός, ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰς γενικὰς αὐτῶν τὴν δὲ κακοήθων γενικὴν καὶ αὐθάδων βαρύνειν μεμελετήκασι παραλόγως, αἷς συμβαρύνουσι καὶ τὰ ἐπιρρήματα, κακοήθως, αὐθάδως· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τὸ νοσῶδων ἐβάρυνεν ἄλδγως; Arc. 136. 23.

On those in *ως*, see Apoll. de Adv. 585. 31; Theog. Can. 164. 20; Joh. Alex. 39. 2. Concerning ἡσύχως, there was a doubt whether it should be paroxytone or perispomenon; there is authority for both accents, but perhaps ἡσυχῶς is the better of the two, cf. Apoll. de Adv. 587. 11.

**884. NOTE 2.**—On ἐπιζαφελῶς, see Joh. Alex. 39. 18; Schol. Ven. I. 516; E. M. 408. 23: ἀτεχνῶς is from ἀτεχνής, and ἀτέχνως from ἀτεχνος, E. M. 163. 1: on ἔως, τέως, see Joh. Alex. 39. 25: ὅπως, above, § 825: ὅμως, Schol. Ven. M. 393.

**885. NOTE 3.**—Doric Accentuation of Adverbs in *-ws*. Concerning the accent

of these adverbs in Doric, I cannot do better than quote the words of Ahrens De dialect. Gr. ling. 2. p. 32 : 'De adverbiorum in ΩΞ exeuntium accentu mira præcipiuntur apud Joannem Grammaticum et qui hunc exscripserunt<sup>1</sup>, ea, quæ vulgo sunt perispomena, Doriensibus barytona esse, contra quæ vulgo barytona, in Dorica dialecto circumflexum in ultima habere, ut *κάλως*, *σόφως*, et *οὐτῶς*, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*. Alterum præceptum quatenus verum sit doctissimus Grammaticus Apollonius<sup>2</sup> aperit, eorum errorem castigans, qui in universum adverbia vulgo barytona circumflecti apud Dorienses dixerint. Adverbiorum enim in ΩΞ accentum eundem esse, quem Genitivorum pluralium; itaque Dorienses *παντῶς*, *ἀλλῶς*, *τηνῶς* pronuntiare ut *παντῶν*, *ἀλλῶν*, *τηνῶν*, non *φίλως* vel *κονφῶς*. Ergo Joannes non recte præcipit de *αὐτοματῶς*, melius de *οὐτῶς*, quum *τουτῶν* Doricum sit, accedente præterea Eustathii testimonio, qui *οὐτῶς* ut Doricum affert e Theocr. 10. 47<sup>3</sup>. In adverbio *ὅπως* iudice Apollonio utraque accentus ratio, *ὅπως* et *ὅπῳς* defendi potest<sup>4</sup>. Quid vero de priore illius regulæ parte judicandum est? Optimi auctores docent, nonnulla adverbia apud Dorienses acutum in ultima habuisse, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*<sup>5</sup>, et apud ipsum Joannem in ea regula, cui hæc adnexa est, pro *βαρυτονούσι* restituendum esse *δξύτονούσι* supra monuimus not. 4, quod jam certissime confirmatum vides. Neque tamen omnia adverbia vulgo circumflexa vel, quod Theognostus docet, ab adjectivis *δξύνομένοις* derivata apud Dorienses acutum in fine habuisse, Apollonius significat. Nam et eam regulam, quam proponit, adverbium genitivorum pluralium accentum sequi, ad Doricum dialectum adhibet, vid. not. 14, et nonnulla tantum adverbia, quum enclitica fiant, acutum assumere docet. Itaque pauca quedam, quarum vis ita debilitari posset, ut encliticæ fierent, eo præcepto tangi arbitramur, ut *καλῶς*, *σοφῶς*. Non credimus Joanni de *κόμῳς* et *ἄπλῳς*.'

## -Υ.

886. (a) Adverbs in *v* from adjectives in *us* retain the accent of the latter, as *εὐθύς* *εὐθύ*, *εὐρύ* *μεσσηγύ*; of the remainder, the dissyllables and their compounds are accented on the penultimate, as *ἄνευ*, *πάγχυ*, *ἐπιπάγχυ* (?), *πάνυ*, *πρόχυ*, *τῆλυ*, while those which consist of more than two syllables are oxytone, as *ἀντικρύ*, *καταντικρύ*, *μεταξύ*.

<sup>1</sup> J. Gr. 243 a; Meerm. 657; Gr. C. 311: *ὁμοίως* δὲ (i.e. *βαρυτονούσιν*) τὰ ποιότητος δηλωτικὰ ἐπιρρήματα, *κάλως*, *σόφως*, *κόμῳς*, *ἄπλως*. τὰ δὲ ὑφ' ἡμῶν βαρύτονα περισπῶσιν· οὕτως, *παντῶς*, *αὐτοματῶς*.

<sup>2</sup> Apoll. de Adv. p. 581: τὰ προκείμενα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων . . . περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται καθὼς πᾶσα γενικὴ πληθυντικὴ ἦτοι περισπᾶται ἢ βαρύνεται, εἰς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Δωριέως συμπερισπᾶν τὸ ἐπιρρημα (παντῶς) ἐπεὶ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν παντῶν φασίν. οὕτως ἔχει καὶ τὸ ἀλλῶς καὶ τηνῶς. τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ ἐνίοις ἠπάτησεν ἀποφῆσθαι ὡς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν βαρύτονα τῶν ἐπιρρημάτων περισπῶσι Δωριέως· ὅπερ οὐκ ἦν ἀληθές. οὔτε γὰρ τὸ κούφως οὔτε τὸ φίλως οὔτε τὰ τοιαῦτα περισπῶσι.

<sup>3</sup> Eustath. 630. 29: Δωριέως κατὰ τὸ καλῶς, σοφῶς, δυνατῶς φασὶ καὶ οὕτως, οἷον· παίνεται ὁ στάχυς οὕτως. In bono Theocriti libro (Ben. 2) est οὕτως.

<sup>4</sup> Apoll. de Adv. 584. 19: δοκεῖ μοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν Δωρίδα διάλεκτον τῷ μὲν προκατελεγμένῳ λόγῳ ὅπως ἀναγινώσκειν, οὐδ' ὅπως ἀρίστα· τῷ μὲντοι μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς συγκαταβιάζειν τὰ ἐπιρρήματα ὅπως, ὥστε ἀμφοτέρως τὰς ἀναγνώσεις λόγον ἔχουσιν.

<sup>5</sup> Apoll. de Adv. 580. 33: παρὰ Δωριεῶσιν ἐνία (adverbia in ΩΞ) δξύνεται ὥστε (num ὅτε?) κατ' ἔγκλισιν ἀνεγνώσθη· ἢ ῥα κάλως (corr. καλῶς) ἀποκαθάρασα ἐξελεπύρωσεν, unde nonnulli ὡς Doricum esse putarunt, vid. p. 581. 3 et 583. 20.—Theog. Oxx. 164. 18 (Ann. Bekk. p. 1123): Δωριέως τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς ΩΞ δξύτων ἐπιρρήματα δξύνοσιν, οἷον σοφὸς σοφῶς, καλὸς καλῶς: Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΞ λῆγον ἐπιρρημα δξύνόμενον ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου.

(δ) Those in *ou* are perispomena, as ἀγχοῦ, ἀμοῦ, αὐτοῦ, διχοῦ, μηδαμοῦ, μοναχοῦ, μυριαχοῦ, ὁμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πηλοῦ, ὑψοῦ.

887. NOTE.—Theog. Can. 161. 6; Apoll. de Adv. 587. 30; 614. 9; Joh. Alex. 37. 14. On ἀντικρῦ see E. M. 114. 35; Schol. Ven. E. 100; Lob. Phryn. 443: ἔμβραχυ is proparoxytone, not oxytone as it is falsely printed in Joh. Alex. 37. 21; so too in πρόβραχυ: ἐπιβραχύ, καταβραχύ, παραβραχύ, κατευθύ, ἐπιπολύ, ἐπιτοπολύ, καταπολύ, παραπολύ, and the like, should probably be written ἐπὶ βραχύ, κατὰ βραχύ, etc.: on the latter word Lobeck (Phryn. 540) thus writes: 'Καταβραχύς agnoscere videtur Schol. Thucyd. 7. 2. 170. Sed prius verba Thucydidis ponam ipsa: ἡδὴ ἐπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγα λιμένα διπλοῦν τεῖχος πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν' ad quæ hæc annotat Scholiographus: κατὰ βραχύ τι βαρυτόνος τινὲς ἀναγιγνώσκουσι, ὡς μὴ τὸ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ τὸ πετρώδες ἀκούηται' de quo quæ Bauerus scripsit, nugatoria sunt. Mihi illud significari videtur, aliquos, utroque conjuncto, πλὴν κατὰβραχύ τι scripsisse, *excepto loco quodam vadoso eodemque scruposo* (nisi pro πετρώδες ille πηλώδες scripsit). Πάμπανυ in Dio Cass. is probably false.

On those in *ou* see Chærob. C. 429. 22; Joh. Alex. 32. 20: Καθόλου, προύργου, ἄλλου, ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ are hardly to be considered as coming under this rule: on ὄτου (ἐξότου), see above, § 743, and Joh. Alex. 32. 22: on ὅπου, ποῦ, ποῦ, οὐ, οὐ, above, § 825; on εὔ=εὔ, Apoll. de Adv. 614. 11: ὑπέρειυ is paroxytone: κόχυ and κοχύ both occur in Hesych., but it is doubtful whether the word is an adverb.

#### -Ω.

888. Those in *ω* are paroxytone, as ἄνω, κάτω, ἔξω, πρόσω, ἐκατέρω, πορρωτέρω, ἐκαστάτω, ἀνωτέρω, ἄφνω, ὀπίσω, οὕτω; except ἄνεω or ἄνεω proparoxytone, and πρῶ, ἐπισχερώ, ἐνσχερώ oxytone.

889. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 15; Joh. Alex. 37. 22; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12; E. M. 114. 35: ἄβω· πρῶι Λάκωνες, Hesych.: ἄνεω, Apoll. de Adv. 577. 9: ἔτι τὰ εἰς ὡ λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα παροξύνεται, καθὼς ἔχει τὰ προκατειλεγμένα, πρόσω, ἔσω, κάτω, ἐγγυτέρω. σαφὲς οὖν ὅτι, καθὼς προείπομεν, εἰ ἐπὶ ῥημα τὸ ἌΝΕΩΙ, σεσημειώσεται. καὶ εἰ παρестήσαμεν ὡς τὰ συνεμπίπτοντα ὀνοματικῇ πτώσει ἐπιρρήματα τὴν τάσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων φυλάσσει, σαφὲς ὅτι προπαροξυνόμενον ἔνεκα τοῦ τόνου κατάρθεται. ἐδείκνυτο γὰρ τὸ προκείμενον, ὡς ἀπὸ Ἀττικῆς γραφῆς τῆς ἄνεως ἐσχημάτιστο· ἦν δὲ τὸ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς ἄνεως τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχον τὴν ὀξείαν: cf. also Joh. Alex. 37. 24: ἐπισχερώ, Schol. Ven. 2. 68; E. M. 365. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: πρῶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 7: τὸ μέντοι πρῶ μονοσύλλαβον παρ' Ἀττικοῖς ὀξύνεται· ἐπεὶ ἐκ τοῦ πρῶι δυσλλάβου ὀξυνομένου κατὰ συναίρεσιν γέγονε. It is sometimes however written πρῶ, but wrongly.

890. NOTE 2.—The Doric adverbs in *ω*=οθεν or οθεν are perispomena, as πῶ, τουτῶ, αὐτῶ, τηνῶ, Apoll. de Adv. 598. 9; 604. 3. It is asserted in E. M. 773. 18 that Apollonius oxytoned τουτῶ, but the place is corrupt: see Ahrens, de Dial. Gr. ling. 2. p. 134, and the authorities there quoted.

#### Interjections.

891. As might naturally be expected, Interjections are hardly reducible to any rule. The following sections comprise all that

I have noted. Suidas, s. v. ἐποποῖ, mentions a large number of Aristophanic interjections.

-A.

**892.** Ἄππα, πάππα, ἄττα, ἄττατα, ἔα, εἶα, ἴσσα, σίττα, τήνελλα, ψίττα, ψύττα, ὠεῖα retract the accent, ταττά, οὐά (or οὐᾶ), δά (or δᾶ), and ὠσαννά are oxytone, and ᾶ, βᾶ, παπαπᾶ, or πᾶ πᾶ πᾶ, perispomena.

**893.** NOTE.—ᾶ, Joh. Alex. 31. 8 : τὰ ἔχοντα δίχρονον ἐκτεταμένον περισπᾶται· ᾶ δειλὲ πάντων· καὶ τὸ βᾶ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ παρὰ ἀρχαίοις ἐκπληξιν δηλοῦν. Suidas draws a distinction between ᾶ and ᾷ : ᾶ ᾶ παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει ἐπίρρημα μετ' ἐκπλήξεως καὶ παρακελεύσεως· ᾶ ᾷ τὴν δᾶδᾶ μὴ μοι πρόσφερε (Plut. 1052). τὸ ᾶ ᾷ κατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον, οὐ καθ' ἑνωσιν. ἀλλὰ καὶ ψιλωτέον ἀμφότερα· εἰ γὰρ ἐν μέρος λόγου ᾷν καὶ κατὰ σύναψιν ἀνεγινώσκετο, οὐ χρεῖαν εἶχε τῶν δύο τόνων ᾧτοι τῶν δύο ὀξεϊῶν· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐκπλήξεως δν ψιλοῦται· τὸ δὲ ᾶ ᾷ θαυμαστικὸν δασύνεται, ὥς ἐν ἐπιγράμματι φησιν Ἀγαθίας (A. P. 1. 34) ᾶ μέγα τολμήεις κηρὸς ἀνεπλάστατο· Schol. Plat. Hipp. maj. 295 A : ᾶ περισπασθὲν δηλοῖ εἶθε· Καλὸν λῖμαχος·

ᾶ πάντως ἵνα γῆρας.

καὶ τὸ ᾧ κλητικόν· Ὅμηρος·

ᾶ δειλοί, τί κακῶν ;

σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ μέγα παρ' Ἀρχιλόχῳ·

ᾶ ἔαδ' εἷς τε ταύρους.

τὸ τε ἐν ἴσῳ τῷ ναί, καὶ εἶθε. καὶ ἔτι σχετλιαστικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ φεῦ ἐπιρρήματος . . . εἰ δὲ ψιλωθεὶ περισπασθὲν, τὸ νῦν σημαίνει. The books vary considerably : εἶα, Eust. 107. 25 : δοκεῖ δὲ τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα παροξύνησθαι, ὥς κατ' ἐπέκτασιν ἔχον τὸ A, ὁποῖόν τι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναίχῳ γίνεται. ὅτι δὲ τὸ εἶα συνεπταλμένην ἔχει τὴν λήγουσαν, ἢ τραγηδία δηλοῖ ἐν τῷ, ἀλλ' εἶα, τέκνον· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, χῶρει· καὶ, ἀλλ' εἶα, φείδου μηδέν. ἐξ ἱαμβικῶν δὲ στίχων ταῦτα εἰσὶ. σημειῶσαι δὲ ὅτι κατὰ τὴν τέχνην τοῦ Γεωργίου προπερισπᾶται τὸ ῥηθὲν εἶα, εἰπόντος, ὅτι τε παρακελευστικὸν ἐπίρρημά ἐστι, καὶ ὅτι, ὥς ῥέω ῥέα καὶ πλεονασμῷ τοῦ I ρεῖα, οὕτως ἔω τὸ ἐκπέμπα, ἔα, καὶ πλεονασμῷ, εἶα. φέρει δὲ καὶ χρῆσιν τῆς λέξεως κειμένην, φησὶ, παρ' Εὐριπίδῃ ἐν Σολεῖ ταύτην. εἶα δὲ, φίλον ξύλον, ἔκτεινέ μοι σεαυτὸ καὶ γίνου θρασύ. In our books it is in almost every instance properispomenon : ὠεῖα = ᾧ εἶα or εἶα, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 18 : τὸ ὠεῖα μίμημα βαρβάρων ἐλκόντων τι : ταττά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 14 : εὐά, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24, Suid., is sometimes written εδα.

-E.

**894.** Ἀβάλε = ᾶ βάλε, ἄγε, βάλε, ἡνίδε, σίττε, φέρε, are paroxytone, δεῦτε, εὔγε properispomena, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone, ἐξ, ἔ, ἰδέ oxytone.

NOTE.—ιδέ, 'Atticum esse ιδέ, non ἴδε, tradunt Schol. Hom. II. A. 85 ; Eust. II. p. 341. 22 ; Mœris, p. 193. In libris scriptis ιδέ vix reperitur, sed ἴδε ;' H. D.

-H.

**895.** Ἰή and ὠή are oxytone, βῆ, βλή (?) perispomena.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 29. 18 : καὶ τὰ καθαρεύοντα, μὴ δηλοῦντα χρόνον, δέχνεται οἷον ἡ, ὦ, ἰωῆ : Arc. 183. 7 ; Eust. 751. 59 : γάρφουσι γὰρ οἱ παλαιοὶ δίχα παραδειγμάτων, ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δισύλλαβος ἐν ῥήμασιν, εἰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς πάθῃ ἀποκοπὴν, περισπᾷ τὴν καταλειπομένην· εἰ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους, δέχνεται αὐτὴν ἐπιρρηματικῶς δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὸ ὦ, ὅτι. Both ἡ and ὦ are falsely paroxytone in Theog. Can. 160. 27 : βῆ, Eust. 592. 18 (yet it is βῆ Eust. 768. 13) ; Suid. βλῆ [? βῆ], Theog. Can. 155. 19 : βλῆ μίμημα φωνῆς ἀλόγου ἰσοδυναμοῦν τὸ βλιχᾶσθαι (sic) ὃ καὶ περισπᾶται . . . καὶ τὸ φνῆ [sic φνεί?] παρ' Ἀριστοφάνει· ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ μίμημα φωνῆς ὁρνέου.

## -AI.

896. Ἄτταται, ἀταταταί, αἰαί, παπαί, ῥυπαπαί are perispomena, βαβαί, εὔαι, ιατταταί, οὔαι, ὦαια oxytone ; αἶ and αῖ seem to be equally good.

897. NOTE.—Schol. in Dion. Thrac. 946. 31 : τὰ σχετλιαστικά περισπᾶται, τῶν εἰς AI περισπωμένων, οἷον ἄτταται, οἷ οἶ, αἰοίμοι, οἶμοι. τὸ ᾧ πόποι σημειῶδες—παπαί γὰρ περισπᾶται—ἐνομισθῇ γὰρ ὡς ὄνομα εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ὀνοματικὴν ἔλαβε τάσιν· ὡς γὰρ ᾧ φίλοι, οὕτως ᾧ πόποι ᾧ θεοί. ἔστι δὲ δύο σχετλιαστικά ἐπιρρήματα : Theog. Can. 158. 25 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν ὦν καὶ τὰ σχετλιαστικά τὰ πλείω ἔστι, διὰ τῆς AI διφθόγγου γράφεται· οἷον, αἰαί· ἄτταται· παπαί (sic) ὃ δὲ περὶ ταῦτα τόνους ἀμφίβολος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ δέχνουσιν αὐτὰ, οἱ δὲ περισπᾶσιν· ἄλλοι γὰρ αὐτῶν λυπουμένων ἢ μεθυόντων φωναί, καθὼς εἴρηται· χαμαί· τοῦτο δέχνεται, ὡς καὶ τὸ νυμαί· ὕμαί . . . σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι τὰ μὲν χρονικὰ βαρύνεται ὡς τοπάλαι· ὕπαι· τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικά περισπᾶται· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ δέχνεται : Αἶ, Joh. Alex. 32. 24 : τὰ τὴν AI δίφθογγον ἔχοντα δέχνεται, οἷον αἶ τάλας, ναί. ταῦτά ἐστι μονοσύλλαβα : Theog. Can. 155. 30 : τὰ εἰς AI λήγοντα ἐπιρρήματα μονοσύλλαβα, τρία ἔστιν· αἶ τὸ δασυνόμενον, ὡς ὅταν λέγομεν (sic), αἶ τάλας· καὶ αἶ τὸ εὐκτικόν . . . καὶ τὸ ναί . . . : A. G. 353. 18 : αἶ· ψιλούμενον καὶ περισπώμενον τὸ ὄφελον σημαίνει, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν τοῦ αἶθε. δασυνόμενον δὲ ἄρθρον θηλυκὸν ἀναφορικόν. σημαίνει δὲ ἐπὶ ῥημα θρηνητικόν περισπώμενον καὶ ψιλούμενον, ὃ καὶ διπλασιάζεται. αἶ αἶ τάλαινα : thus also Suidas, Tzetzes in Lycoph. 31 : αἶ αἶ, ἐπὶ ῥημα θρηνητικόν, ὃ πάντες οἱ νῦν βαρύνουσι. Στέφανος δὲ καὶ Μελάμπος περισπᾶν ἀξιῶσι, λέγοντες τὸν τόνον, περισπῶνται, ιατταταί, παπαί, αἶ καὶ τὰ ὅμοια. πλὴν τοῦ βαβαί, καὶ τὸ ναί· ἐγὼ δὲ φημι καὶ τοῦ οὔαι. Our books vary, and no wonder : ἄτταται (and ἀταταταί), Joh. Alex. 36. 12 : τὰ δὲ σχετλιαστικά τῶν εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI ἄλογον ἔχει τὸν τόνον ἃ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν περισπᾶται, ὡς τὸ ὀττοί· ἔχον συμπαρακείμενον καὶ τὸ παπαί, καὶ τὸ οἶοι καὶ αἰαί σαβοί τε, καὶ τὸ αἰβοί καὶ τὸ σαβαί παρ' Εὐπόλιδι ἐν Βάπταις. τὸ δὲ εὔαι παρὰ τῷ αὐτῷ δέχνεται, εὔαι σαβαί. βαρύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι. τὸ δὲ ᾧ πόποι δυσὶ τῶνοις χρῆται. ἔδει δὲ αὐτὸ δύο περισπωμένας ἔχειν, ἐπεὶ καὶ παράκειται καὶ τὸ παπαί : Herod. π. μ. λ. 27. 11 : οὐδὲν εἰς AI λήγον ἐπὶ ῥημα ὑπὲρ μίαν συλλαβὴν δέχνεται· λέγου δὴ τὸ χαμαί· τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα περισπᾶται, ἀταταί, αἰαί, παπαί : yet ἄτταται occurs as well as αἰαί : βαί (?) Eust. 768. 13 : βαβαί, Arc. 183. 18 : τὰ εἰς OI καὶ εἰς AI σχετλιαστικά παραλόγως περισπῶνται· ὀττοί, εὔοι, παπαί, ἀταταί, πλὴν τοῦ αἶ, οὔαι, βαβαί. παροξύνεται δὲ τὸ οἶμοι, ὥμοι· ἢ δὲ συνθήθεια δέχνεται τὸ παπαί καὶ ἀταταί : Etym. Gud. 451. 19 ; but βαβαί is found in the Cod. Clark. of Plato : εὔαι, Joh. Alex. above : ιαί, Aristoph. Eccl. 1179 : ιατταταί (?) : οὔαι, Arc. 183. 18 : παπαί, A. G. ; Arc. ; Joh. Alex. above, or παπαί, E. M. 823. 25 ; Theog. Can. 158. 25 : παπαπαὶ or παπαπαί : ῥυπαπαί, also occurs as proparoxytone and oxytone : ὦαια, Apoll. de Adv. 537. 32 : καθάπερ ὄν τῷ πόποι τὸ παπαί (sic) παράκειται καὶ τῷ ὀτοτοί τὸ ἀταταί (sic), οὕτως καὶ τῷ ὠοιοί τὸ ὠαιαί, ὑπερ συναλειφθὲν καὶ ἐν βαρείᾳ τάσει γινόμενον παρ' Αἰολεῦσιν ἔστιν ᾠαι.



## -EI.

898. Φνεί is oxytone, ἄγρει paroxytone.

NOTE.—Ἄγρει is of course only the imperative of ἀγρέω, Joh. Alex. 36. 29; Theog. Can. 159. 6.

## -OI.

899. These are generally perispomena, as αἰβοῖ, γοῖ, οἰοῖοι, οἰμοῖμοι, εὐοῖ, λαιβοῖ, οἰοῖ, ὄτοτοῖ; except κοῖ, οῖ oxytone, and πόποι paroxytone. Of the rest in ι, ἦνι and ὀῖ are oxytone, ἔθι paroxytone.

NOTE.—Αἰβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 15: βοῖ, Aristoph. Pac. 1031: γοῖ, Jacobs ad Anthol. T. 12. p. 476: ἔποποι, Schol. Aristoph. Av. 58: Σύμμαχος καὶ Δίδυμος προπαροξύνουσιν· οἱ δὲ περισπῶσιν ἴν' ἢ ἐπίρρημα, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐποπιστί: Schol. Aristoph. Av. 227=228: τὸ δὲ ἐποποι καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα δεῖ δξυτόνως προφέρεσθαι, ὥστε ἦχον ὀρνέον προφέρεσθαι κατὰ μίμῃσιν, so also Theodos. Gramm. p. 79. 2: εὐοῖ, Apoll. de Adv. 588. 24: καὶ γὰρ τὰ πρωτότυπα θέλει ὀπωσδήποτε περισπᾶσθαι, ὡς ἔχει τὸ οἰμοῖμοι καὶ τὸ ὄτοτοῖ καὶ τὸ οἰοῖοι. Φαίνεται ὅτι καὶ τὸ εὐοῖ κατὰ τοῦτο σεσημειώσεται: Arc. 183. 19, but it is oxytone in Theog. Can. 158. 23, and elsewhere: κοῖ, E. M. 607. 24; Joh. Alex. 36. 36: οῖ ought seemingly to be οῖ according to the passage just quoted from Apollonius: οἴμοι, Arc. 183. 21; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22, and πανοῖμοι: πόποι, E. M. 823. 25; Theog. Can. 158. 10; Joh. Alex. 36. 18; ποποῖ also occurs: σαβοῖ, Joh. Alex. 36. 16: ὦμοι, Theog. Can. 159. 14; Apoll. de Adv. 537. 22: the books vary considerably in the accentuation of many of these words.

## -N.

900. Those in ν are oxytone, as ἀμήν, εὐάν, ἦν; except αὖν, βρῦν (and βρῦ) perispomena.

NOTE.—Εὐάν, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 24; E. M. 391. 15; Draco, 9. 19; yet it is paroxytone according to Joh. Alex. 37. 27: it appears from Theog. Can. 161. 30 that the verb εἶεν was made oxytone by some writers: on εὐέν, εὐάν (εὐού), and the like, see H. D. s. vv.

## -Ξ, -O, -Π, -Σ, -Τ.

901. Those in ξ, ο, and π are oxytone, as βαβαιάξ, βομβάξ, ιαταταιάξ, ιατταταιάξ, ιππαπαιάξ, πάξ, παπαιάξ, πατάξ, πυππάξ (and πύππαξ), βρεκεκέξ, κόγξ, τοροτίξ, τοτοβρίξ, τυροτίγξ; θρεττανελό, ποποπό, τινό, τορό, τριοτό, ψό (Herod. π. μ. λ. 46. 16); ὅπ, ὥόπ, ὦ όπόπ. Φλαττόθρατ and φλαττοθραττόφλατ are paroxytone; ἔές or ἔς is oxytone.

## -Υ, -Ω.

902. Those in ν are perispomena, as αῦ αῦ, βδεῦ, βῦ, γρῦ, ἐλελεῦ, εῦ, ιαῦ, ιεῦ, κικκαβαῦ, σοῦ, φῦ, μῦ, φεῦ; except ἰδοῦ, ἰού, ἰύ oxytone, and κόκκυ paroxytone; those in ω are oxytone, as ἰτώ, ἰώ, ἰωτώ, ὦ=alas! but ὦ κλητικόν is perispomenon.

903. NOTE 1.—Theog. Can. 161. 6, where ἀρρυ, ἰν are mentioned, but they are

not accented in the MS: 'Αλεῦ or ἄλευ is a verb: αὖ αὖ (?) Theodos. Gramm. 79. 20: βαύ, Joh. Alex. 32. 23: τὸ βαὺ κατὰ μίμησιν κυνὸς δέχνηται, βαὺ βαύ: γρύ, Arc. 182. 9; Choerob. E. 95. 9; Theog. Can. 155. 29, for which γρύ is a false form: ἔλελεῦ, Joh. Alex. 36. 25; Arc. 183. 23: εὖ, E. M. 388. 17; Joh. Alex. 36. 25; ὑπέρευ is paroxytone, ὑπέρευγε proparoxytone: ἰδοῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 21, and above, § 784: ἰύ, Joh. Alex. 37. 16: ἰοῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 21: ἰοὺ ... δέχνηται: Theodos. Gramm. 79. 27: ἰοῦ ἰοῦ ἐπὶ λύπης, τὸ ἰοῦ δὲ ἐπὶ χαρᾶς: Choerob. C. 429. 9: σημειούμεθα τρία τινὰ εἰς τὸ Ὑ καταλήγοντα ἐν διφθόγγῳ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τελευταίας συλλαβῆς ἔχοντα τὸν τόνον, καὶ ὅμως μὴ περισπώμενα ἀλλ' ὀξυνόμενα ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα τὸ ἰδοῦ δεικτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἰοῦ σχελιαστικόν, καὶ τὸ οὐ ἀρνήσεως δηλωτικόν: cf. Choerob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9: μῦ, Theog. Can. 155. 29, is falsely μύ in Theodos. Gramm. 79: φεῦ, Joh. Alex. 32. 18; 36. 24: ὑπέρφευ is paroxytone, Joh. Alex. 36. 25.

904. NOTE 2.—'Ιῶ, E. M. 365. 14; 481. 12; Schol. Ven. Σ. 68; Joh. Alex. 32. 3; Apoll. de Adv. 576. 12: ἰωτῶ, Theodos. Gramm. 79. 3: ὦ, 'Etyim. M. p. 79. 13: τὸ ὦ ἡνίκα θαυμαστικὸν λαμβάνεται, δέχνηται καὶ χωρεῖ εἰς ἐπιρρηματικὴν σύνταξιν, οἷον ὦ Ἡράκλεις: Etyim. Gud. p. 576. 40: ὦ κλητικὸν ἐπίρρημα ὦ ὀξυνόμενον σχελιαστικόν, ὦ τοῦ ἰδίου, ὦ ἐγώ. Explicatius Thom. M. p. 930 (408 Ritsch.): τὸ ὦ μετὰ τῆς κλητικῆς οὐδέποτε δέχνηται, εἰ καὶ ἔκπληξιν ὁ λόγος ἔχει καὶ θαῦμα, οἷον ὦ Ἡράκλεις, ὦ θαῦμα θαυμάτων. Οὐ γὰρ τὸ ὦ μόνον ἐν τούτοις ἐμφαίνει τὴν ἔκπληξιν καὶ τὸ θαῦμα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν κλητικῶν. "Οτε δὲ ἐπάγεται γενικὴ, ἐξ ἀνάγκης δέχνηται: τότε γὰρ πάντως ἡ σχελιαστικὸν ἔστιν, οἷον ὦ τῆς ἐμῆς ἀθλιότητος, ἡ θαυμαστικόν, οἷον ὦ τοῦ ξένου μετᾶλλον. Διὸ καὶ τὴν γενικὴν ἔχει ἐπαγομένην λαμβανομένου ἔξωθεν τοῦ ἔνεκα. Oxytonum ὦ sæpissime servatum in quorumvis scriptorum codicibus, sed ab editoribus non raro in ὦ mutatum: v. Brunck. ad Aristoph. Lys. 836, et Bast. ad Aristæen. p. 209, qui longa experientia edoctum se esse scribit libros MSS. exacte servare discrimen grammaticorum inter ὦ et ὠ; H. D.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE ACCENTUATION OF WORDS WHEN STANDING IN A SENTENCE; MODIFICATIONS OF ACCENT ARISING FROM ELISION, ANASTROPHE, AND CRASIS.

905. WHEN words are combined in a sentence their accent becomes liable to certain modifications, which are governed by the following rules:—

Oxytones become barytone, except before a colon, a full stop, a break in the sense, or an enclitic, as

αἶεν ἐγὼ τεύχομαι διαμπερὲς, εἰσόκ' Ἀχαιοὶ

Ἰλιον αἰπὺ ἔλοιεν Ἀθηναίης διὰ βουλάς.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος, προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς

θαρήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον ὃ τι οἶσθα.

Here it will be observed that the oxytones αἶν, ἐγώ, διαμπερές, Ἀχαιοί, αἰπύ, διὰ receive the grave instead of the acute accent; βουλὰς, being followed by a full stop, remains oxytone. In the second example the accent of Ἀχιλλεύς is not inclined, because of the pause in the sense. To this rule there is but one exception, the interrogative τίς, τί, which is always oxytone, as

τίς δ' ὅδε Ναυσικάα, ἔπεται καλός τε μέγας τε  
ξείνος;

906. NOTE 1.—Chcerob. ap. A. G. 707. 24: ἰστέον δὲ ὅτι πᾶσα λέξις δξύτονος ἐν τῇ συνεπείᾳ, ἥγουν ἐν τῇ φράσει, κοιμίζει τὴν δξειάν εἰς βαρείαν, χωρὶς τοῦ τίς: Joh. Alex. 6. 5: πᾶσα δξεία ἐπὶ τέλους λέξεως οὔσα εἰ μὴ ἐπιφέροίτο μετ' αὐτὴν στιγμή, πάντως ἐν τῇ συμφράσει κοιμίζεται εἰς βαρείαν· οἷον

Zeús δ' ἐπὶ οὖν Τρώας τε καὶ Ἑκτορά,

τὸ τε Zeús καὶ ἐπὶ βαρύνεται, ὅτι στιγμή μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ τίθεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 690. 15: ἔστιν οὖν εἰπεῖν ὅτι ἡ στιγμή καὶ ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῆς φωνῆς οὐκ ἐφ' βαρείαν τεθῆναι ἀλλὰ κρουστικωτέραν, ὥν οὕτως εἶπω, τὴν λέξιν ἀπεργαζομένη δξύεσθαι ταύτην βιάζεται: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 689. 23; cf. Arc. 140. 8; Apoll. de Pron. 34 C.

907. NOTE 2.—Reiz (de Accent. inclinat. p. 56) asks the question, 'An dictio acuta recte gravetur ante comma?' adding, 'loquor de commatibus iis, quibus pronuntiatio sola regitur; non de iis, quæ plerique hodie solent in libris Græcis et Latinis edendis nimium crebra ponere ut imperitioribus construendi negotium facilius reddant:' he is of opinion that commas which mark off real parts in a proposition affect, or ought to affect, the accent like other stops; printed books vary a good deal, and each editor does that which is right in his own eyes.

908. *Elision*.—When, in a word of more than one syllable, an accented final vowel is elided, an acute accent is placed on the preceding syllable, as κείν' ὄχρα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας for κεινὰ ὄχρα: αἰ δειλ' οὐδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιός ἐστιν for αἰ δειλέ: ὦμ' ἀποταμνόμενον for ὦμὰ ἀποταμνόμενον: κῆφ' ὅτι for καὶ εἶπε ὅτι: κάκ' ὁσσομένος: ἀγλά' ἄποινα: πόλλ' ἐμόγησα: πάντ' ἀγορεύω. From this rule however the particles ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, ἡδέ, the enclitics τινά and ποτέ and dissyllabic prepositions are excepted, which lose their accent altogether when their final vowel is elided, as ἀλλ' οὐκ: ἐπ' ὤμων: οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσῃ: αἴτιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι οἴω: ἡδ' ἔτι: παρ' αὐτόν: ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν: ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο: μηδ' ἐπαγαλλόμενος.

909. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 160: λέγει ὁ τεχνικὸς ἐν τῷ ὑπομνήματι τοῦ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου· τὰ δξύτονα ἡνίκα ἐκθλίβηται τὴν δξυνομένην συλλαβὴν, ἀναπέμπει τὴν δξειάν ἐπὶ τὴν ὀπίσω συλλαβὴν, καὶ ἐὰν ἡ ἢ ἐκθλιβείσα συλλαβὴ ἡ ἔχουσα τὴν δξειάν βραχεῖα, ἡ δὲ ὀπίσω συλλαβὴ φύσει μακρά, τῷ τονικῷ παραγγέλματι γίνεται περισπώμενον· περισπᾷ γοῦν τὸ δεῖλ', ἐν δὲ τῇ Ὀμηρικῇ προσφῶδιᾳ ἐναντιοῦται τούτῳ: Schol. Aristoph. Plut. 143: φήμ' ἐγώ· ὅτε ἀναβιβάζεται δξεία, πάλιν δξεία ὀφείλει τίεσθαι· οὐ μὴν περισπωμένη· ἄτοπον γὰρ, ὥσπερ ἐνταῦθα τὸ φήμ' ἐγώ· καὶ τὸ χρῆστ' ἔδρασε· καὶ τὸ δειν' ἄττα· καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα: Schol. Ven. P. 201: ζητεῖ

ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς ἐν τῷ Α' ὑπομνήματι τῷ περὶ παθῶν Διδύμου περὶ τοῦ α̃ δειλ', πῶς δεῖ τονίζειν αὐτὸ, καὶ φησι, πολλὸν δὲ πρότερον παρὰ τῷ ποιητῇ ἔστι τὸ τῆς ἀναγνώσεως, α̃ δειλ', οὐδὲ τι τοι θάνατος, ἢ α̃ δειλ' οὐδὲ τι τοι θάνατος. τὸ γὰρ πληρὲς ἔστιν, α̃ δειλέ· οὐ γάρ, ὡς οἱ ἐξηγησάμενοι, τοῦ δέλαιε ἀποκοπῇ· ἐν ἑτέροις γὰρ αὐτὸς λέγει, α̃ δειλῶ, τί νυ δάκρυ κατεΐβετο; περιγέγραπται οὖν ἡ ὀξεῖα, εἰτα καὶ ἀνάπαυσις γέγονεν. ἄρα γε οὖν φυλαχθήσεται ἡ ὀξεῖα, ἢ ἐπεὶ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τῆς ὀξεῖας, περιγέγραπται καὶ ὁ τόνος; τὸ κρινόμενον ἐκεῖνο, ἵνα ἐπιστάμενοι ἀναγνώμεν· ἔν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, εἰ ἀπαξ περιγέγραπται τὸ φωνῆεν τὸ ἔχον τὴν ὀξεῖαν, ὁ τόνος γενέσθω τῆς προτέρας συλλαβῆς, οὐχὶ τῆς ἐπὶ τέλους: Schol. Ven. A. 441: α̃ δειλ'· ἐπεὶ μετὰ τὰς προσαγορευτικὰς ἀνάγκη στίζειν, ὡς καὶ ἡ συνήθεια μαρτυρεῖ στίζουσα μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν λέξιν, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ πλήρης, ἀλλὰ συνειληπταί, οὕτως δὲ ἡμῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων πεπονηθῆναι τὴν λέξιν βαρβαρισμὸν γίνεται, εἴτε ὀξύνονται εἴτε περισπᾶσιν, ἀναγκάως ἐκ πλήρους γράφειν τὴν λέξιν, α̃ δειλέ, δεῖ, ἵνα καὶ ἡ στιγμή καὶ ὁ τόνος ἀναλόγως καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς ἔχῃ· οὕτως δὲ καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἔγραψεν ἐκ πλήρους, ὡς Δίδυμος μαρτυρεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ μέτρον οὐκ ἂν δόξαι βλάπτεσθαι τοῦ στοιχείου προσηέντος, ἐπεὶ ὅταν δέη ὑγίει αὐτὸ παριστάναι, πάλιν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ὡς βουκόλει ἐπεὶ οὕτε κακῶ (Od. 20. 227)· ἢ οὐ μέμνη ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω (Il. 15. 18)· οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἐξῆς α̃ δειλέ, οὐ μὲν σοί γε (452): it will be seen from these passages that the ancient grammarians were not absolutely unanimous.

According to Schol. Ven. A. 269 Aristarchus retained the accent in μέθ' ὀμίλειον (οὕτως Ἀρίσταρχος τὴν μετὰ φυλάσσειν τὸν τόνον) where others read μεθομίλειον: Aristarchus probably accented the preposition to obviate an ambiguity, which was however hardly likely to arise: cf. below, § 920.

**910. Anastrophe.**—All prepositions consisting of two short syllables, except ἀνά and διὰ, are paroxytone when placed immediately after the noun or verb to which they belong, as Ἰθάκην κάτα for κατὰ Ἰθάκην: ἀκροτάτῃ δὲ ποδῶν ὕπο σείλετο ὕλη: μάχῃ ἐνὶ κυδιανείρῃ: νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ: νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων: ᾧ ἔπι πόλλ' ἐμόγησα.

If any word is interposed between the preposition and the word which it governs the accent is not retracted unless the preposition finishes a sentence, as τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδεΐδης ἦλθε κρατερὸς Διομήδης: ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδήμιος, not τῷ δ' ἔπι nor ἦλθε δ' ἔπι. But τῶν πάντων δ' ἔπτυσσε πολλὸν κάτα, because here κατὰ finishes the sentence.

**911. NOTE 1.**—On the Anastrophe of prepositions see Arc. 180. 1; Joh. Alex. 26. 16 sqq.; Chærob. E. 14; Apoll. de Synt. 304-305: Ptolemæus Ascalonites anastrophised prepositions even when separated by some intervening word from the noun or verb, as ὥσε δ' ἀπο βινὸν τρηχὺς λίθος, Hom. Il. 5. 308, on which Schol. Ven. ad loc. observes: οὐχ ὡς οἶται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναστροφῆσεται ἡ πρόθεσις, ἐπεὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἔστιν ἀπῶσε· μεταξὺ γὰρ πέπτωκεν ὁ δέ: Hermann and Götting agree with Ptolemæus, but the old grammarians generally adhere to the rule given above: Schol. Ven. E. 283; Ψ. 377; S. V. E. 405; E. M. 342. 8, and Joh. Alex. 27. 24 adds: διὸ σημειοῦνται τὴν παρὰ Πλάτωνι ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' αὖ πέρι διότι ἀνестράφη ἡ πρόθεσις, μεσοσυλλαβούντος τοῦ δὲ συνδέσμου καὶ τοῦ αὖ. What shocks this ancient grammarian does not shock many modern editors; C. F. Hermann prints ταύτης δὴ πέρι, Plat. de Legg. 676 C: οὗ δὴ καὶ νῦν ἐφέστηκε πέρι τὸ λεγόν-

μενον, Plat. de Legg. 780 D: Nauck has αἰδοῦς δὲ καὶ τοὺς δυσκρίτως ἔχω πέρι, Eurip. Frag. 367, and such instances might easily be multiplied.

912. NOTE 2.—Διά is not susceptible of anastrophe, because it might be confounded with Δία accusative of Ζεύς, Joh. Alex. 27. 31; Arc. 180. 4; S. V. P. 522: nor is ἀνά, which might be confused with ἀνα the vocative of ἀναξ, or with ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι: this was the doctrine (foolish enough, no doubt) of Aristarchus, Schol. Ven. E. 824, Chærob. E. 14, although it was not universally admitted to be correct, at least as far as regards ἀνά.

Prepositions of three moræ are not subject to anastrophe, as ἐνί, προτί, Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15, but ἐνί is, as μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ: so κατά, ὑπαί (cf. Schol. Ven. O. 4), ἀντί, ἀμφί, παρὰ, ὑπέρ, διαί, ἀπαί, πορτί: Joh. Alex. 27. 30; Schol. Ven. O. 125.

The passage in E. M. 123. 30, in which it is asserted that κατά and περί are not capable of anastrophe, is corrupt, indeed a farrago of contradictory statements. In Chærob. E. 14. 12 it is gravely stated that κατά is not anastrophised, lest it should be confounded with κῆτα!

The shortened forms of prepositions like πάρ for παρὰ are not liable to anastrophe; Schol. Ven. Σ. 191: παροισέμεν Ἀρίσταρχος ἀναστρέφει τὴν πρόθεσιν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τὸν λόγον, καίτοι τῶν συναλοφόμενων μὴ ἀναστρεφομένων, ὡς καὶ Ἀπολλωνίος φησιν. ἐπέισθη δὲ ἡ παράδοσις Ἀριστάρχῳ.

913. The monosyllables ἐκ ἐξ, ἐν εἰν, ἐς εἰς and ὡς, when standing after the word which they govern, and at the end of a verse, take the acute, as

ἦ ῥ' οὐχ οὗτος ἀνὴρ Προθοήμορος ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι  
ἄξιος; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἴδεται οὐδὲ κακῶν ἐξ.

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀοιδὸν ἀνὴρ ποτιδέρκεται, ὅστε θεῶν ἐξ  
αἰεῖδει δεδαῶς ἐπε' ἱμερόεντα βροτοῖσιν.

ἀλλ' ἄγε μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα νηπύτιοι ὦς.

τῷ ὅγε οἰνοποτάζει ἐφήμενος ἀθάνατος ὦς.

NOTE.—Joh. Alex. 27. 34; E. M. 342. 8. It would appear that some considered such an accentuation to be correct, even when the preposition did not conclude a line, for Schol. Ambros. in Odyss. 3. 137 (καλεσσαμένῳ ἀγορὴν ἐς πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς) says, βούλονται τῆς ἐς προθέσεως ῥωννύναι τὸν τόνον τινές, ἵνα δυνάμει ἀναστροφῇ γένηται κατὰ τὸ ὀρνίθες ὡς: and this is also the opinion of Götting, Accent. p. 381, and of Hermann, De emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 102: W. Christ writes τὰν δ' ἐπειτ' ἀνδρῶν μαχᾶν ἐκ παγκρατίου, Pind. Olymp. 8. 59, but it is a doubtful accent; Kühner, G. G. I. 259, rejects the doctrine of the old grammarians as irrational, as though that were a good reason to give.

914. When a preposition capable of anastrophe stands between a substantive and its epithet or apposition, the accent is generally thrown back, as ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος: Ξάνθου ἀπο δινήμεντος: ἀνθρώπων πέρι μαιομένων, Pind. Olymp. 8. 4; γῆν πέρι πᾶσαν, Herodot. 2. 22, cf. 4. 8; χρόνον ἐπι πολλόν, Herodot. 2. 133; οἱ δὲ μάλ' αἰεὶ Νίκης ἰέσθην, τρίποδος πέρι ποιητοῖο, Hom. Il. 23. 718,

where Ptolemæus Ascalonites wrote περί, cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc. ; ὑψηλῶν ὁρέων κορυφὰς ἐπὶ δεινδροκόμοις, Aristoph. Nub. 278.

**915. NOTE 1.**—The grammarians are guilty of several unnecessary refinements in this case. Schol. Ven. B. 877: πᾶσα πρόθεσις μεταξὺ κυρίου καὶ ἐπιθετικοῦ τῷ κυρίῳ ἔπεται κατὰ Ἀρίσταρχον κατὰ δὲ Πτολεμαῖον, τῷ προσηγορικῷ κατὰ δὲ Ἀπολλώνιον, πάντως ἀναστρέφεται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 240: Νέεσσ' ἐνὶ ποντοπόροις. Νικίας ἀναστρέφει· οὐ συμφανὲς δὲ τὰ τῆς ἱστορίας αὐτῷ· φασὶ γὰρ Ἀρίσταρχον τοῖς κυριωτέροις συντάσσειν τὰς προθέσεις. Herodian's opinion coincided with that of Apollonius; cf. Schol. Ven. B. 523; 839; Δ. 423; Joh. Alex. 26. 25: εἰ δὲ μεταξὺ πέση δύο ὀνομάτων ἢ πρόθεσις, τοῦ μὲν κυρίου ὄντος, τοῦ δὲ προσηγορικοῦ, ἢ ἐπιθετικοῦ καὶ προσηγορικοῦ ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις ἀναστρέφειν δεῖ τὴν πρόθεσιν, ἵνα τῆς ὕλης συντάξεως προηγήσῃται· ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήεντος: cf. Chærob. E. 14: Tyrannion seems to have carried the principle further still, Schol. Ven. M. 462: λαὸς ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς· τὴν δὲ πρόθεσιν Τυραννίων ἀναστρέφει, ἵνα τὸ ἐξῆς ὑπάρχῃ ὑπὸ λίθου ῥιπῆς· οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δέ· τί γὰρ καλῶς φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως, καὶ εἶναι ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς λίθου; A. G. Paris. 3. 314. 8; C. F. Hermann prints πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου in Plat. de Legg. 943 A, where πολεμικοῦ περὶ βίου is probably more correct, and yet he has τοῦ γυναικείου περὶ νόμου, Plat. Rep. 457 B.

**916. NOTE 2.**—When the preposition stands between a genitive case and a substantive governing or governed by it, anastrophe does not take place, as in the instance just quoted, λαὸς ὑπὸ ῥιπῆς, or βοῶν ὑπὸ πόσσ' ἐριμύκων, Hom. II. 21. 497, where Schol. Ven. says: οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν· ἔχει γὰρ σύνταξιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπιφερομένην δοτικὴν τὴν ποσσίν, ὁμοίως τῷ ὥς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσσαλος ὥρνυτ' ἀελλῆς (II. 3. 13): Schol. Ven. B. 162: φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἵψης· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν πρόθεσιν, ὥς Τυραννίαν καὶ Πτολεμαῖος· ὁπότε γὰρ γενικῇ συντάσσεται ἡ ἀπὸ, τηρεῖ τὸν τόνον· καὶ γὰρ τις θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο: Δ. 67: τινὲς ἀναστρέφουσι τὴν παρά, κακῶς· οὐδέποτε γὰρ ἀναστρέφεται πρόθεσις γενικῇ συντασσομένη πτώσει· ἔστι γὰρ τὸ ἐξῆς παραφέροιο.

**917.** Prepositions used elliptically for verbs are *anastrophe*, as ἀνα for ἀνάστηθι, ἀπο for ἀπεστι, ἐνι for ἐνεστι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι, παρά for πάρεστι, μέτα for μέτεστι, ὑπο for ὑπεστι.

**918. NOTE 1.**—Joh. Alex. 28. 5: πᾶσα δὲ πρόθεσις ῥῆμα σημαίνουσα βαρύνεται·

ἐνθ' ἐνι μὲν φιλότης·  
πάρα δ' ἀνῆρ, ὃς καταθήσει.

Cf. Schol. Ven. E. 824; A. 174; E. M. 123. 30; 342. 8; S. V. Φ. 110: ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοι καὶ ἐμοὶ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταῖή· οὐκ ἀναστρεπτέον τὴν ἐπὶ· τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς ἐστὶν ἐπὶ σοὶ καὶ ἐμοί.

According to the old grammarians, a preposition when used in the sense proper to some other preposition, does not suffer anastrophe: Schol. Ven. E. 824: ὅταν πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβάνηται οὐκ ἀντιστρέφεται: Schol. Ven. A. 258: πρόθεσις ἀντὶ ἐτέρας προθέσεως παραλαμβανομένη, τὸν ἴδιον τόνον φυλάττει: Schol. Ven. B. 831; E. 325; but modern editors pay little or no attention to this rule, e. g. Dindorf reads οἶον δὴ καὶ ὅδ' ἦλθε φυγῶν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἡμαρ, Hom. II. 21. 57, where the Schol. Ven. bids us write φυγῶν ὑπὸ νηλεὲς ἡμαρ.

**919. NOTE 2.**—Some paroxytoned ἀπὸ and περί when they stood for ἀποθεν and περισσῶς: Schol. Ven. Σ. 64: Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάττει τὸν τόνον τῆς προθέσεως· ἔφαμεν δὲ ἐν ἐτέροις ὅτι ἡ ἀπὸ, ἐὰν συντάσσῃται τῇ γενικῇ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτοσῶν

λέξεων καὶ σημαίνει τὸ ἀπωθεν, φυλάσσει τὸν τόνον. οὕτως γοῦν ἀνέγνωμεν ἀπὸ πατριδος ἄνδρα κατακτάς (Π. 13. 696), καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος (Π. 9. 353), καὶ γὰρ τίς θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἧς ἀλόχοιο (Π. 2. 292): προσέθηκα δὲ μὴ μεταξὺ πιπτουσῶν λέξεων διὰ τὸ ἀπο πλυνοί εἰσι πόλῃος (Od. 6. 40): οὐ γὰρ ἐπλησίασε τῇ πόλῃος γενικῇ, ἀλλὰ μεταξὺ ἀνεδέξατο λέξεις: Schol. Ven. A. 258; B. 292; Δ. 46. 75; I. 353; Ψ. 718: Schol. in Dionys. Thrac. 931. 19, and in such phrases as περί κῆρι modern editors frequently obey the directions of the older writers: Kühner, G. G. I. 261, and others, write περί whenever the word is used adverbially, as

καὶ πάντων Τρώων, περί δ' αὖ Πριάμοιο γε παίδων.

Hom. Π. 21. 105.

οὐνεκά τοι περί δῶκε θεὸς πολεμήϊα ἔργα.

Hom. Π. 13. 727.

He also maintains that unaccented prepositions are oxytone when used as adverbs, as ἐν (= ἐνδον) δέ μιν αὐτὸν Εὔρ, Π. 24. 472; ἐν δὲ λιμὴν εὐορμος, Hom. Od. 4. 358; in both places Dindorf and others leave the preposition unaccented.

920. If the last syllable of a preposition capable of anastrophe, and standing after the word to which it belongs, be elided, it is not accented at all unless it is followed by a stop, or any ambiguity is likely to arise, as

τῇσι παρ' εἰνάετες χάλκεον δαίδαλα πολλά.

Hom. Π. 18. 400.

δῶκε δ' ἄγειν ἐτάροισιν ὑπερθύμοισι γυναῖκα,  
καὶ τρίποδ' ὠτόεντα φέρειν· ὁ δ' ἔλυσεν ὑφ' ἵππους.  
τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀντίλοχος Νηληϊῆος ἤλασεν ἵππους.

Hom. Π. 23. 512.

But

τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαίας γε διασκεδάσειεν ἀπάσας,  
τὰς νῦν ὑβρίζων φορέεις, ἀλαλήμενος αἰεὶ  
ἄστνυ κάτ'· αὐτὰρ μῆλα κακοὶ φθείρουσι νομῆς.

Hom. Od. 17. 244.

Here κατ' receives the acute because of the stop after it. In the line στεῦτο γὰρ Ἑφαίστοιο πάρ' οἰσέμεν (Hom. Π. 18. 191) the elided preposition is accented, ἵνα ᾗ παρὰ τοῦ Ἑφαίστου οἰσέμεν, καὶ μὴ νομίζεται τοῦ Ἑφαίστου ὅπλα παροισέμεν, Joh. Alex. 28. 8; Aristarchus ap. Schol. Ven. Σ. 191. 244. 400; B. 150, and above, § 909.

Those used in the place of verbs, however, seem always to retain their accent, as

οὐδέ σ' ἔγωγε

λίσσομαι εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένειν· πάρ' ἐμοιγε καὶ ἄλλοι  
οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι.

Modern editors are, however, not unfrequently neglectful of these rules; for instance Bergk prints

ταυτὶ παθόντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπο  
 δηοῦτε χάραν, ἧς ὑπ' εὖ πεπόνθατε;

Aristoph. Lysist. 1145.

921. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 174: παρ' ἔμοιγε τὴν παρὰ πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν ὀξυτονητέον. καὶ καθόλου ὁπότε σημαντικαὶ εἰσι ῥημάτων αἱ προθέσεις, τοῦτον τὸν τόνον ἀναδέχονται.

Aristophanes Byzantius even oxytoned prepositions in Æolic, contrary to the genius of that dialect, in order to make them capable of anastrophe; a proceeding on his part which probably shows that his zeal for grammatical propriety outran his respect for philological fact. Apoll. de Synt. 309. 15: διὰ τοῦτο οὐδ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀριστοφάνη ἤξιωσαν βαρύνειν τὰ μόρια κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα διάλεκτον, ἵνα μὴ τὸ ἴδιον τῆς προθέσεως ἀποστήσωσι, λέγω τὴν ἀναστροφὴν: De Pron. 93 B: ἀδύνατον πρόθεσιν βαρύνεσθαι, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ ἀναστρέφοιτο· οὐδὲ γὰρ Αἰολεῖς τὸν ἐπὶ ταύταις τόνον ἀναβιβάζουσιν.

922. A preposition separated from its verb by *tmesis* retains its accent if it precedes the verb, as

νήπιοι οἱ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἡελίοιο ἦσθιον.  
 ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι.

If the preposition follows its verb the accent is thrown back, as

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος Ἀρήϊος ἡγεμόνευεν,  
 ζῶδς ἑὼν· τότε δ' ἤδη ἔχεν κᾶτα γαῖα μέλαινα.

Hom. Il. 2. 699.

923. NOTE.—Schol. Ven. A. 67; 258; B. 699: some grammarians, however, left the preposition unaccented, as πρὶν·γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι: Villosion, Anecdota Græca, T. 2. p. 130: 'nec prætermittendum in eximio illo Codice Homérico S. Marci cujus infra recensioem dabimus, quique diligentissime ex antiquissimis exemplaribus descriptus fuit, fere semper, et recte quidem, præpositionem, cum a verbo suo disjuncta est, vocabulo quodam interposito, carere accentu, ut in πρὶν·γ' ἀπο πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι, ubi ἀπο quod vides sine accentu expressum, sic ad verbum suum δόμεναι pertinere indicatur, ut sit ἀποδόμεναι.

Others refined still further, Schol. Ven. Γ. 440: πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν ὀξυτονητέον τὴν πάρα πρόθεσιν κατὰ τὴν ἄρχουσαν. ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἀναστροφή, ἀλλὰ καθ' ὑπέρβατον κείται, διαλελυμένου τοῦ πάρεσιν· εἰκότως τινὲς φασιν ὕτι οἱ προθέσεις ὅταν κατὰ διάλυσιν λέγωνται πρὸς τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα φυλάσσωσι τοὺς τόνους· κατὰ ταῦρον ἔδηδώς, κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος ἦσθιον, ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔσση. ἐξρῆν οὖν καὶ τῆς παρὰ ἐνθάδε, εἰ πρὸς τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον συντάσσεται, φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν τόνον· πρὸς οὖς πιθανῶς ὑπαντητέον, ὅτι ἐκείνα μὲν ἅπερ ἐτίθεντο, καὶ ἐν τῇ συνθέσει φυλακτικὰ ἐγένετο τοῦ τόνου τῶν προθέσεων, οἷον κατήσθιον, κατεδιδώς. οὐ γὰρ τις τῶν προθέσεων τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχουσαν συλλαβὴν ἐαυτῆς μετεβίβαζε τὸν τόνον· τὸ δὲ πάρεσι μετεβίβαζεν· ἔνθεν καὶ τὸ κατὰ διάλυσιν οὕτως ἀναγνώσκωμεν: according to this only such prepositions retain their accent in elision as were accented on the first syllable when connected with their verb;



cf. Schol. Ven. E. 178: Ἰρῶν μὴνίσας, χαλεπή δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μῆνις· Ἀρίσταρχος παρολκῆν οἶεται τῆς ἐπὶ ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπισμυγερῶς, καὶ βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ. ὅταν δὲ παρέλκη ἢ πρόθεσις, οὐ ποιεῖται ἐξαλλαγὴν τόνου. εἰσι δὲ οἱ ἀνεγνώκασιν ὁμοίως τῷ, ἐπεὶ οὕτοι ἐπὶ δέος, ἵνα τὸ ἐπεστι σημαίνεται. ἄλλοι δὲ ἐπίμνις, ἐν μέρος λόγου ποιοῦντες. ἄμεινον δὲ τῷ Ἀρισταρχῷ συγκατατίθεσθαι.

**924. Crisis.**—In Crisis proper the first word loses its accent, and that of the second is retained, but if the crisis results in a trochee with an accented penultimate, the word is properispomenon, as καὶ ἀγαθός becomes κἀγαθός, καὶ ἀρπάσαι χάρπασαι, τὰ ἀρκοῦντα τὰρκοῦντα, ὁ ἄριστος ὦριστος, τὸ ὄνομα τοῦνομα, ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀλθήεια, τῇ ἀγορᾷ τᾶγορᾷ, ἐγὼ οἶμαι ἐγῶμαι, ἐγὼ οἶδα ἐγῶδα, ἐγὼ ἔτασσον ἐγῶτασσον, but τὸ ὄναρ τοῦναρ not τοῦναρ, τὸ ἔργον τοῦργον, καὶ ὅσοι χῶσοι, τὰ ἔνδον τᾶνδον, καὶ ἅμα χᾶμα, καὶ ἔτι κᾶτι.

Parathetic compounds form an apparent exception to the rule, e.g. καὶ ὅστις being nothing more than καὶ ὅς τις, the two first words coalesce, χῶς, and the addition of τις makes no alteration in the accent χῶστις, in like manner καὶ ὅτι=καὶ ὅ τι becomes χῶτι not χῶτι, καὶ ὥσπερ=καὶ ὥς περ, χῶσπερ.

**925. NOTE 1.**—Schol. Ven. A. 277: Πηλεΐδ' ἤθελε· Ἀρίσταρχος ἀποφαίνεται ὡς κατὰ τὴν Ὀμηρικὴν συνήθειαν τὸ ῥῆμα κατὰ τὸν ἐνεστώτα ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐρχεται· ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἡ κίνησις ἢ τοῦ παρατατικοῦ· ἀλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει· ἤθελε Μηριόνης. καὶ ἐνθάδε οὖν ἄμεινον τῇ συνηθεστέρᾳ ἀναγνώσει προσέχοντας, ἐπὶ τὴν ΔΗ συλλαβὴν δξείαν παραλαμβάνειν, ἵνα κρᾶσις ᾗ τοῦ ἔθελε τρισυλλάβου γενομένου, ὡς καὶ συνήθης ἐστὶν ὁ ποιητής. τὸ μέντοι ῥῆμα τῶν παραλόγων κατὰ τόνον ἐστὶ τρισύλλαβον ὄν, ὡς δέδεικται ἐν τοῖς περὶ ῥημάτων: in other words, Aristarchus read Πηλεΐδῃθελε' for Πηλεΐδη ἔθελ'.

**926. NOTE 2.**—Kühner, G. G. I. 258, asserts that, in cases of aphæresis, if the accented syllable of the second word is cut off, the preceding word is to be marked with the acute, not with the grave, accent, as ἀ μή 'θιγες, Soph. Ant. 546; μή 'ξω, Soph. Aj. 742; ὅτε δὴ 'γων, Aristoph. Equit. 632; for this rule he quotes no ancient authority, nor is there any: he has seemingly evolved the precept from his sense of the general fitness of things—an unsafe guide in the matter of Greek accents.

**927. NOTE 3.**—There is much difference of opinion and of practice among modern grammarians and editors as to the accent of words affected by crisis; what crisis is does not seem to be quite clearly determined; H. L. Ahrens has written a learned and somewhat dogmatical tract, 'De Crasi et Aphæresi,' which is only known to me from the reprint of it in Gaisford's Hephæstion, ed. 2. vol. 2. pp. 235-279: the reader may consult it, but it is doubtful whether he will find in it full satisfaction. A clear description of the different forms of synalœphe is contained in Donaldson's Greek Grammar, § 121 sqq. a more elaborate discussion of the matter will be found in Kühner, G. G. § 50 sqq.: but perhaps the best account is that given by an ancient grammarian (possibly Trypho) in the valuable Ἐπιμερισμοὶ published by Cramer in the A. G. Oxon. I. 371. 20: cf. Draco 157; Chærob. C. 846. 6: some obvious corrections have been made in the passage, which is as

follows: ἰστέον ὅτι ἡ Συναλοιφή γένος ἐστίν· ἔχει δὲ εἶδη ἑπτὰ· τρία μὲν ἀπλᾶ· τέσσαρα δὲ σύνθετα· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπλᾶ ταῦτα· Ἐκθλιψις, Κρᾶσις, Συναίρεσις. καὶ ἔκθλιψις μὲν ἐστὶν ἡνίκα εὐρέθῃ λέξις εἰς φωνήεντα ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα [leg. εἰς φωνήεν ἢ εἰς φωνήεντα] καταλήγουσα, τῆς ἐπιφερομένης λέξεως ἀπὸ φωνηέντων [leg. φωνήεντος] ἀρχομένης· τότε γὰρ τὸ χασμῶδες καὶ κεχρηῶδες ἐκθλίζεται [ἐκθλίζει τὸ] τέλος τῆς προηγουμένης λέξεως· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν ὦσιν ἐν παραθέσει δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· οἷον κατὰ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ· βούλομαι ἐγώ, βούλομ' ἐγώ· κατὰ εὐεργέτου, κατ' εὐεργέτου· ἡνίκα δὲ ὦσιν ἐν συνθέσει οὐ δέχονται ἀπόστροφον· καταέγραφον, κατέγραφον· ἀναέβην, ἀνέβην· καταέρχομαι, κατέρχομαι. διαφέρει δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις [τῆς] κράσεως κατὰ τούτους τοὺς τρόπους· (1) ἡ συναίρεσις περὶ τοῦ Ι καὶ Υ καταγίνεται προηγουμένη [leg. προηγουμένη] προτακτικοῦ φωνήεντος· οἷον, πᾶσις παῖς· αὖτω αὖω, Δημοσθένει· Δημοσθένει· διαστέλλεται δὲ τὸ συνηρημένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐντελοῦς, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ περιστίζεσθαι τὸ Ι καὶ Υ ἐν τῇ συναίρεσει· δεῖ γὰρ γινώσκειν ὅτι τότε τὸ Ι καὶ Υ περιστίζεται ἡνίκα προηγείται προτακτικὸν φωνήεν κατὰ διάστασιν· οἷον αὖτω, πᾶσις, Δημοσθένει· ἐπεὶ ὅτε μὴ προηγείται προτακτικὸν οὐ δεῖ περιστίζειν αὐτά· οἷον, ἰα χη ὑπόπτερος· ἢ δὲ κρᾶσις περὶ πάντα τὰ φωνήεντα καταγίνεται· οἷον Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμόν τοῦμόν· ἱερεὺς ἱερέυς· ἰχθύες ἰχθύς [leg. ἰχθύς]· βότρυνες βότρυν· καὶ ἡνίκα μὲν γένηται κρᾶσις ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον τὸ ἐμόν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά· προέστη προύστη· ἡνίκα δὲ μὴ γένηται ἐν ἀρμογῇ δύο λέξεων ἢ κρᾶσις, οὐ τίθεται κορωνίς· οἷον νόος νοῦς, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους. (2) ἄλλως τε δὲ ἡ συναίρεσις φωνηεντική ἐστι τῶν αὐτῶν φωνηέντων· οἷον πᾶσις παῖς· Ἀχιλλεῖ Ἀχιλλεῖ· ἢ δὲ κρᾶσις πάντως ἀλλοίωσιν κατεργάζεται· οἷον, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους· τὸ ἐμόν τοῦμόν· τὰ ἐμά τὰμά. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν εἰσὶ τὰ ἀπλᾶ εἶδη τῆς συναλοιφῆς [leg. συναλοιφῆς]· τὰ δὲ σύνθετα εἰσὶ ταῦτα· (1) ἔκθλιψις καὶ κρᾶσις, καὶ [dele] (2). συναίρεσις [καὶ] ἔκθλιψις, καὶ [dele] (3) κρᾶσις καὶ συναίρεσις, (4) [ἔκθλιψις καὶ κρᾶσις καὶ συναίρεσις]. καὶ Ἐκθλιψις μὲν καὶ κρᾶσις ἐστὶν ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ ἐγώ· ἐκθλίζεται γὰρ τὸ Ι τοῦ καὶ συνδέσμου, καὶ κινῶται τὸ Α καὶ Ε εἰς Α μακρόν. ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ, ἐμοὶ ὑποδύμη ἐμῷυποδύνῃ [leg. ἐμῷυποδύνει]· ἐκθλίζεται τὸ ἰῶτα τῆς ἐμοὶ ἀντωνυμίας καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Υ εἰς τὴν ΟΥ δίφθογγον· κρᾶσις δὲ καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁ αἰπῶλος ὥπῶλος· κινῶται γὰρ τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω μέγα, καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ο καὶ Ι εἰς τὴν Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον· ἔκθλιψις δὲ καὶ κρᾶσις καὶ συναίρεσις, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ οἱ αἰπῶλοι ὥπῶλοι· ἐκθλίζεται γὰρ τὸ Ι τῆς ΟΙ, καὶ κινῶται τὸ Ο καὶ Α εἰς Ω καὶ συναίρεται τὸ Ω καὶ τὸ ἰῶτα εἰς τὸ Ω [leg. ΩΙ] δίφθογγον.

928. NOTE 4.—How far written speech, especially how far written verse, should express actual pronunciation, is a hard question, which neither ancients nor moderns are able to answer to everyone's satisfaction: many verses now-a-days, both Greek and Latin, are troublesome to read, because fussy editors have a craze for exhibiting the scansion to the eye; Aristarchus had generally more common sense, and valued legibility above most things; forms like *διοσημίασι*, *χρείασι*, even if they were diplomatically correct, only confuse and worry: *διοσημία* 'στι, *χρεία* 'στι, are better because clearer: but it is to be hoped that a time will come when all such oddities will be left for the exclusive use of irreclaimable pedants, and then we shall read in comfort *χρεία ἐστί*, dictum est, not dictumst, nor will verse or rhythm suffer in the least by it. *Μὴ* 'χειν, *μὴ* 'νοια, for *μὴ* 'χειν and *μὴ* 'νοια, are upon any theory monstrous and impossible.

929. NOTE 5.—The accents proper to crasis cannot be authoritatively determined: the old grammarians give us no information on the subject; the scholiast on Tzetze Epistolæ ap. A. G. Oxon. 3. 360. 10 says: *ἔβνε τ' ἄλλα, μὴ περίσπα δυστέχνης*, and argues that the circumflex can only arise from the acute followed by the grave accent: the scribe of the Bodleian Plato, written A.D. 896, accents this very combination *τάλλα* (see Wattenbach's 3rd plate); the accents which we find in printed books are sometimes perhaps a reproduction of those

found in manuscripts, but more often they are the products of modern theories. The rule given in the text represents the practice of some of the most industrious editors, but I must leave others to determine whether industry and diplomatic fidelity generally go together, or whether strict diplomatic fidelity would bring us sensibly nearer to such accents as would have approved themselves to an Aristarchus or an Herodian.

**930. NOTE 6.**—Wolf, *Litter. Analekt.* i. (2). p. 434, maintains that trochees resulting from crasis, having the accent on the penultimate, should be *paroxytone* when no new diphthongal sound arises, or when the second word is not properispomenon; hence he prefers *τάργα, χάμα* to *τάργα* and *χάμα*. The point is a doubtful one, but a general analogy and, as it is said, manuscript authority, are against Wolf's view. The full discussion of his opinion would necessitate the introduction of much that is too purely theoretical to find an appropriate place here. See, however, Götting ad Theodos. Gramm. p. 221; Schol. Ven. A. 126.

**931. NOTE 7.**—Götting, *Accent.* p. 385, affirms that an enclitic, when it forms a crasis with a word following it, no longer affects the accent of that which precedes it, as *δινά τοι ἄρα* becomes *δινὰ τᾶρα*, not *δινά τᾶρα, τρισώματος τὰν Γηρυνών*, not *τρिसώματος τὰν, ὀξυγλύκειαν τᾶρα*. He argues that *τοί* in *τᾶρα* can no more influence the accent of the preceding word than it can in *τοίγαρ*; but all editors are not of his opinion; for instance, Bergk prints *βοάσομαι τᾶρα*, *Aristoph. Nub.* 1154; *ἀπέλαυσά τᾶρ' ἂν νῆ Δί' ἔλθων ἐνθαδί*, *Aristoph. Aves* 1364; Dindorf has *τρिसώματος τὰν Γηρυνών*, *Æschyl. Agam.* 870; *ἐμοί τε καὶ σοί τᾶρ' ἐπεύξωμαι τάδε*, *Æschyl. Choeph.* 112; Bergk *δινὰ τᾶρα πείσομαι*, *Aristoph. Achar.* 323; and Bekker reads *ὀξυγλύκειάν τᾶρα κοκκιεῖς βόαν*, *Pollux* 6. 80: E. A. J. Ahrens does the same, *Æschyl. Frag.* 362=318 Dindorf. Each one settles the question according to his own fancies, for no ancient authority says a word on the matter: it is probable that Götting is mistaken, and that his argument is fallacious.

## CHAPTER IX.

### PROCLITICS AND ENCLITICS.

**932.** IN conformity with the best Greek manuscripts, though contrary to the express precepts of the ancient grammarians, the following monosyllables are unaccented when they precede the words to which they belong; *ὁ ἦ, οἱ αἰ* of the prepositive article (*ὅ=ὄs, ἦ, οἶ, αἶ, ὅ* of the postpositive article or relative pronoun are accented), the relative adverb *ὥs*, the negative *οὐ* *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, the conjunction *εἰ* or *αἰ*, and the prepositions *ἐκ* *ἐξ*, *ἐν* *εἰν*, *ἐς* *εἰς* *ὥs*, as *ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας*: *ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ*: *εἰν Αἰδου*: *σάφα οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστιν*: *ὥs ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη*: *εἰς Φωκέας ὥs πρὸς συμμάχους ἐπορεύετο*: *ἡ οὐ διάλυσις*: *οἱ ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες*.

Ὦς, *as*, is oxytone when it follows the word to which it belongs, as *θεὸς δ' ὥς τίλετο δῆμω*. When it stands for *οὕτως* some make it oxytone, but there seems more authority for writing ὦς, as *ὥς* or *ὥς εἰπών*.

Οὐ (or οὐκ), when it means *No*, or stands at the end of a sentence, is oxytone, as

P. Ζεὺς δ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖ τις, ὃς νέους τίκτει θεούς;

D. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμοις.

Eurip. Bacch. 467.

B. νῆ τὸν Δί', αὐτῇ πού' στί σοί γ' ἡ Δαρδανίς.

P. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ τοῖς θεοῖς δᾶς κάεται.

Aristoph. Vesp. 1371.

S. 1. αἰβοί · φέρ' ἄλλην, χᾶτέραν μοι χᾶτέραν,

καὶ τριῖβ' ἔθ' ἑτέρας. S. 2. μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω' γω μὲν οὐ.

Aristoph. Pax 15.

δίδωμ' ἔκουσα τοῖσδ' ἀναγκασθεῖσα δ' οὐ.

Eurip. Heraclid. 551.

The prepositions are also oxytone under the conditions mentioned above, § 913.

933. NOTE 1.—'There are in Greek, as in other languages, words so unimportant of themselves that they have no accent of their own, but are associated by the speaker with the really accented word to which they belong, in the same way as if the two formed one word. In Greek, however, a distinction is observed in such words: (1) those which stand *before*, and (2) those which stand *after*, the word that they refer to. The former of these unaccented words are called *proclitics* [by Hermann, not by any ancient authority], and are not furnished by the Greeks with a sign of accent: the others are called *enclitics*. They differ from each other merely by position; for e. g. *τοι* belongs to both in *τοιγάροι*, the first *τοι* being proclitic, the second enclitic;' Götting, *Greek Accent*, p. 99. This passage expresses the common doctrine concerning the nature of proclitics and enclitics. The Greek grammarians know nothing whatever about proclitics. *Ο*, *η*, *οι*, and *αι* are oxytone, Joh. Alex. 22. 26; Apoll. de Pron. 62; Arc. 178. 12; Charax, ap. A. G. 1153: so too is *ει*, Arc. 185. 6; Joh. Alex. 40. 17; and *ου*, Arc. 183. 26; Joh. Alex. 32. 21; Choerob. E. 10. 14; 109. 9; and the prepositions, Arc. 179. 26; Joh. Alex. 25. 31: on the whole subject, see Götting, *Accent*, pp. 388–9; Reiz, de Incl. Accent. p. 43. Dindorf, in his edition of Sophocles, Lips. 1863, reads in Œd. Tyr. 182, *ἐν δ' ἄλοχοι*, where others leave *ἐν* unaccented; one cannot help wishing that editors would once for all make up their minds as to the principles on which they mean to accent their Greek.

934. NOTE 2.—'Ὦς. A. G. Oxon. 1. 448. 26: καὶ πότε δέχνεται καὶ βαρύνεται τὸ ὥς; ὅτε ἐπὶ τέλους στίχου κείται, δέχνεται,

ὄρνιθος ὥς (Π. Γ. 2),

καὶ ὅτε προηγείται ἐγκλιτικὸν, ἔαντε ἀρχῇ φράσεως, ἔαντε μέσον εἴη,

ὥς μοι καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπύτμου παιδὸς ἐνίσποις (Π. Ω. 388).

ὥστε γὰρ ἡ παῖδες νεαροὶ, χῆραί τε γυναῖκες (Π. Β. 289).

ἀλλ' ὥς τις τούτων τε βέλος καὶ οἰκοθι πέμπει (Π. Θ. 513).

βαρυνεῖται δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇ τασσόμενον, μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ,

ὥς εἰπὼν πυλέων (Π. Η. 1).

ὥς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν (Π. Κ. 485).

ὥς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος (Π. Γ. 27).

καὶ ἐν μέσῃ φράσει μὴ ἐπιφερομένου ἐγκλιτικοῦ, εἰ μὴ σημαίνει τὸ ὁμῶς ἢ τὸ οὕτως· ὁπότε γε οὕτως ὑποτάσσεται συνδέσμφ,

ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὁμοῖον (Od. P. 218).

καὶ

Ἔκτωρ δ' ὥς εἶδε Τεύκρου βλαφθέντα βέλεμα (Π. Ο. 484).

Ἔκτωρ δ' ὥς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν (Π. Ζ. 374).

Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ παρήνει καὶ Τυραννίων, τὸ ὥς ἐν μέσῃ φράσει περισπᾶν εἰ μὴ ὑποτάσσεται συνδέσμφ, ὥς τὸ καὶ

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω ἐπεὶ ὥς ἄγε νείκος Ἀθήνη (Π. Α. 721).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἱππεῦσι μετέσσομαι (Π. Δ. 322).

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν εἰ τόγ' ἀμεινον (Π. Α. 116).

ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς σε ἔολπα δνῆσεσθαι κακότητος (Od. Ε. 379).

The last four examples are curious, for in two of them ὥς is preceded by a conjunction, and yet the scribe circumflexes it. Herod. π. μ. λ. 25. 29: ὥς, τῶς. οὐδὲν εἰς ΩΞ λήγον ἐπίρρημα δυνόμενον, ὑπεσταλμένης Δωρίδος διαλέκτου, ἀλλὰ μόνον τὸ ὥς, καὶ τὼς ἀνταποδοτικὸν αὐτοῦ ὑπάρχον. οὐκ ἄγνοῶ μέντοι, ὅτι ἐν διαφόρῃ σημαυομένῃ καὶ διαφόρῃ συντάξει, ἔσθ' ὅτε περισπᾶται: Joh. Alex. 31. 21: τὸ ὥς αἰεὶ δξύνεται, κἂν ἐν ἀρχῇ, κἂν ἐν μέσῃ, κἂν ἐν τέλει ᾗ, πλὴν μόνον ὅτε σημαίνει τὸ οὕτως καὶ τὸ ὁμῶς· τότε γὰρ περισπᾶται: Arc. 182. 18: καὶ ὥς ἀντὶ τοῦ οὕτως δξύνεται, which passage is probably corrupt; Schol. Ven. A. 116: τὸ ὥς ὁπότε σημαντικόν ἐστι τοῦ ὁμῶς, περισπᾶται: Schol. Ven. Γ. 159; H. 31; A. 720; Eust. 61. 46: ὅτι ἐν τῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, περισπᾶται παρὰ τοῖς παλαιοῖς τὸ ὥς. φέρεται γὰρ ἐν τοῖς Ἡροδώρου καὶ Ἀπίωνος, ὅτι τὸ ὥς ὅτε δηλοῖ τὸ ὁμῶς περισπᾶται: Apoll. de Conj. 523; de Adv. 581, makes some remarks on the accent of this word which are not very intelligible.

**935.** For present purposes Enclitics may be described as words which, under certain conditions, affect the accent of those which immediately precede them in the same sentence, and frequently lose their own accent altogether. The following is a list of them:—

(a) *Verbs*.—The Present Indicative of εἰμί and φημί, except φῆς and εἶ; εἶς and ἐσσί are enclitic.

(b) *Pronouns*.—The indefinite τίς τί in all its forms, including the Attic τοῦ and τῷ; the personal pronouns μοῦ, μεῦ, μέθεν, μοί, μέ, τοί, μίν, σφωέ, σφίν, σφέ are always enclitic; the following are enclitic except under the conditions mentioned below, § 945, ἡμῶν, ἡμῖν, ἡμᾶς, σοῦ σέο σεῦ τέος, σοί, σέ τύ (but τύ=σύ is

orthotone) ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς, οὗ ξο εὖ ξέθεν, οἷ, ξ μὲν νῖν, σφῶ σφῶν, σφῶν σφέων, σφίσι σφί, σφᾶς σφέας.

(c) *Particles*.—The indefinites ποτέ, ποθέν, ποθί, πῶς, ποί, πῇ, πού, πῶ; the conjunctives τέ, νύ νύν=δή (νῦν, now, is orthotone, see above, § 826), τοί, θήν, πέρ, γέ, κέ, κέν, ῥά. Δε, θε or θεν, when united with the word to which they belong, may also be included.

936. NOTE 1.—The above description does not attempt to express the true nature of an enclitic, but merely marks it off from other words by a property, which is about as much as is done by the older writers: thus Apollonius (de Synt. 97. 26): καλοῦνται οὖν αἱ ἐντελεῖς κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν καὶ τὸν διεγερμένον τόνον ὀρθοτονοῦμεναι, τάχα συνωνυμοῦντος τοῦ ὀρθοῦ καὶ τοῦ ὑγιοῦς· αἱ δὲ τὸν τόνον μετατιθεῖσαι, ὥσπερ ἐκ τῶν ἐγκλινόντων τὰ βάρη ἐφ' ἑτερον σῶμα ἐγκλιτικαί: and Herodian (ap. A. G. 1142), ἐγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ μόριον, ὃ τὴν ἰδίαν ὀξείαν κοιμίζον τὴν προκειμένην βαρεῖαν εἰς ὀξείαν μεθέστησιν, ᾧ ᾗ δυνάμει ἢ φύσει ἑτέρα βαρεῖα ὑπέγκειται, δυνάμει μὲν ὡς τὸ δῶματά μοι, φύσει δὲ καθάπερ Ἀρκεσίλαος τε. A. G. Oxon. I. 186. 16 is one of the best passages on enclitics anywhere to be found, but it contains a ludicrous error; 187. 6: εἰ δὲ ἐστὶ λέξις προπαροξύτονος τότε πίπτουσι δύο τόνοι εἰς τὴν λέξιν εἰς μὲν ὁ Κύριος τόνος: here the grammarian is made to say 'the Lord is one,' whereas what he wrote was εἰς μὲν ὁ κύριος τόνος, ἕτερος δὲ ὁ τῆς ἐγκλίσεως, 'the word receives two accents, one the accent proper to the word, the other that of the enclisis; κύριος τόνος is one of the commonest of technical terms. On the theory of enclitics see Götting, Accent. p. 390.

937. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Verbs*. Arc. 142. 6: ἐν δὲ ῥήμασιν ἐγκλίνεται τὸ φημί καὶ εἰμί. περὶ δ' ἑνδεκά φημι, τόσσον ἐγὼ φημι. τοῦτου τὸ δεύτερον φῆς (sic) ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ τρίτον ἐγκλίνεται· τί φησιν οὗτος; ἔσθ' ὅτε καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνεται. ἔτι καὶ τὸ εἰμί· Δίδος δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι. τὸ δὲ εἰ ἀνέγκλιτον. τὸ δὲ . . . ἐστὶν ἐγκλίνεται· αἰματὸς ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸν. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τῶν λόγων βαρύνεται· ἐστὶ πόλις Ἐφύρη, καὶ μετὰ τῆς οὐ ἀποφάσεως· οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀγαθόν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ καὶ καὶ ὡς παροξύνεται· καὶ ἐστὶν ἰδεῖν, ὡς ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν. ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ δυϊκὰ καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ ἐγκλίνονται. καὶ ἐστὶ δεύτερον ἐνικὸν ἐγκλίνεται· [cf. Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144] σχέτλιός ἐστι γεραίε. On φῆς see Charax, 1152, A. G. 1158, Schol. Ven. P. 174: φῆ for φησί is also enclitic, Apoll. de Adv. 543. 11; Joh. Alex. 21. 15. The best grammarians made φαμεν, φατε, φασι enclitic, Charax, 1152: τὰ δὲ πληθυντικὰ οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, ἀλλὰ παρὰ μὲν τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἀκριβέσις ἐγκλίνεται, ἀνθρωπὸν φαμεν, ἀνθρωπὸν φατε, ἀνθρωπὸν φασι, παρὰ τισι δ' οὐ, οἷς ἡ ἀκριβὴς ἀνάγκη οὐκ ἐπέεσθ· cf. Schol. Ven. O. 735: ἡ τινὰς φαμεν εἶναι ἀοσσητήρας ὁπίσσω· τὸ φαμέν ἐντελές ἐστὶ καὶ ἐνεστώτα χρόνον σημαίνει· διδ τὰς δύο συλλαβὰς βαρυτονητέον. When orthotone the dissyllabic forms of φημί and εἰμί in the Indicative Mood are oxytone, Apoll. de Synt. 134. 24, and above, § 767: φημί was considered to be an Æolic form of φῶ, hence Tyrannion barytoned it, e. g. φῆμι γὰρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι, Eust. 1613. 18, and Telephus Pergamensis denied that φημί and ἐστών were enclitic, Charax, 1152: ἡμί is never enclitic, Charax, 1152.

On the enclitics εἰς (or εἰς or ἥς) and ἐσσί see Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144, Charax, 1151, Joh. Alex. 21. 17: ἔασι is not enclitic; on the other persons of the dual and plural see Arc. 142. 6, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144. Some grammarians considered their enclisis a mistake, e. g. Heracleides. Eust. 1457. 46: ἡμάρτηται δὲ καθ'

Ἡρακλείδην τὸ ἐστέ. ὥς γὰρ οὐ λέγομεν δείκνυστε ἢ φάστε, οὕτως οὐδὲ ἔτι ἐστέ. ἔτι δὲ καὶ καθότι δξύνεται, οὐδὲν γὰρ τῶν εἰς ΤΕ ληγόντων δξυτονεῖται, ἡμαρτημένου τοῦ φατέ· καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀμαρτάνει φησὶν ἐγκλίνας ἐν Ἰλιάδι τὸ, ὑμεῖς μάρτυροί ἐστε. οὐ γὰρ ἀνήρηται τι μὴ πρότερον δξυτονούμενον. εἰ δὲ ἀνήρηται τὸ δξυτονούμενον, ἀποπὸς φησι καὶ ἡ ἐγκλισις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτων γράφας, ἐτέρωθι λέγει ὅτι τὸ ἐσμεν ἐστέ εἰσιν εἰ καὶ ἡμάρτηται δξυτονούμενα, ὅμως ἔπαθον τοῦτο, διὰ τὰ ἐνικὰ οἷς ὀφείλουσιν ὁμοτονεῖν.

938. Ἐστί is paroxytone when it begins a sentence, or when it is immediately preceded by οὐκ, μή, εἰ, ὥς, ἀλλά, καί, or τοῦτο, as ἔστι θεός, ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀγαθός, εἰ ἔστι κακός, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἀμάρτημα, ὥς ἔστι κακὸν ἀμαθία, ἀλλ' ἔστιν εἰπεῖν.

Many modern scholars make ἔστι paroxytone whenever it affirms existence or possibility, as ἔστι δ' ὅπη νῦν ἔστι, Æschyl. Agam. 67; κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὀρμηθῆναι, Hom. Il. 14. 313. It is also usual to write ἔστι whenever it is followed by any relative particles, as ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν ὥς, ἔστιν ὅπου: in many editions ἔστι, even when a mere copula, is paroxytone if it begins a verse, as

πέπλον δ', ὅστις τοι χαριέστατος ἦδὲ μέγιστος  
ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ, καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ.

Il. 6. 271.

939. NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148: τὸ ἔστιν ἡνίκα ἄρχει λόγον, ἢ ὅτε ὑποτάσσεται τῇ οὐ ἀποφάσει ἢ τῷ καὶ ἢ εἰ ἢ ἄλλῳ συνδέσμῳ ἢ τῷ ὥς ἐπιρρήματι ἢ τῷ τοῦτο, τηνικαῦτα τὴν ὀξείαν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ Ε: Arc. 142. 13; 147. 23; E. M. 301. 2; S. V. A. 63. According to Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 84) ἐστί is enclitic when it is merely the copula, where consequently it might be omitted, and orthotone whenever it predicates existence or possibility, as κείσε μὲν ἔστι (= ἔξεστι) καὶ ὕστερον ὀρμηθῆναι, Il. 14. 313: ἀλλ' ἔπεν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἔστιν ἀποσταδὸν Ἀργείοισι μάρνασθαι, Il. 15. 556, in which cases it could not be omitted. Hermann's rule seems reasonable, squares pretty well with what the older grammarians say, and has been followed by several modern editors.

940. The enclitic forms of εἰμί are generally orthotone in modern books when, 1. they begin a sentence or a verse, as ξεῖνος φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσσω Εἰμί, Il. 6. 224; 2. when they are separated by a stop from the words to which they belong, as σκολιὸς δὲ ταύτη, κατὰπερ ὁ Μαίανδρος, ἐστί ὁ Νεῖλος, Herod. 2. 29; ἐγὼ τοι, μήτερ, εἰμί παῖς σέθεν, Eurip. Bacch. 1118, and, 3. in elisions, as τοῦτ' ἐστίν, Demosth. 701; 851; τί ποτ' ἐστίν, Demosth. 724; ἀγαθὸς δ' ἐστίν, but ἀγαθὸς δέ ἐστιν.

941. The enclitic forms of φημί are oxytone in modern editions when they begin a sentence or verse, and when they are separated by a stop from the preceding words, as φασὶν ἀλλήλαις ξυνελθεῖν τὰς τριήρεις εἰς λόγον, Aristoph. Eqq. 1300; πολλοὶ

γάρ, φημί, οὐκ ἀγαπῶντες, Lucian. Deor. Concil. 2; ἔα, φημί, τὰ περὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων. Lucian. Deor. Concil. 11. But editions and editors differ much as to the accentuation of such combinations. Dindorf and others print καὶ φημί κάποφημι κοὐκ ἔχω τι φῶ, Soph. Œd. Col. 317.

942. Contrary to the statements of the old grammarians, the indefinite *τις* is orthotone in modern editions, 1. when it begins a clause, as οὐκ ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ ἀπλῶς ἂν εἴη πολίτου καὶ ἀνδρός, τινὸς μέντοι πολίτου, Arist. Polit. 3. 4. 9; ἀναγκαῖον δ' ἦτοι πᾶσι τοῖς πολίταις ἀποδεδόσθαι πάσας πάντας τὰς κρίσεις ἢ τισὶ πάσας, οἶον ἀρχῇ τινὶ μιᾷ ἢ πλείοσιν, ἢ ἑτέραις ἑτέρας, ἢ τινὰς μὲν αὐτῶν πᾶσι, τινὰς δὲ τίσιν, Arist. Polit. 4. 14. 3; τίς ἔνδον, ᾧ παῖ, παῖ, μάλ' αὖθις, ἐν δόμοις; Æschyl. Choeph. 654; 2. when it begins a verse, as

οὐδέ τι Νηλεὺς

τῷ ἐδίδου, ὃς μὴ ἔλικας βόας εὐρυμετώπους

ἐκ Φυλάκης ἐλάσειε

Hom. Od. 11. 288;

3. when preceded by the article, in the singular number, as ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος, Arist. Cat. 5. 2; ἡ τις γραμματικὴ, Arist. Cat. 2. 2, where Bekker notes that cod. B reads ἡ τίς; 4. after a stop, and therefore after a vocative case, as πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἔφην ἐγώ, ᾧ βέλτιστε, τίς ἀποκρίναιτο; 5. in the combination τινὲς μὲν . . . τινὲς δὲ: lastly, 6. when emphatic, as τὸ χρῶμα ἐν σώματι· οὐκοῦν καὶ ἐν τινὶ σώματι· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐν τινὶ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα, οὐδὲ ἐν σώματι ὅλως, Arist. Cat. 5. 7; but, when *τις* or *τι* are equivalent to *somebody*, or *something of importance*, they are enclitic, as εἰ μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἀνόητα ᾠρέγετο αὐτῶν, ἦν ἂν τι τὸ λεγόμενον, εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ φρόνιμα, πῶς λέγοιεν ἂν τι; Arist. Eth. Nic. 7. 2. 4; yet C. F. Hermann prints οὔτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος εἶναι δεῖ, ᾧ Φαῖδρε, ὃ ἂν εἴπωσι σοφοί, ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν μὴ τί λέγωσι, Plat. Phædr. 260 A, where others have μή τι. In all other circumstances *τις*, whether it precedes or follows the word to which it belongs, is enclitic, as

οὐδέ τις οὖν μοι

νηὼν πημάνθη, ἀλλ' ἀσκηθέες καὶ ἄνουςοι.

Hom. Od. 14. 254.

οὐκ οἶδ'· οὐ γάρ πώ τις ἐδν γόνον αὐτὸς ἀνέγνω,  
ὥς δὴ ἔγωγ' ὄφελον μάκαρός νῦ τευ ἔμμεναι υἱός.

Hom. Od. 1. 216.



ἦ γάρ οἱ ζώῃ γ' ἦν ἄσπετος· οὐ τινι τόσση.

Hom. Od. 14. 96.

κλαῖ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄνυσίν τινα δῆομεν· ἀλλὰ τάχιστα.

Hom. Od. 4. 544.

εἰ μὲν τις τὸν δνειρου—οὗ τινι κοσμηθεῖσα—καί τινα Τρωϊάδων—  
οὗς τινας μεθιέντας ἴδοι—ἀπαιτῶν γὰρ παρὰ τινος τῶν μαθητῶν τὸν  
μισθὸν ἡγανάκτει. It will be found, however, that editors are  
capricious and inconsistent.

943. NOTE 1.—See Kühner, G. G. I. 269; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1151. *Τευ*, like *τον* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, is enclitic, as *ἀλλ' οὐ τευ οἶδα*: *οὔτε σοὶ οὐ τέ τῷ ἄλλῳ*, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 142. 2; S. V. Φ. 252: *αἰετοῦ οἶματ' ἔχων μέλανος τοῦ θηρητῆρος*: *Ἀρίσταρχος μέλανός του*: *ἀγνοεῖ δὲ ὅτι ὁ ποιητῆς τῷ ἐγκλιτικῷ ΤΟΥ οὐ χρῆται*. *ἄμεινον οὖν ἄρθρον αὐτὸ ἐκδέχεσθαι*. There can, I think, be very little doubt that many of these modern accents are wrong: *ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος* for *any individual man*, and all similar combinations, ought to be written *ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος*. The modern device of writing *τις* with a grave accent finds no warrant among the old grammarians, and, even if *ὁ τις* is found in a manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, it is probable that it only represents the pronunciation of the scribe's age, not that of Apollonius or Herodian.

944. NOTE 2.—*Enclitic Pronouns*. On *μου*, *μοι*, *με* see Arc. 142. 26: on *μεν*, Eust. 32. 45: on *με*, Schol. Ven. Γ. 400; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1144: *ἐκ δὲ ἀνταυμιῶν αἱ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν ὀξεῖαν τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ἐγκλιματικαὶ καλοῦνται, αἱ δὲ μὴ ἐγείρουσαι ὀρθοτονούμεναι, αἱ μὲν οὖν αἱ ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ὀξεῖαν εἰσιν αἶδε, μεῦ μοι, τοί, μέ μίν, σφίν σφε, σφωέ, . . . αἱ δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἐγείρουσαι τὴν πρὸ αὐτῶν ποτὲ δὲ μή, σεῦ σέο σοῦ σοί σέ, εὐ οἱ ἔθεν, σφί σφά σφίσι σφέας*: on *μεθέν*, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: *σοῦ σοί σέ*, Arc. 143. 3; Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: *τοί*, Apoll. de Pron. 105 A: *ὀρθοτονεῖται δὲ καὶ παρ' Ἀλκμᾶνι, συνηθῶς Δωριεῦσιν*: *ἄδοι Διὸς δόμῳ ὁ χορὸς ἄμδς καὶ τοί*, *Φάναξ*: it seems from the same passage that *τίν* is also enclitic as *οὐ γάρ τιν ὁ φθονερός δαίμων*: *τύ=σέ*, as *τί τυ ἐγὼν ποιέω*, Apoll. de Pron. 68 B; de Synt. 120. 12: 131. 25; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145: *τέος*, Apoll. de Pron. 95 C: *ἔτι τῇ ἐμέος ἢ τέος κατ' ἐγκλισιν σύζυγος, ἐκ πεφῆναντί τεος αἱ δυσθαλαῖαι, Σάφρων*: *τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοτονούμενον κτητικὴν σημαίνει*: on *οἱ* ἔ and *μίν* see Arc. 143. 4; Apoll. de Pron. 49 A: *μόνας ἐγκλίνονται αἱ τοῦ τρίτου διῆκαί, καὶ ἡ μίν, αἱ τε μονοσύλλαβοι σφίν καὶ σφέ, ἥ τε διὰ τοῦ τ τοί*, Apoll. de Pron. 107 C: on *ἔθεν*, Schol. Ven. A. 114; Γ. 128; Arc. 143. 23, some made it always orthotone, Apoll. de Pron. 98 A: *οἱ*, Schol. Ven. B. 665; I. 392; Ψ. 387: *ἔ*, Schol. Ven. Δ. 534; Arc. 143. 4: *σφέ* and *ψέ*, Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 128 A: on *σφωέ* and *σφωίν*, Schol. Ven. Θ. 402: *γυῖώσω μὲν σφωῖν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους*: *ἐγκλιτικὴ νῦν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνταυμιᾶ*: *τρίτου γὰρ προσώπου*. *τὰ δὲ τρίτα διῆκα τό τε σφωέ καὶ σφωίν ἐγκλιτικά ἐστιν*. *ὅτε μὲντοι δευτέρου γίνεται τὸ σφωῖν προπερισπᾶται*: *ὀρθοτονεῖται γὰρ τὸ γυῖώσσειν μὲν σφωῖν*: Schol. Ven. O. 155; Ψ. 281; Arc. 143. 10; Joh. Alex. 23. 34; Apoll. de Pron. 114 A sq.; 141 B; de Synt. 167. 15: *νῶν* and *σφῶν* are never enclitic, Arc. 143. 8: on *σφῶν*, *σφίν*, *σφάς* see Apoll. de Pron. 49 A; 125 A; 128 A; Arc. 143. 17; Schol. Ven. Z. 367; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1146 sq.; Kühner, G. G. I. 263, asserts that *τεῖν*, *φίν*, *ψίν*, and *ψέ* are enclitic, but he quotes no authority for the statement.

945. The pronouns above mentioned are not always enclitic. They are orthotone,

1. When they begin a sentence, clause, or verse, as

χωρῶ πρὸς ἔργον· σοὶ δ' ἐφίεμαι, θεὰ,  
τοιάνδ' ἀέλ μοι σύμμαχον παρεστάναι.

Soph. Ajax 116.

σὲ μὲν εὖ πρᾶσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω. Soph. Ajax 136.

οὗτος, σὲ φωνῶ τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν χεροῖν  
μὴ συγκομίζειν. Soph. Ajax 1047.

πορεύσομαι,  
σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνώτος, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἴσος.

Soph. Oed. Tyr. 676.

2. When they are emphatic, or imply a contrast between one person and another, as

δαιμόνι', ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε,  
οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εἰσι· σὺ δ' ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις.  
Hom. II. 2. 200.

Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,  
ὃς σεῦ, ἀνευθεν ἐὼν, μέγα κήδεται ἧδ' ἐλεαίρει.  
Hom. II. 2. 26.

ὥς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι νόος ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστίν.  
Hom. II. 3. 63.

ἐπεὶ οὕτινά φησιν ὁμοῖον  
οἱ ἔμεναι Δανάων, οὓς ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν.  
Hom. II. 9. 305.

But ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἥμερος αἰρεῖ,  
Hom. II. 3. 446,

because Paris is not contrasting Helen with any other woman. After ἐπεὶ, however, enclitic pronouns remain enclitic, even when emphatic, as

δᾶερ ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν.  
Hom. II. 6. 355.

3. When preceded by a preposition, as

καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἷες Ἀχαιῶν.  
Hom. II. 1. 368.

διὰ σέ: περὶ σοῦ: ἐπὶ σοί, and after ἔνεκα, as ἔνεκα σοῦ: *tis*, however, forms an exception, as ἔνεκά του, ἔνεκά τινος: μέχρι του.

4. When they are joined with any case of αὐτός, as

ἐν πρύμνῃ δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καθέζετο· παρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ  
εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον. Hom. Od. 15. 285.

σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ μελέτω, καὶ ἐμῶν ἐμπάξω μύθων.

Hom. Od. 1. 305.

ἔο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει. Hom. Od. 8. 211.

οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἴσχια ἀμφοτέρωθεν  
μαστιέται, ἔε δ' αὐτὸν ἐποτρύνει μαχέσασθαι.

Hom. Il. 20. 170.

5. When οὖ, οἷ, ἐ, ἔο, εὔ, ἔθεν, σφέων, σφίσι, σφέας are resolvable into ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς, ἑαυτόν, etc., that is, when they are used in a reflexive sense, as

Δηίφοβος δὲ  
ἀσπίδα ταυρεῖην σχέθ' ἀπὸ ἔο = ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ.

Hom. Il. 13. 162.

ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ (= ἑαυτῷ) παῖδα ἑοικότα γέλιντο Τυδεύς.

Hom. Il. 5. 800.

But οἱ δέ οἱ (= αὐτῷ) ἐβλάφθησαν, ἄνευ κέντροιο θέοντες.

Hom. Il. 23. 387.

καὶ γάρ ῥα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβουλα  
κουριδῆς ἀλόχου· ἐπεὶ οὗ ἔθεν (αὐτῆς) ἐστὶ χερσίων.

Hom. Il. 1. 113.

Θρήϊκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,  
οἳ ἐ (= αὐτόν) μέγαν περ ἑόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγανὸν  
ᾤσαν ἀπὸ σφείων.

Hom. Il. 4. 533.

The ancient critics differed considerably in their opinions about the accentuation of such passages as these, and modern editors do not seem to be always quite sure of their own theories.

According to the grammarians αὐτός is enclitic in Hom. Il.

12. 204,

κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔχοντα κατὰ στήθος παρὰ δεξιῇ,  
ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω,

but Dindorf and others read, as Trypho did, κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν.

946. NOTE 1.—Kühner, G. G. 1. 271, asserts that in Homer when αὐτός is

added to a personal pronoun three cases are to be distinguished: 1. both pronouns have a reflexive sense, αὐτός generally following, the personal pronoun is orthotone, as σέο αὐτοῦ, ξο αὐτοῦ, ἐ αὐτόν: 2. the personal pronoun reflexive, and αὐτός precedes and is emphatic, the personal pronoun is enclitic, as αὐτόν μὲν σε πρῶτα σάω, αὐτόν . . . μιν δαμάσσας: 3. the personal pronoun not reflexive, in which case, if emphatic, it precedes and is orthotone, as ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἡμὲν ἐμοὶ πολλὸν κέρδιον ἢ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ, or it is enclitic, and αὐτός sometimes precedes, sometimes follows, if the personal pronoun is not emphatic, as αὐτόν με, σε αὐτόν.

947. NOTE 2.—Kühner, G. G. I. 271, quotes πρὸς σε from Xen. Sympos. 5. 8, where, however, L. Dindorf rightly has πρὸς σέ: he also declares that, when one preposition is opposed to another, 'the preposition is naturally accented, and the pronoun enclitic, as Xen. Anab. 7. 7. 32: πολλὸν ἂν προθυμότερον ἴοιεν ἐπὶ σε ἢ σὺν σοι,' and so L. Dindorf prints it, but there is no ancient authority for it; only one passage occurs to me where an old grammarian seems to deny that pronouns after a preposition are always orthotone, and that is Schol. Ven. Φ. 174: ἀλτ' ἐπὶ οἱ ἢ Οἱ ἄντωννμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι καὶ ἐγκλιτική διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ προθέσεως τὸ τέλος δξύνουσιν: in many modern editions this is printed ἐπὶ οἱ according to rule; it is a case where two rules are in conflict, for ἐπὶ οἱ would properly mean *against himself*, whereas it here means *against him*, hence it was natural that some should prefer to break another rule and write ἐπὶ οἱ.

948. NOTE 3.—Kühner, G. G. I. 172, declares that the unaccented prepositions are united with enclitics, as ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, εἰς σε, ἐν σοι: he quotes no authority for such an accentuation as this, nor could he do so; were we strictly to follow the precepts of the old grammarians, all such combinations would be written ἐκ μου, ἐν μοι, εἰς σέ, ἐν σοι, and so on; but in our editions the preposition is left unaccented, and the pronoun is orthotone, e. g. ἐς σέ, Soph. Elect. 954; Philoct. 500: εἰς σέ, Eurip. Androm. 63; Iphig. Aul. 480; 877; Heraclid. 147; Phœniss. 435; 569; Hec. 802: εἰς ἐ, Hom. Od. 22. 436; Π. 23. 203; Apollon. Rhod. 2. 467, ed. Hoelzlin. ἐν σοί, Soph. Œd. Rex 314; Œd. Col. 392; Trachin. 621; Eurip. Alcest. 278; Helena 1425; Rhes. 859: ἐκ σοῦ, Eurip. Androm. 1235; Hippolyt. 1177: σὺν σοί, Hom. Π. 10. 290; Od. 3. 85; 13. 391: σὺν σοί τε καί, Π. 9. 346: at least, so they stand in Dindorf's editions of Homer and Sophocles, and Nauck's edition of Euripides.

949. NOTE 4.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A. αἱ ἐγκλιτικαὶ . . . ἀρκτικά γινόμεναι, ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμὲ δ' ἔγνω καὶ προσέειπεν καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων: Apoll. de Pron. 49 B; Apoll. de Synt. 166. 17: αἱ ἀρκτικά ἀνταννμῖαι φυσικῶς ὀρθοτονοῦνται: τὸ οὖν σέο δ' ὅστέα πύσει ἄρουρα ἀπανάγνωσμα, εἰ δύναται ἐγκλιθῆναι καὶ μὴ ἐγκέκλιται. ὁμοίως ὅτι καὶ αἱ προθέσεις ὀρθοτονοῦσι τὰς ἀνταννμίας οὐκ ἄλλον ἄρα τάσιν ἀναδέξεται τὸ ἐξ ἐμεῦ ἢ τὴν ὀρθήν: Arc. 144. 13; Schol. Ven. E. 64.

950. NOTE 5.—Arc. 143. 24: αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐγκλινόμεναι τῶν ἀνταννμῶν αὐταί εισιν, αἵτινες ὀρθοτονοῦνται μὲν ἀντιδιαστολὴν ἔχουσιν ἑτέρου προσώπου· ἐμοῦ ἡκουσας οὐκ ἄλλον· ἐμοὶ ἔδωκας, οὐκ ἄλλω· ἐμὲ ἐδίδας, οὐκ ἄλλον. ἐγκλινόμεναι δὲ ἀπόλυτα πρόσωπα δηλοῦσιν· ἡκουσά σου, ἔδωκά σοι· καὶ ἡ μὲν γενικωτάτη αἰτία τῆς ὀρθῆς τάσεως ἢ ἀντιδιαστολῇ τοῦ προσώπου· αὕτη δὲ διαφείτῃ εἰς πλεῖονα εἶδη· αἱ τε γὰρ διεξευγμέναι ὀρθοτονοῦνται· καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ Ἀπολλωνίῳ, ἢ ἐμοὶ ἢ Ἀπολλωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἔνεκα συνδέσμον· ἔνεκα σοῦ ἔνεκα μου· Schol. Ven. A. 214; 294; B. 27: ὅς σε. ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σεῦ· ἀντιδιέσταλται γὰρ πρὸς τὸν Ἀχιλλεῦ· ἢ ὅτι πρόκειται τοῦ βήματος ἢ ἀνταννμία: Schol. Ven. B. 201: οἱ σέο φέρτεροί εισιν· οὕτως ὀρθοτονητέον τὴν σέο· ἀντιδιασταλτικῇ γάρ ἐστιν: Schol. Ven. Γ. 63, 160. 446; I. 494: ἀλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιέικελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, ποιεύμην· ἐνθαδὲ ὀρθοτονητέον, ἔμφρασις

γὰρ δείξας: Schol. Ven. T. 105; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Apoll. de Synt. 125. 21; 143. 18; de Pron. 44 A.

**951. NOTE 6.**—When Paris (Π. 3. 446) says to Helen, *ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἥμερος αἰρεῖ*, the pronoun *σέο* is enclitic, because he is not contrasting his love for her with that for any other woman, but the same words in the mouth of Zeus (Π. 14. 328) are written *ὥς σέο*, because he tells Hera that he feels more charmed with her at present than he ever was with Danaë, Semele, and the rest of his favourites; cf. Schol. Ven. ad loc.; Charax, 1152: *καὶ τὸ σέο δὲ παρὰ τὸ σου ἐνεκλήθη, ὥς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πάριδος ὥς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι, ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῦ Διὸς, ὀρθοτονεῖται· ἀντιδιαστολὴν γὰρ ἔχει πρὸς ἄλλας γενικάς, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ Πάριδος οὐκ ἔστι διαστολὴ πρὸς ἄλλην*: cf. Apoll. de Synt. 166. 1. As might be expected, there are passages where the grammarians differ, e.g. Π. 9. 614, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μὴ μοι ἀπέχθῃαι φιλέοντι*: Schol. Ven. I. 614: *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀναγινώσκει ἵνα μὴ μοι, τὰς δύο βαρυτόνας· οἶον ἵνα μὴ ἐμοὶ κατ' ὀρθὴν τάσιν. συγκριτικὴ γὰρ ἔστι, φησὶν, ὥς πρὸς τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα· καὶ ὑγιῶς φησὶν. ἡ μέντοι παράδοσις ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνέγνω, ἐπὶ τὴν μὴ τὴν ὀφείαν τιθεῖσα, ὁμοίως τῷ, μὴ μοι οἶνον ἄειρε, τῷ μὴ εἶναι ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ τὸ Ε, ἀλλ' ἀποβεβλήσθαι. καὶ ὁμοίᾳ ἔστιν ἡ πλάνη τῷ ἢ μ' ἀνάειρε τῷ ἢ ἐγὼ σέ καὶ τῷ τάχα δὴ με διαρραΐσουσι καὶ αὐτόν. εἴ γε ἐχρῆν καὶ ταῦτα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ μὴ δρᾶσθαι κατ' ἀρχὴν τὸ Ε οὕτως ἀνέγνωσαν· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐπακολουθεῖ ταῖς πρῶτοις. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπιγνῶναι ὅτι κρᾶσις δύναται ἐπακολουθεῖν, καὶ οὕτως βῶσαι τὴν ὑγιή ἀνάγνωσιν. And again, Π. 1. 396: *πολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροιςιν ἄκουσα*, where S. V. says, *Ἀριστάρχος δὲ τὴν σέο ἐγκλίνει λέγων ἀπλὴν τε εἶναι αὐτὴν, καὶ ἀντιδιαστολὴν οὐκ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ Ἡρωδιανὸς καίτοι, φησὶν, ὀφείλουσα ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι, ἵνα λέγῃ σου καὶ οὐκ ἄλλης ἀκήκοα, ὅμως πεπεισθῇ φησὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν Ἀριστάρχῳ. Ptolemæus made it enclitic, though for a different reason. And again, Π. 5. 252, *ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σέ πεισμένον οἶω*: Schol. Ven. ad loc., *ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸν δὲ ὀξύνει, ἵνα ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνάγνῃ. οὐκ ἀναγκαῖον δὲ, ἀλλ' ὀρθοτονεῖν· καὶ γὰρ δύναται συνδεῖσθαι.***

**952. NOTE 7.**—Custom is the main reason assigned for making an emphatic pronoun enclitic after *ἐπεὶ*: Schol. Ven. Z. 355: *τὴν δὲ σέ ἀντωνυμίαν ὀξυτονοῦσι, τουτέστιν ὀρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς τί ἐστιν. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἀληθές, ὅτι ἀντιδιασταλτικὴ ἔστι νῦν ἡ ἀντωνυμία· ἡ μέντοι κοινὴ ἀνάγνωσις ἀνέγνω ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰετὴν τοιαύτην σύνταξιν· ὁ δὲ λέγω τοιούτον ἐστι, τὸ ἐπεὶ σε εὐρῆθη συνεχῶς οὕτως ἀνεγνωσμένον ἐγκλιτικῶς αἰετὴν, μὴ ἐπιφερομένον συνδέσμου, ἐπεὶ σ' εἴασεν Ἀχιλλεύς, ἐπεὶ σε πρῶτα κίχων, ἐπεὶ σε φύγῶν ἰκετεύσα, ἐπεὶ σε λέοντα, οὕτως δὲ καὶ ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας. καὶ μοι δοκοῦσι τῷ πρώτῳ προσώπῳ ἀκολουθεῖν οἱ οὕτως ἀνεγνωκότες, πιθανὸς πάνν· διὰ γὰρ τῆς φωνῆς τὸ πρῶτον πρόσωπον ἐπιδείκνυται τό τε ὀρθοτονοῦμενον, καὶ τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν. εἴ γε ἡ ἐμὲ αἰτιατικὴ, ὅτε φυλάσσει τὸ Ε ὀρθοτονεῖται, εἰ δὲ ἀποβάλοι, ἐγκλιτικὴ ἔστιν. εὐρῆθη τοίνυν μετὰ τοῦ ἐπεὶ συνδέσμου παρὰ τῷ Ποιητῇ, κατὰ ταύτην σύνταξιν ἀποβάλλουσα τὸ Ε, Ἐκτορ, ἥμε κατ' αἶσαν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντας. τοῦτ' αὖ τοίνυν τῷ λόγῳ πιθανόν ἂν εἴη κατακολουθήσαντας ἡμᾶς ἀναγινώσκειν ἐγκλιτικῶς, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα: Schol. Ven. K. 574.*

**953. NOTE 8.**—*Arg. 144. 5: καὶ αἱ μετὰ προθέσεως δὲ αἰετὶ ὀρθοτονοῦνται, διὰ σέ, περὶ σου, κατ' ἐμὲ, ἐπὶ σοί*: Apoll. de Pron. 52 C: *ὁμοίως αἱ προθέσεις παρατιθέμεναι ὀρθοτονοῦσι, κατ' ἐμέ, δι' ἐμέ, περὶ ἐμοῦ. Διὸ καὶ τοῖς ἀξιοῦσιν ὀρθοτονεῖν τὸ*

... σὺν καὶ τρίτος ἀμὴν Ἀμύντας

παρὰ Θεοκρίτῳ συγκαταθετόν. τὰ γὰρ ἐν ὑπερβατῷ κείμενα ὀφείλει τὸν λόγον ἀναδέχσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἀκολουθίας, εἴγε πάλιν τὸ καὶ μοι καὶ με ἐνεκλινάμεν, καθὼ οὐ συμπλέκεται: Apoll. de Synt. 127. 7; Schol. Ven. A. 368: *τοῦ σφίσι τὴν πρώτῃν ξυνονητέον, ἐπειδὴ περ εἰς σύνθετον ἢ μετάληψιν, εἰ καὶ οὐκέτι διηνεκὴς ὁ λόγος. ἔστι γὰρ τινα ἐναντιούμενα, τοὺς δ' ἀναγόν ζῶουσ σφίσις ἐργάζεσθαι*

ἀνάγκη, καὶ σφίσι δ' αὐτοῖς δαῖτα πένεσθαι. καὶ ὅτι μετὰ προθέσεως ἔστιν· ὅταν γὰρ πρόθεσις ᾗ μετ' ἀντωνυμίας, ὀρθοτονεῖται ἡ ἀντωνυμία· σὺν σοὶ δῖα θεά, προτὶ οἱ δ' ἔλαβον ἔντα· κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέοντο· ἀπὸ τοῦ κάβαλεν· ἀμφὶ ἔπαπτήνας, τοῦ Ἀλτης ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῶς, ζήτησιν ἔχοντας· cf. Schol. Ven. Δ. 2; X. 474; Ψ. 698. 703; Δ. 413; Υ. 152; Charax, 1154: πολλοὶ δὲ τρόποι εἰσὶν ὀρθοτονοῦντες καὶ προσηγουμένης τῆς ὀφειλούςσης δέξασθαι τὴν ἐγκλισιν, οἷον αἱ προθέσεις ὀξύνονται, καὶ ὁμοῦ αἱ μετὰ τούτων ἀντωνυμίαι ὀρθοτονοῦνται, περὶ ἐμοῦ, κατ' ἐμοῦ, σὺν ἐμοί, ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ. ὅθεν παρὰ Μενάνδρῳ σημειοῦνται τὸ πρὸς με ἐγκλιθέν. οἱ δὲ ἐξηγηταὶ μετὰ τοῦ Ε προφέρονται αὐτό, πρὸς ἐμέ. αἱ μετὰ τῶν συμπλεκτικῶν καὶ διαζευκτικῶν ὀρθοτονοῦνται. τὸ γὰρ ἡ μὲ ἀνάειρε [Π. 23. 724] τὸ Ε συνεκεράσθη μετὰ τοῦ Η, ἡ ἐμέ—ἡ μέ [ῆ ἡ μέ] καὶ τὴν ὀφείαν εἰς τὸ Ε φυλάττομεν. τὸ δὲ καὶ μοι ὑποστήτω [Π. 9. 160] ὑπερβατόν ἐστι, καὶ ὑποστήτω μοι, ὡς δέικνυμεν ἐν τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ. καὶ εὐλόγως ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἐπειδὴ ἀντιδιαστολὴν πάντως εἰσφέρουσιν αὐταὶ αἱ συντάξεις. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ οὐνεκα καὶ ἔνεκα ὀρθοτονοῦνται, ἔνεκα σοῦ, οὐνεκα σοῦ, ἔνεκεν σοῦ· κακῶς γὰρ ἐγκλίνουσιν: Apoll. de Synt. 125. 22: ἀνάπαλιν οὖν ὁ ἔνεκα σύνδεσμος, φερόμενος πάντοτε ἐπὶ γενικῇ, μόνως ὀρθοτονεῖ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν, ἥνικα τὰς τούτων γενικὰς συνδεῖ, εἶνεκ' ἐμοῖο κυνὸς τίς γὰρ ἀν' θαρρήσειεν Ἑλλήνων ἐγκλίνειν τὸ ἔνεκά μου; καὶ δῆλον ὡς μόνως πάλιν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, καθὼς συνδεθεῖσαι πρὸς τι πτωτικὸν τὸν λόγον ἀνέχουσι.

954. NOTE 9.—Hermann (de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 76) denies that the purely enclitic forms of pronouns are ever governed by prepositions, and adds, 'etenim ubi illæ pronominum formæ subjunguntur, quæ necessario encliticæ sunt, non reguntur a præpositionibus, nec si conjunctio præcedit, ad ipsas pertinet consociatio vel disjunctio, sed aliunde pendent, atque deponunt in præpositione vel conjunctione accentum suum, ut ὑπέρ μου πατρίδος. Quod in Odyssea est, lib. 8. 488,

ἡ σέγε Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξε, Διὸς παῖς ἡ σέγ' Ἀπόλλων,

in eo σὲ non acuitur propter præcedens ἡ, sed quia adjuncto γέ nunquam encliticum est. Quod si σὲ sine γέ dixisset, deposuisset accentum, quia ἡ non ad pronomen, sed ad Musam et Apollinem refertur.'

955. NOTE 10.—Charax, 1153: πάλιν αἱ ἔχουσαι ἐπιφορὰν τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν ὀρθοτονοῦνται, σὲ αὐτόν, σὲ δὲ αὐτὴν παντί, ἀλλὰ σὲ αὐτόν, εἰ μὴ πον ποιητικῶς ἐγκλιθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ. οὐκ ὀφείλεν ἡ οἱ ἐγκλιθῆναι· ἔχει γὰρ τὴν ἐπιταγματικὴν. τινὲς δὲ φασὶ καὶ ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ ἄρθρον· ὕπερ ψευδές· ἀντωνυμία γὰρ οὐσα περισπᾶται, ἄρθρον δὲ ὃν ὀξύνεται· ὥστε ποιητικῶς ἐνεκλίθη: Arg. 144. 7: αἱ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς ἀντωνυμίας τῆς αὐτὸς ἀεὶ ὀρθοτονοῦνται· αὐτὸν ἐμέ, αὐτῷ ἐμοί. ὑπεφαερίσθωσαν δὲ αἱ παρὰ τοῖς ποιηταῖς μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς παραλόγως ἐγκλινόμεναι. ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς ὁλέσειε βίην, καὶ Εὐρύαλος δὲ ἐαυτόν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι μετὰ προθέσεων ἢ συνδέσμων ἐνεγκλίθησαν παραλόγως: Apoll. de Synt. 137. 2: ὀρθοτονοῦνται καὶ ὕσαι συντάσσονται· τῇ αὐτὸς ἐπιταγματικῇ,

ἥε τι Μυρμιδόνεσσι πιφάσκειαι ἡ ἐμοί αὐτῷ,  
σοὶ δ' αὐτῷ,  
οὐδὲ σεῦ αὐτῆς,

οὐδ' ἐμοί αὐτῷ

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σιδήρεος.

τά γε μὴν τοῦ τρίτου οὐκ ἐξωμάλισται, καθότι οὐδ' ἀληθὲς λόγος παρεδείχθη τὸ τὰς κατὰ τὸ τρίτον πρόσωπον ὀρθοτονηθείσας πάντως μεταλαμβάνεσθαι εἰς συνθέτους. ὡς γὰρ ἔστι ψευδὴς ὑπόληψις καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐξωμαλίσθη καὶ ὡς οὐ τόνου ἐναλλαγῇ αἰτία γίνεται συνθέτου μεταλήψεως, εἰρήσεται κατὰ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἐντεῦθεν οὖν ἐνεκλίθη τὸ

ἀλλά οἱ αὐτῷ  
 Ζεὺς ὀλέσειε βίην πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα γενέσθαι,  
 καὶ τὸ  
 Εὐρύαλος δὲ ἐ αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέεσσιν,  
 ὁρθοτονήθη δὲ τὸ

ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας

ἄλογόν τε δοκεῖ τὸ οἱ τ' αὐτῷ, διήκοντος τοῦ λόγου ἐπὶ ἀπάντων ὁμοίως. ἔσται μέντοι ἡ σύνταξις εἰς ἔμφασιν πλείονα διαστολῆς παραλαμβανομένη, ἐ μὲ αὐτὸν ἐτίμησε, σὲ αὐτὸν ἐμέψατο. ἐν προτάξει γοῦν ἀπάντοτέ εἰσιν αἱ ἀντωνυμῖαι, καθὼς ἔχονται τοῦ ὀρθοῦ τόνου, ὥς γε ἐδείχθη κἀν τοῖς προκειμένοις. εἰ μέντοι τὰ τῆς συντάξεως ἀναστραφείη, οἷόν τε ἔστι καὶ ἐγκλίνεσθαι τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν,

αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσεται,  
 αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν.

οὗ τοῦτο δὲ φημι, ὥς οὐχ οἷόν τε καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς τοιαύτης συντάξεως ὁρθοτονεῖν, ἀλλ' ὥς ἀφορμὴν ἔχει ἐγκλίσεως ἡ τοιαύτη σύνταξις,

αὐτόν με πρώτιστα συνοικιστήρα γαίης  
 ἐς δέξαι τεμενοῦχον.

But for αὐτῷ τοι, Π. 9. 249, Dindorf reads αὐτῷ σοί, and for αὐτόν σε, Π. 9. 680, αὐτόν σέ; cf. also Apoll. de Pron. 52 A sq.; 57 A; 79 A; 82 A; 147 C; de Synt. 143 sq.; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1145; Schol. Ven. A. 114; Δ. 534; E. 64; I. 392; Ψ. 387: from which passages it appears that, according to many grammarians, the pronoun of the third person, when not used in a reflexive sense, is enclitic, even though αὐτός is joined to it; but without entering upon matters of theory it would be impossible to discuss the correctness of their practice. This difference in their opinions however has left its traces in several passages in our books, e.g. ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς (Π. 5. 800), where Schol. Ven. says, τὴν δὲ ἀντωνυμίαν ὁρθοτονοῦσιν, ἐπεὶ εἰς σύνθετον μεταλαμβάνεται: and it is so accented in Apoll. de Pron. 52 B; 53 A: but ἡ ὀλίγον οἱ in Apoll. de Synt. 143. 28, and elsewhere. In the words πέπλον ὅς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ἡ δὲ μέγιστος (Π. 6. 90; cf. 6. 271) the pronoun is enclitic according to Schol. Ven. ad loc., but it seems a doubtful case. The following are also disputed: Π. 9. 680: αὐτόν σὲ φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἄνωγεν: Schol. Ven. ad loc.: ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ὁρθοτονεῖ τὴν σέ, ἐπεὶ φησιν, αἰ μετὰ τῆς ἐπιταγματικῆς αἱ πρωτότυποι φιλοῦσιν ὁρθοτονεῖσθαι. ἐχρῆν δὲ αὐτόν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου καὶ δευτέρου προσώπου ὀρίσασθαι, παραιτήσασθαι δέ τινα Ὀμηρικὰ ἄλλως ἀνεγνώσμενα δι' αἰτίαν τινά. κελεύετέ μ' αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι. εἰ μὴ τις σ' αὐτόν. ἄλλως τε αἱ πρὸ τῆς αὐτός εἰσιν αἱ ὁρθοτονούμεναι, οὐχ αἱ μετὰ τὴν αὐτός. ἐγκλιτικῶς οὖν ἀναγνωστέον: Schol. Ven. K. 242: εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταρόν γε κελεύετέ μ' αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι. Ἀλεξίων τὸ Ε τῇ ἀντωνυμίᾳ δίδωσιν οὐ τῷ ῥήματι τελικόν [i.e. he read κελεύετ' ἔμ' αὐτόν] καὶ δοκεῖ ὁρθοτονεῖν, ὥς εἰ καὶ συνθέτως ἐλέγετο ἔμαυτόν καὶ τοῦτο γε ἐχρῆν εἶναι: αἰ γὰρ αἱ τοῦ πρώτου προσώπου ἀντωνυμῖαι προτασσόμεναι τῆς αὐτός, ὁρθοτονοῦνται. ὁ μέντοι Ἀσκαλωνίτης καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀνεγνώκασιν, ἐπὶ τὴν ΤΕ συλλαβὴν ποιοῦντες τὴν ὀξείαν, ἵνα μὴ ὥς ἀκατάλληλον φανῇ τὸ ἔμαυτόν ἐλέσθαι: Schol. Ven. O. 226: ἀλλὰ τόδ' ἡ μὲν ἐμοὶ πολλὸν κέρδιον ἡ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ. ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης ἀξιοῖ ἐγκλιτικῶς ἀναγινώσκειν, ἐπεὶ ἀπὸ προσώπου ἐπὶ πρόσωπον ἡ ἀναφορὰ, καὶ εἰς ἀπλὴν ἡ μετάληψις: ἀντὶ γὰρ τῆς αὐτῷ δισυλλαβίου. ἄμεινον δὲ πείθεσθαι τοῖς περιπῶσι, διὰ τὸ ἤδη διαστολὴν γεγνήσθαι διὰ τῆς ἐμοί: τὸ γὰρ ἐξῆς τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ἐμοὶ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔπλετο, ὥστε ἀπὸ κοινοῦ λαμβάνεσθαι τὸ ἔπλετο ῥήμα: ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνον κατ' ὀρθὸν τόνον ἀνεγνώμεν τὴν οἱ. Μέντορ, μὴ σ' ἐπέεσσι παραιπεπίθῃσιν Ὀδυσσεὺς μνηστήρεσσι μάχεσθαι, ἀμυνέμεναι δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ: καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς ἐστι τοιοῦτον: μὴ πεισάτω σε Ὀδυσσεὺς ἡμῖν μάχε-

σθαι, αὐτῷ δὲ ἀμύνειν. καὶ καθόλου ἡ οἷ ὁπότε προηγείται τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀντωνυμίας κατὰ δοτικὴν πτῶσιν ὀρθοτονεῖσθαι θέλει, εἴτε εἰς ἀπλὴν εἴη ἢ μετὰ λήψις, εἴτε καὶ εἰς σύνθετον· διὸ μεμπτόεν ἐκείνην τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν, ἀλλὰ οἱ αὐτῷ Ζεὺς δλέσση· ἐχρῆν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐπιφερομένην ἀντιδιαστολὴν κατ' ὁρθὸν τόνον ἀναγινώσκεσθαι. Passages of this kind might easily be multiplied, but enough have been quoted to show that there is ample warrant for the rule which has been given above.

**956. NOTE II.**—According to the grammarians the pronouns of the first and second person are enclitic in the oblique cases of the plural when they are not emphatic, and when enclitic they take the accent on their first syllable, as ἔδωκεν ἡμιν, ἤρπασεν ἡμῶν: Arc. 139. 15: ἰστέον δέ, ὅτι, ἡνίκα ἔστι λέξις τετράχρονος, οὐκ ἀναπέμπει τῇ προηγούμενῃ λέξει τὸν τόνον, ἀλλὰ τῇ προηγούμενῃ συλλαβῇ· ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν, ἔτυψας ἡμᾶς. ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε πρὸ τεσσάρων χρόνων τόνος πίπτει: Arc. 143. 11: καὶ τὰ πληθυντικὰ τοῦ τε πρώτου προσώπου καὶ δευτέρου· ἡμῶν ὑμῶν ἡμῖν ὑμῖν ἡμᾶς ὑμᾶς τετράχρονοι οὖσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἐγκλινόνται τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ὀξύνουσιν· ἤκουσεν ἡμῶν, ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ὁμοίως: Arc. 145. 7; Schol. Ven. O. 494: ἀλλὰ μάχεσθ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἀολλέες· ὅς δέ κεν ὕμῶν. ἡ ὕμῶν ἀντωνυμία ἀπόλυτός ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσα ἀντιδιαστολὴν διὸ τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἔχει τὴν ὀξείαν: Schol. Ven. A. 147: ὄφρ' ἤμιν ἐκάεργον ἰλάσσεαι ἱερὰ ῥέξας. ἡμιν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν ἀντωνυμίας. ἔστι γὰρ διαλέκτου ἴδιον Δωριέων. αἱ δὲ ἀντωνυμῖαι ἡνίκα ὀρισμὸν δηλοῦσι, μένουσιν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόνῳ, ὅλον ἡμῖν τόδ' ἔφηκε, καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν νεμεσῶμαι περὶ κῆρι. ὅτε δὲ ἀπόλυτον ἔχουσι τὸ σημαζόμενον ἐγκλινόνται· εἰ δ' ὕμιν δοκέει τόδε λωῖτερον· σὺν δ' ἤμιν δαῖτα τάραξεν, καὶ ὡς ἐνταῦθα: cf. Schol. Ven. A. 214. 579; Γ. 160; Eust. II. 12. 34: ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὡς τὸ οὐ μὰν ἡμιν ἐὺκλέες, δακτυλικῶς ποδιζόμενον μετὰ τὸ οὐ μὰν, γράφουσι μὲν τινες, οὐ μὰν ἡμιν εὐκλέες. ἀρέσκει δὲ τοῖς παλαιοῖς ἡ πρώτη γραφή, παρ' οἷς κεῖται ταῦτα· τὸ ἡμῖν ἄμμι λέγουσιν οἱ Αἰολεῖς, βαρύνοντες αὐτὸ καὶ συστέλλοντες τὴν λήγουσαν, Ἀπολλώνιος ἄμμι γεμῖν, νόος ἔνδον ἀτύζεται. Δωριεῖς δὲ ἄμιν συστέλλοντες τὸ I καὶ ὀξύνοντες. Θεόκριτος· πολλὰ δ' ἄμιν ὑπερθε κατὰ κρατὸς δονέοντο. Ἴωνες δέ, πολλὰκις δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι προπερισπῶσιν ἐν συστολῇ τοῦ I. Ὅμηρος· ὦ φίλοι, οὐ μὰν ἡμιν ἐὺκλέες ἀπουέεσθαι. Σοφοκλῆς Οἰδίποδι· ὅπως λύσιν τιν' ἡμιν εὐαγὴ πόροις. Φρύνιχος Μύστη· ἐβουλόμην ἂν ἡμιν ὥσπερ καὶ προτοῦ. Ἀττικὰ δὲ παραδείγματα ταῦτα τὰ δύο. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ παλαιοὶ φασὶ καὶ ὅτι τὸ ἡμεῖς ἄμες λέγουσιν οἱ Δωριεῖς, ἄμμες δὲ οἱ Αἰολεῖς. χρῆσις δὲ τοῦ ῥηθέντος ἡμιν καὶ ἐν Ὀδυσσεῖα: Eust. I. 11. 3; 1670. 4; 1690. 13; Apoll. de Pron. 123 A: ἡμῖν Ἴωνες ἦ καὶ Ἀττικοί. τὸ ἐγκλινόμενον παρ' Ἴωσι συστέλλει τὸ I. σημειῶδες καθὼς αἱ ἐγκλινόμεναι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον φυλάττουσι ταῖς ὀρθοτονονόμεναις. ἡ ἄμιν Δωρικῇ ἐγκλινόμενῃ συστέλλει τὸ I, ἐν οἷς προπερισπᾶται,

αἱ γὰρ ἄμιν τούτων μέλοι·

ὀξύνόμεν τε

ἄμιν δ' ὑπαυλήσει μέλος,

Ἀλκμάν· οἰκείος δὲ χρόνος πληθυντικῇ διὰ τοῦ I ἐκφερομένη: Apoll. de Pron. 124 B: ὑμῖν, πάλιν παρ' Ἴωσι προπερισπᾶται ἐγκλινόμενῃ, καθὼς συστέλλει τὸ I. καὶ ἐτι παρὰ Δωριεῦσιν. ὅσαις ὕμιν αἰνέσω, Σώφρων. καὶ ἐν ὀρθῇ τάσει· οὐ μὰν τοι δῖφρον ἐπημμένον ὑμῖν: Apoll. de Pron. 127 A: τὸ μὴ δ' ἡμᾶς ὑπεκφυγοῖ Ἴωνων ἔθει φασὶ συνεσθᾶναι κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυτον σημασίαν: cf. Apoll. de Pron. 79 A; Apoll. de Synt. 135. 22; 166. 11; Charax, 1150: according to a rule given below, § 968, ἡμῶν ἡμιν and the like cannot stand after a paroxytone or perispomenon: see Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 78 sq., and Kühner, G. G. I. 264, who assent to the doctrine of the older writers; W. Dindorf however (Præf. ad Hom. Iliad. 8vo. Oxon. 1856. p. 21) rejects what he calls the 'inanis subtilitas grammaticorum,' and in Homer makes all such pronouns orthotone, writing ἡμῖν ὕμιν, where a trochee is required: his practice is certainly convenient; but if we are to reject all that is, or all that seems to be, absurd, in the grammarians, it is to be feared



that very little will be left: as they testify, however, in this instance to a fact of which they must have been cognizant, it is difficult to see upon what principle we can refuse to believe them.

**957. NOTE 12.**—On the enclitic accusative *αὐτόν* in Hom. II. 12. 204, *κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν* ἔχοντα, see Charax, 1153; Apoll. de Pron. 41 C; Herodian ap. Schol. Ven. M. 204; Hermann de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 82: Trypho sensibly wrote the passage *κόψε γὰρ αὐτόν*, Apoll. de Pron. 77 C.

**958. NOTE 13.**—On the enclitic indefinite particles *πού, ποτέ, ποθί, πῆ, ποθέν, πῶς, πῶ*, see Arc. 144. 18; Schol. Ven. B. 565; Γ. 400; Γ. 464; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Charax, 1154; Joh. Alex. 31. 2: the form *πῶποτε* mentioned by Arc. 146. 9 is strange, and perhaps corrupt: as an indefinite it is *πάνποτε* in Attic, Apoll. de Pron. 48 B: *καὶ καθὼς ἀδύνατον ἐγκλιτικὸν συντεθῆναι*, διὸ καὶ παρὰ Ἀττικοῖς τὸ *πάνποτε* ἐσημειοῦτο: Joh. Alex. 31. 6: *ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ μάλα τὸ πῶμαλα προ-παροξύνουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἔτι τὸ πάνποτε ἐκ τοῦ πω καὶ τοῦ πότε*: cf. A. G. Paris. 3. 186. 6; Lob. Path. 2. 296.

**959.** *Ποτέ* rarely begins a clause or sentence, but when it does it is oxytone; in Demosth. 959, Dindorf prints *ποτ' εἶχεν ἀγρόν, εἴτα γε νῦν πολλοί*; others write *πότ' εἶχεν*. In such expressions as *ποτέ μὲν . . . ποτέ δὲ, ποτέ μὲν . . . αὖτις δὲ*, and the like, *ποτέ* is orthotone in our books, as *πότερον ἀληθῆ φῶμεν αἰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δοξάζειν, ἢ ποτέ μὲν ἀληθῆ, ποτέ δὲ ψευδῆ*; Plat. Theaet. 170 C.

**960. NOTE 1.**—On the particles *τέ, κέ*, see Arc. 144. 28; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. B. 223: *γέ*, Arc. 144. 28; 139. 14; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. E. 396: *οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε πέλει βρόμος αἰθομένοιο*. Ἀρίσταρχος φυλάσσει τὴν ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τῆς ΤΟΞ συλλαβῆς· ὁ δὲ Τυραννίων, τοσσός γε ἀνέγνω, τὴν ΞΟΞ συλλαβὴν δέυνον, οὐκ εὖ. ὁ γὰρ ΓΕ οὐκ ἀλλάσσει τὸν τόνον τῶν πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ λέξεων. εἰ δέ τις λέγοι ἐπέκτασιν εἶναι μὴ σύνδεσμον, ἴστω ὅτι τὸ ἐναντίον χωρήσει· ἡ γὰρ διὰ τοῦ ΓΕ ἐπέκτασις τρίτην ἀπὸ τέλους ἐποίει τὴν ὀξείαν ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε: perhaps Tyrannion wrote *τόσσός γε* in accordance with the rule mentioned below, § 964: *νύν, νύ*, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Schol. Ven. A. 421; Φ. 428; Arc. 139. 13; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19: it must be distinguished from the temporal adverb *νύν*, see above, § 826: *περ*, Arc. 139. 13; Schol. Ven. Θ. 125: *θῆν*, Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19 is printed *θῆν* in Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Charax, 1155: *ῥά*, Herod. π. ε. μ. 1148; Apoll. de Conj. 525. 19; Schol. Ven. Δ. 249; *τοί*, Arc. 139. 13; Charax, 1155.

**961. NOTE 2.**—Besides these, some consider the particle *τάρ* to be an enclitic, Schol. Ven. A. 93: *οὕτωρ οὕτως ὀξείαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ΟΥ· ὁ γὰρ τάρ ἐστι σύνδεσμος ἐπιφερόμενος ἐγκλιτικῶς, ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ εἴτα ρ ὅγ' εὐχολῆς. οὐ γὰρ ἐστιν ὃ τε συμπλεκτικός· εἰ γὰρ ἦν, ἐπεφέρετο ἂν πάλιν ὁ τέ μετὰ ἀποφάσεως*: Schol. Ven. A. 65; Apoll. de Conj. 522. 4; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1147; Joh. Alex. 23. 36, and H. D. s. v.

**962. NOTE 3.**—The following assertion is made by a grammarian in A. G. 1156: *σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τέ γάρ, οἷον ἐγὼ μὲν, σύ δε, αὐτός τε, ἄλλοι γὰρ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα*: but I know of no other passage in which anything of the kind is said; that it had a foundation in fact is certain: 'δὲ saepe est encliticum in libris scriptis et edd. vetustis, velut Tzetz. Hist. 3. 308: *οὐ συναφθῆς λοιπόν δε τῇ Ἑλένῃ*: 6. 687: *Ῥᾷδε καὶ πόνου δίχα δέ' σερ. βῆ δέ*: 16. 712 sec. cod.: *τινὲς*

λαῶν δὲ λέγουσι: MS. ap. Lambec. Bibl. Caes. 1. 8. vol. 8. p. 232 A; 234 B: "Ὡσδε: Chærobosc. Aldi Hort. fol. 229 verso: Σύνδεσμοι δὲ ἐγκλίνονται μὲν δὲ τὸ γάρ, οἶον ἐγὼ μὲν, σύ δὲ . . . ' H. D. 2. p. 929 D; that some of the grammarians considered δὴ as an enclitic, is clear from Eust. 143. 26: οὐκ ἄδελον δὲ ὅτι τὸ ἦ δὴ λοίγια, τινὲς μὲν ἤδη ἔγραφον παροξυτόνως, ὡς καὶ προεδηλώθη. τινὲς δὲ τὸ μὲν ἦ ἀντὶ τοῦ ὄντως φασί, τὸ δὲ δὴ, ἄνευ τόνου προφέρουσιν ὁμοίως τῷ ἐπιδητούτοις: this combination we should now-a-days write ἐπὶ δὴ τούτοις: there is also evidence that μὲν in some circumstances at least was an enclitic; 'εἰ γέμεν εἰδείης, e textu Pal. [i. e. the Heidelberg MS. of the 14th century, catalogue of Wilkenius, p. 277]: hoc lemma sumo: simulque observo hanc sollemnem esse in codd. (etiam Arati) scripturam formulæ γὰρ μὲν quoties vicem gerit particulæ δέ: Buttman ad Schol. Hom. Od. E. 206. p. 193: in the Oxford reprint, edited by Dindorf, the whole point of this note is lost by printing εἰ γὰρ μὲν; all these peculiarities of the grammarians are neglected by modern scholars, to the great comfort of those who accent their Greek.

Some are also of opinion that οὖν in οὐκουν, γοῦν in ἤγουν, and μάλα in πώμαλα are in some sense enclitics: Apoll. de Conj. 526. 17: δισοῦς οὖν ἐστὶν ὁ οὖν, περισπωμένως μὲν ἐν συλλογιστικῇ ἐκφορᾷ, ὀξυνόμενος δὲ ὅτε ἐστὶ παραπληρωματικός, καὶ δῆλον ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἐγκλιτικῶν, ἵνα καὶ ὁ τόνος τῆς ἀποφάσεως: on the Attic πώμαλα see Joh. Alex. 31. 6, quoted above, § 958.

**963.** NOTE 4.—One peculiarity in Æolic deserves mention: 'memorabili grammaticorum de dialectis testimonio<sup>1</sup> doceri videtur, eo extensam esse accentus apud Æoles retractionem, ut etiam articulus, cum aliis quibusdam vocibus junctus, harum quasi encliticarum accentum in se reciperet, cujus rei exempla tradunt ὃ σος, τό σου pro ὁ σός, τὸ σόν: accuratiora nunc non licet explorare: ' Ahrens de Græcæ ling. dialect. 1. p. 18.

**964.** Enclitics affect the accent of the word which immediately precedes them in a sentence, according to the following rules:—

An oxytone word followed by an enclitic remains oxytone, the enclitic losing its accent, as ἀγαθός ἐστι, not ἀγαθὸς ἐστι,—αὐτός μοι,—καὶ σφεας φωνήσας,—πὰρ δέ οἱ ἐστήκει,—ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὦμων. The so-called proclitics become oxytone, as ὡς φάσαν οἷ μιν ἴδοντο,—ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω.

NOTE.—Arc. 140. 3; 145. 7; 146. 6; Charax, 1149. 1151. 1157; Aristarchus and Herodian ap. S. V. B. 330.

**965.** After a paroxytone word a *monosyllabic* enclitic loses its accent, the paroxytone remains unaltered, as οὕτω που Διὶ μέλλει ὑπερμενεί φίλον εἶναι: ἤδη τις εἶπεν: φίλος τις.

According to the older writers, 1. a paroxytone word with a

<sup>1</sup> J. Gr. 244 a; Greg. C. 616; Meerm. 662: βαρυτονουσι δὲ οὐ μόνον τὰ ὀνόματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἄρθρα, ὅταν ὀνομάτων τάξιν ἐπέχη, ὁ σὸς ὁ σος, ἡ σὴ ἡ σὴ, τὸ σὸν τὰ σον, quibus J. Gr. addit τῆς σῆς τῆς σης: num forte eodem spectat Apoll. de Synt. 51. 26, ὃ non esse vocativum articuli docens: τί δέ, εἰ περισπᾶται, οὐκ ἐνεκλήθη κατὰ τὰς Αἰολικὰς ἀναγνώσεις ὑπ' Ἀριστάρχου, καθὼ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τῶν περισπωμένων ἄρθρων?

trochaic ending, when followed by an enclitic, takes the acute on its last syllable, as λάμπε τε: φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν: ὅττι μιν: ἄλλός τις: τυφθέντά τε: 2. a paroxytone word of any form takes the acute on its last syllable when followed by an enclitic pronoun beginning with the letters σφ, as ἔνθα σφεας: ἰνά σφισι δῶκ' Ἐνوسیχων: πολλάκίς σφεας: τόξά σφεων. Modern editors, however, seem to pay no attention to these directions, for they uniformly write λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε, and so on.

966. NOTE 1.—ARC. 141. 3; 145. 11; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143: ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν παροξυτόνων (sc. ἀναπέμπει ἐγκλιτικὸν τὴν δφέϊαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπερκειμένην βαρεΐαν ἐν τῇ συντάξει) μόνων τῶν τροχαίων, λάμπε τε, φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν. οὐδέποτε δὲ τοῦτο ἐν σπονδαίῳ παρακολουθεῖ, ὡς δὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀτρείδης τε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, Φοίβῳ θ' ἱερῇ ἐκατόμβῃ. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν ἰάμβῳ, πάρος γε μὲν οὔτι θαμίσεις. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ πυρριχίῳ, ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσαστο βουλάς. ἐὰν δέ ποτε τροχαῖος γένηται διπλασιασθέντος τοῦ T, ἔσονται ἐπ' ἀλλήλοι δφέϊαι, οἷον ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδεκτο. πλὴν εἰ μὴ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον μόριον δισύλλαβον εἴη ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχόμενον· ἀκολουθήσει γὰρ τοῖς παροξυνομένοις οὐκ ἐν μόνῳ τροχαίῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ποσίν, οἷον ἰνά σφιν δῶκ' Ἐνوسیχων, ἔνθα σφεας ἐκίχανεν νιδί Δολίοιο Μελιανεύς, τόξά σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίῳ. ARC. 139. 29; 146. 4; Schol. Ven. H. 199; Charax, 1149: ἐν μὲν λέξει κατὰ συνέχειαν δύο δφέϊας οἱ παλαιοὶ οὐκ ἐτίθουν· κακοφωνίαν γὰρ ποιοῦσι . . . ὅθεν μέμφονται οἱ ἀκριβεῖς τὸν θέσει τροχαῖκόν ἔχοντα δύο δφέϊας ἐφεξῆς, ἄλλός τις· καὶ εὐλόγως εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Ὁβυσσεΐας ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος οὐκ ἐβουλήθη δοῦναι εἰς τὸ ἄνδρα μοι δύο δφέϊας, ἀλλὰ μίαν εἰς τὸ AN, φάσκων ἐν ἀρχῇ ποιήσεως παράλογον οὐ μὴ ποιήσω: Charax, 1157.

967. NOTE 2.—S. V. B. 255: ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἐν μὲν δφέϊα προενεκτίον δφέϊα. πάντα γὰρ δίβραχους λέξεις πρὸ ἐγκλιτικῷ, οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ἐπ' ἀλλήλων δφέϊαν, εἰ μὴ ἀντωνυμία ἐπιφέροιο διὰ τοῦ ΣΦ, σεσημειωμένου τοῦ, ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι. ARC. 140. 24; 141. 2; 145. 19; Charax, 1157; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Schol. Ven. Z. 367: οὐ γὰρ τ' οἷδ' εἰ ἐπὶ σφιν ὑπέρτοπος ἴξομαι αὐθις· οὕτως εἰ ἐπὶ σφιν εἰς τόνος, καίτοι ἐχρῆν δύο, διὰ τὸ ἐπιφύεσθαι ἀντωνυμίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ ΣΦ ἀρχομένην, ὁμοίως τῷ ὅθι σφισι πέφραδ' Ἀχιλλεύς, ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. σεσημειώται οὖν αὕτη ἡ ἀνάγνωσις μόνῃ ὡς ἐν ἄλλοις ὁ Ἡρωδιανὸς λέγει: Charax, 1154: ὀλίγαι δὲ παρέβησαν τὸν λόγον, οἷον τὸ ἔσαν,

ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι.

καὶ πάλιν ἐνταῦθα, ἵνα μὴ νομισθῇ τὸ οἱ ἄρθρον, ὅπερ ἄκαιρον· ὡς εἵπομεν γάρ, ὁ τόνος διέστειλε. καὶ πάλιν

ἰνά σφισιν ἀγορή τε θέμις τε.

καὶ πάλιν

ὅτε σφεας εἰσαφίκεται,  
ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν.

αὗται παραλόγως ἐνεκλήθησαν, μὴ προηγουμένων ἢ δευτόνων ἢ τροχαϊκῶν. καὶ παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ τόξου σφεῶν τις ἄριστα Κυδωνίου· σπονδεῖος γὰρ βαρύτονος προηγείται· παραλόγως οὖν ἐπὶ τούτων ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ ἔγκλισις.

968. NOTE 3.—The grammarians note that these rules are not invariably observed under all circumstances, e. g. ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέν τε, Hom. II. 7. 199, was written γενέσθαι τε: Schol. Ven. H. 199: ἀλλεπάλληλοι δφέϊαι, καί τοι σπονδεϊακόν ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ἴσως ἵνα ἐκφύγωμεν τὸν διπλασιασμόν τοῦ ῥήματος, λέγω

δὲ τοῦ τετραφέμεν τε, ὡς καὶ ἐν τῇ Τ τῆς Ὀδυσσείας (320) παραλόγως ἐνέκλιναμεν ἐν τῷ ἡῶθεν δὲ μάλ' ἦρι λοίσσαι τε χρῖσαι τε. The passage ἐνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι, Π. 6. 289, is noted as a remarkable deviation from rule by Schol. Ven. ad loc., Arc. 145. 16; Charax, 1154. 1157. In modern editions it is printed ἔσαν οἱ.

969. A dissyllabic enclitic after a paroxytone word is oxytone, as Ἀτρεΐδης ἐστὶ: πολλάκις εἰσὶ: οὐπω ποτέ: ἤδη φαμέν: φίλοι εἰσὶν: but τινοιν ὁρ τινων is perispomenon, ἀνθρώπων τινῶν, ἀνθρώπων τινοῖν.

NOTE.—Arc. 134. 15; 140. 22; 145. 23; 147. 13.

970. A proparoxytone word followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as ἄγγελός εἰμι: ἤκουσέ μου: ἀνθρωποὶ εἰσι: κάκιστοὶ εἰσιν: ἐλάλησέ τις.

NOTE.—Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Arc. 145. 23; Schol. Ven. B. 26; Charax, 1157.

971. A properispomenon followed by an enclitic receives the acute on its last syllable, as οἶκός τε: Σκῶλόν τε Κυῆμόν τε: ταῦτά με, but dissyllabic enclitics after properispomena ending in ξ or ψ are oxytone, as φοῖνιξ ἐστὶν: κῆρυξ ἐστὶν.

NOTE.—Arc. 146. 2; 140. 1; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1149; Schol. Ven. B. 28; Π. 207. When followed by a monosyllabic enclitic, such words as φοῖνιξ κῆρυξ probably remain unaffected, as φοῖνιξ τε, κῆρυξ τε, not φοῖνιξ τε, though I find no clear direction in the grammarians to that effect.

972. After a perispomenon enclitics lose their accent, as ἦσ-τινος: ὄντινων: φῶς ἐστι: Ἑρμῆς ἐστι.

NOTE.—Apoll. de Pron. 54 A; Herod. π. ε. μ. 1143; Charax, 1150: ἄλλοι δὲ τινες συγχέουσιν, ὡς καὶ Ῥωμανὸς λέγων, εἰ περισπωμένη προηγείται, οὐ παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον αὐτῇ, οἷον καλοῦ μοῦ· εἰ δὲ ἄλλος τόνος εἴη, παρέχουσι τὸν τόνον, οἷον πόθεν τις, ὅθεν με. ψευδὲς δὲ λίαν ἐστὶν: Charax, 1157. Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. Gr. p. 71, contends that φῶς μοῦ, οἷον τινῶν are alone correct. They may be so, but our only authorities, the native grammarians, say that they are not.

973. When several enclitics follow each other they are all oxytone except the last, which is unaccented, as ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει: εἰ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησὶ ποτε.

974. NOTE I.—Apoll. de Conj. 517. 5: πάμπολλοι δὲ εἰσιν οἱ παραπληρωματικοὶ ἐν ἐγκλίσει, ὡς ὁ γέ, ὁ ρά, ὁ θήν, ὁ νύ. δύο λέξεων ἢ τριῶν οὐσῶν ἀκάλυτον τὸ ἐπάλληλον τῆς ὀξείας· καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν λέξεις τὰ προκείμενα μόρια· ἰδοὺ γὰρ ἐν τῷ

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

κάθ' ἐν ἑκαστον μέρος λόγου ἢ ὀξεῖα ἀνέστη: Herod. π. ε. μ. 1142: συνεγκλιτικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ σύνταξις δυοῖν ἢ πλείονων μορίων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπαλλήλων ὀξυνομένων, ὡς ἔχει τὰ τοιαῦτα

ἡ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει

ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἡ ὀξύνεται διὰ τὸ νύ ἐγκλιτικόν, τὸ δὲ νύ διὰ τὴν ἀντωνυμίαν τὴν σέ, ἡ

δὲ σέ ἀντανυμία διὰ τὸν ποῦ παραπληρωματικὸν σύνδεσμον. εἴρηται δὲ συνεγκλιτικὸν διὰ τὸ σὺν ἐγκλιτικῷ παραλαμβανόμενον διεγείρειν τὴν ὑπερκειμένην ἐν τῷ τέλει τῆς λέξεως ὀξεῖαν: Charax, 1157: ἐὰν οὖν πλείονα συμβῇ ἐφεξῆς ἐγκλιτικά εἶναι πολλὰ ἔσσονται καὶ αἱ ὀξεῖαι, ἢ νύ σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκέρων· τρεῖς εἰσὶν ἐφεξῆς αἱ ὀξεῖαι. δύνατον δὲ καὶ πλείονας ἐπινοῆσαι, εἰ πέρ τις σέ μοί φησί ποτε· τὸ μὲν γὰρ εἰ οὐκ ἔνυται διὰ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τοῦ ἐγκλιτικοῦ πέρ, τὸ δὲ πέρ διὰ τὸ τίς, τὸ δὲ τίς διὰ τὸ σέ, τὸ δὲ σέ διὰ τὸ μοί, τὸ δὲ μοί διὰ τὸ φησί, τὸ δὲ φησί διὰ τὸ ποτέ, ὥστε ἐφεξῆς ὀξεῖαι ἕξ καὶ σπάνιον διὰ τὴν τοῦ πνεύματος συνέχειαν. These same words, with one or two unimportant variations, are also found in Arc. 146. 10; Schol. Ven. E. 812: ἢ νύ σε· ὃ ἡ δέσνεται· διασκευτικὸς γάρ· φυλάσσειται δὲ ἡ ὀξεῖα διὰ τὸ ἐπιφερόμενον νύ ἐγκλιτικὸν, δ καὶ αὐτὸ ἔσχεν ὀξεῖαν διὰ τὴν σέ ἐγκλιτικὴν οὖσαν: Schol. Ven. N. 15: ἐνθ' ἄρ' ὄγ'. τρεῖς παράλληλοι ὀξεῖαι, μία μὲν ἡ ἄρχουσα, δευτέρα ἡ τοῦ ἄρα, τρίτη δὲ ἡ τοῦ ὅγε: Schol. Ven. T. 464: ἡ εὖ ἀντανυμία ἐν τῇ συντάξει ἐνέκλινε τὸν τόνον· ἔστι γὰρ ἀπόλυτος, οὐχ ὃν τρόπον δ' οἶεται ὁ Ἀσκαλωνίτης τὸ πῶς πάντως ὀξυτονθήσεται, ἐπεὶ ἤδη ἐμελέτησε καὶ ἄλλων ἐγκλιτικῶν ἐπιφερομένων τὸ πῶ καὶ τὸ πῶς τοῦτο μὴ πᾶσχειν· οὕτως ἔσ' τ', Ἀγέλαε διοτρεφές (Od. 22. 136)· μήπως με προῖδ' ὄν (Od. 4. 396)· μήπω μ' ἔς θρόνον ἴξε, διοτρεφές (Il. 24. 553)· οὕπω μὲν φασὶ φαγέμεν (Od. 16. 143). οὕτως οὖν καὶ τὸ εἰ πως εὖ πεφίδοιτο οὐκ ἀναγκαστικὴν ἔξει τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ πῶς ὀξεῖαν. ὁ μέντοι Ἀρίσταρχος γενόμενος κατὰ ταύτην τὴν προσφθίαν τοῦτο μόνον ἀπεφῆκετο, ἐγκλίνοντα δεῖν τῷ τόνῳ καὶ δασύνοντα λέγειν τὴν τρίτην συλλαβὴν· σημαίνει γὰρ εἰ πως αὐτοῦ: E. M. 638. 15: οὐ θῆν' μιν· Πόσοι τόνου; Δύο. Διατί; Ἡνίκα εὐρεθῇ ἐγκλιτικά ἐφεξῆς ἀλλήλων κείμενα, πολλὰ ἔσσονται καὶ παράλληλοι αἱ ὀξεῖαι, Ἡ βὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο (*sic*), where the printed accents contradict the written rule; they should be Ἡ βὰ νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, as in A. G. Oxon. 1. 323. 26.

975. NOTE 2.—Though this rule regarding the accentuation of a succession of enclitics is enunciated by all the native grammarians, from Apollonius downwards, several modern writers reject it as absurd; for instance, Hermann, de emend. rat. Gr. gr. p. 74; Götting, Accent. p. 405; Kühner, G. G. 1. 267, who all determine to accent two or more successive enclitics after a fashion of their own devising. Kühner declares that this new-fangled way is not new, that it is justified by the manner in which such combinations are accented in the Codex Venetus B of the Iliad, a manuscript written by a learned scribe of the eleventh century, and he quotes from it six instances, in which the old rule is not observed: they are δέ τε μιν Il. χ. 94; οὐδέ τε μιν, φ. 322; μή ποτέ τις, χ. 106; ἄρα πῶ τι, 279; ὅρα τί μιν, 329; οὐδέ νυ πῶ με. Of these two (μή ποτέ τις and ἄρα πῶ τι) are not in point. If I rightly understand Kühner, he maintains that the scribe of Codex B objected to write two or more oxytone monosyllables in succession; but in the leaf photographed for Dindorf's edition, containing Il. H. 395-443, we find μὴ τ' ἄρ τις, and that he has no objection to two acute accents on successive syllables is clear from the same page, where we have οἱ δ' ἄρα (*sic*) twice running. But Kühner further urges that manuscripts and old editions of the Bible also depart from the ancient rule. Even if all these statements were strictly accurate, I fail to see how the practice of a scribe of the eleventh century can be evidence against the clear and express words of Apollonius and Herodian. The writer of Codex B was as far from Apollonius as we are from King Canute; the pronunciation of English has changed a good deal since his day.

976. NOTE 3.—The new-fashioned rule is thus stated by Dr. Donaldson, Greek Grammar, p. 43: 'If two or more enclitics occur in succession, an accent may be added for every three syllables: as εἰ περ τις σε μοί φησὶν ποτέ, where εἰ περ τις and τίς σε μοί are considered to be successive *proparoxytona*.' Götting, Greek Accent. p. 104, expresses it thus: 'If several enclitics follow one another

they must all be regarded as forming *one* word with the preceding orthotone, and the accentuation must be proceeded with according to III [a rule stating that "two syllables standing immediately next each other in the same word cannot be accented"]. Thus e. g. *πλούσιος τις ἔστιν*; here *τις* unites to *πλούσιος* *πλούσιός τις*; this word obtains now as paroxytone; hence *ἔστιν* must be accented on the last syllable, *πλούσιός τις ἔστιν*, or *ἦ νυ σε που δέος ἴσχει*; here *νυ* and *σε* are joined to the now oxytone *ἦ*: *ἦνυσε*; but *σε* as the third syllable of *ἦνυσε*, which now obtains as a proparoxytone, receives the acute, because *που* follows it: *ἦ νυ σέ που δέος ἴσχει*. This very example Kühner G. G. I. 267 insists upon writing *ἦ νυ σε ποῦ*, and appeals to Götting, Accent. 405, to bear him out, which Götting by no means does. Thus it appears that the new rule is one which its inventors find hard to manage: modern editors generally disobey the old rule, and follow their grammatical instincts;—the result is what might be expected.

977. All the rules laid down by the ancient grammarians, for the accentuation of words when standing in a sentence, have been either quoted or referred to in the preceding sections. That they fully provide for all the combinations which actually occur can hardly be asserted. To mention a simple matter which perpetually meets us, there are difficulties arising from punctuation, from crasis and other forms of synalæphe, for which the extant rules of the grammarians appear to be insufficient. For instance, it may be asked how *φησι* is to be accented in such passages as *ἦκω γὰρ εἰς γῆν, φησι, καὶ κατέρχομαι*, or *τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτό, φησι, δείξει*. Is a mere parenthetic *inquit* to be treated, as it is here written, strictly according to the old rules, or is it not more reasonable to write *φησι* or *φησί* in such passages? How is *μοι* to be accented in such a position as *ἔρμαιον τὸ βιβλίον, ἔφη, μοι γέγoue*? Are we obliged to write *μοι*, or may we say that a real enclitic actually begins a clause and write *μοι*? Or consider a verse which is divided between two speakers, e. g. Eurip. Orest. 1345, where Hermione speaks one half and Electra the other:

*Herm.* σῶθῃθ' ὅσον γε τοῦπ' ἔμ'. *Elect.* ὦ κατὰ στέγας.

To exhibit the scansion to the eye editors so write it; but can anything be more absurd than to suppose, as the grammarians must, that Hermione's prophetic soul knows that Electra will begin her reply with a vowel, and therefore, to accommodate her sister, she gracefully elides the last letter of her personal pronoun and alters her accent accordingly? Editors do as well as they can in such awkward cases. Sometimes perhaps they reproduce the accents of a manuscript, and when they do, they

print what may be the faint echo of a tradition going back to the best ages of classical antiquity, but which probably represents no more than the practice of the scribe's own times. The oldest manuscript of any classical author continuously accented is comparatively modern. When manuscripts are not followed, theories of what the Greek accents must have been are generally acted on, and the result is an amount of variety in the accentuation of printed books which could hardly have been reached in any other manner. The curious reader should by all means peruse Lobeck's unfinished essay, 'De interpunctione cum enclisi et synalœphe conjuncta,' in the *Pathologiæ Græci Sermonis Elementa*. Pars posterior, pp. 321-337.

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Ἄν τ' εἴπῃ τις ἀξιῶν προπερισπᾶν, ὥς ἂν ἐκεῖνος ἐθελήσῃ καὶ σὺ φθέγγῃ, καὶ πάλιν ἂν ἐτέρῳ συντύχῃς δξυτονεῖν ἐθέλοντι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὕτως πρᾶττε καταφρονῶν καὶ τόνων καὶ ὀνομάτων, ὥς οὔτε πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν συντελούντων, πολὺ γε μᾶλλον οὔτε πρὸς γεωμετρίαν ἢ ἀριθμητικὴν ἢ μουσικὴν ἢ ἀστρονομικὴν, ὥστε εἰ μηδεμία τέχνη δέεται πρὸς τὸ ἐαυτῆς τέλος τῆς τῶν ἐπιτρίπτων τούτων ὀνομάτων μακρολογίας, οὐ μόνον οὐ χρὴ προσίεσθαι τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ καταγελᾶν ὥς μάλιστα.

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